

LITHUANIAN

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

a. Elementary, Higher (High School and College)

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LITHUANIAN

Jaunimas, Oct. 12, 1937.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE AND EDUCATION

For our young boys and girls of today, I think that knowing more about the domestic side of life will eventually mean more than reading poetry and dreaming of tomorrow. Education should be more practical; we should learn by doing.

What is the use of a rich fund of specialized knowledge if you cannot use it? Strange it is, too, when educated youths are confronted with daily problems, bewildering and confusing, they are likely to find they cannot put up with the tribulations of life.

Most of them end up in a state of emotional hysteria, and finally in defeat.

I say, education should include practical knowledge and experience for the everyday problems of life. Heartbreaking it is when one



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looks upon a well educated man who can work effectively at one thing only. Usually the most common needs of this life are not taught in schools, and that is why so many young boys and girls just out of school, find themselves at a loss as to what to do. The real world is different from what they were taught within school walls.

We need young Lithuanians who can do many things so as to prepare for the emergencies of later life, and this is **not** possible with the present high degree of specialization in education which is now in vogue. Practical education by actual participation and common sense is most essential today. Scientific knowledge alone is not sufficient.



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LITHUANIAN



Sandara, Oct. 1, 1930.

SPARE TIME STUDY

The principal reason so many children do not seek a higher education after graduation from the public schools, is that their parents cannot afford to support them for the four years required to complete a general high school course, and the additional four years in college. Formal education requires great resources, and only a comparatively small percentage of wage earners possess them. This is especially true of large families, where the earnings of the father are barely sufficient to provide the prime necessities of life for his family.

This is the only reason that excuses parents who send their children to work immediately after completing the elementary school course.

Discontinuance of a formal education, however, is one thing, and discontinuance of study is another. When economic reasons make it impossible

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to attend schools during the working hours, evening schools should not be forgotten for they offer valuable and systematic courses of study. And when even the evening schools, for one reason or another, become inaccessible, then the correspondence school should not be ignored. But, if the expense of both the evening school and correspondence school, especially university extension courses, are **beyond** one's means, one should not throw up his hands in despair and give up studying, for books can be borrowed from the libraries, and in the books one will find the wealth of contemporary scientific knowledge.

Thus, while there may be valid reasons for discontinuance of a formal education, there is no reason in this world for discontinuing study entirely.

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It is possible to acquire a liberal education by spare time study. Spare time study is both a pleasant and profitable pastime. Knowledge is the most important and fascinating thing in this world, and after one has finished his day's task, has taken the necessary rest and diversion in some amusement, he or she will find a moment where there is nothing to do. Some people are bored by such moments and seek a way to kill time, but there is no way of bringing it back to life. Killing of time is a crime as great as taking a life. Life filled with idleness is empty, and the idler is a dead burden upon society, and an extorter of other people's efforts.

By recognizing idleness as a crime, and recreation and rest as the storing up of energy, we at once come to the point of evaluation of the business of living and the proper use of our time. A day has only



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twenty four hours. Granting that rest takes about eight hours, gainful occupation another eight hours, we find that of each day of the working week we still have eight hours which is our surplus for investment. In what way should these eight hours be invested? The answer to this question determines the value of our lives. Should we invest these eight hours in study and deprive ourselves of many pleasures in life perhaps making ourselves miserable? This should not be done. It will suffice if we divide the spare time among several interests in life, setting aside for study only two hours a day, another two hours for light reading such as fiction, and the remaining four hours we should devote to our social needs. The program for each and every day should be varied. Sundays and holidays may be exempted from our time budget and used for pleasure and social functions. And as circumstances vary with each individual, so each individual should make his

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LITHUANIAN

Sandara, Sept. 26, 1930.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

Looking at the problem of education from the point of educational facilities there seems to be no immediate reason for worry about the situation. These facilities are abundant and available for every one. Public schools, high schools and state universities are the problems of general tax distributing agencies. If they are inadequate to meet the public needs, the task of making improvements and extensions lies with our respective governmental subdivisions. Public libraries are also the problem of our tax-spending bodies, and we have a right to look to them for gratification of our wants. Besides these institutions, created and maintained by taxation, which makes them public property to be enjoyed by the people without extra fees, there are many private educational institutions, of the highest standing, accessible to all who can afford to pay the tuition. In large cities, like Chicago, one can secure good school training of all types from ordinary trade and business college courses to a university



Sandara, Sept. 26, 1930.

of the highest order. And these educational institutions aim at meeting the needs of every individual desiring to acquire a formal education. One compelled to earn his living by working days, may attend evening schools and slowly but surely get a fair training in a chosen vocation. If that is inconvenient, one may take up university extension courses and study at home under the direction of a competent educators. Sandara need not worry, and may happily pursue its own course in providing facilities for social gatherings. But what we need now is more cultural Lithuanian people. At present we do not have a sufficient number of college graduates. Lithuanian parents should make every possible effort to send their boys and girls to a college or some university.

It is a duty of every parent to send his or her child to an institution of higher learning. It is not enough to be a Lithuanian and a good citizen, but one should strive to be a cultured Lithuanian.



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Sandara, Sept. 26, 1930.

FORMAL AND SPARE TIME STUDY

All the educational institutions specified in a previous article furnish what may be called a formal education. Such a formal education is indispensable in many pursuits of life. One would not think of consulting, for instance, a physician who did not have a degree in medicine or was without a State license. This is equally true of a lawyer, a dentist, a druggist, an accountant, and the other professions. In mentioning the list of professional men and women who must pass an examination before they are allowed to practice, no one should be offended when we point out that a dog catcher is required to pass a civil service examination before he is given employment.



Sandara, Sept. 26, 1930.

Vocational education, therefore, should be sought in vocational schools, if possible. Specialization is the order of the day, and any one desiring to fit in the scheme of modern industrial life, and be useful to society, must be able to perform some one task well. Preparation of a person for a gainful occupation is the purpose of vocational schools. But the vocational schools require a background of at least elementary school training or its equivalent, such as given by our public grammar and high schools.

There is hardly any trade that can be taught successfully without a knowledge of mathematics, algebra, and geometry. This circumstance makes it necessary for every one to complete at least a high school course before taking up vocational training; unless one enters a technical high school, or takes a

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vocational course in high school.

The need of a formal education is becoming steadily more pressing. To illustrate this need it will suffice to point out that the legislature of the State of Illinois adopted a law requiring barbers to have a high school education. This seems ridiculous, but such is the trend of the times. It is all for the good of the people, and there is no reason why a farmer should not be compelled to give his children a liberal education. We even find university students working as waiters and waitresses in summer resorts. There is no reason why every living person should not possess a liberal education, regardless of the nature of his occupation. The difference between an engineer and a manual laborer working in a factory, lies not in the nature of their work, but in the knowledge each one holds.

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An agrarian and a farm-hand are both interested in the cultivation of the soil for the purpose of getting the best crop, but while a farm-hand performs the function of an implement, an agrarian organizes the creative forces of nature for the same purpose. And this is true of any field of human endeavor.

In recent times our industrial system has undergone a radical change. Introduction of inanimate power, steam and electricity, gave rise to the machine. Inanimate power displaced animal and man power, and the time has already come when horses and mules are no longer needed. Next on the list, the unskilled laborer, does not need a fortune teller to be told what his fate will be in the near future for he will be as little in demand as horses and mules are today. But for the human mind there is no substitute. The human mind is the creator of wealth, be it individual or social. The unequal distribution



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of wealth is due to the inequality of mental development and individual effort. Make all men mentally equal and the social order will immediately change. The problem of unemployment, the problem of an equitable distribution of wealth, and the problem of the enjoyment of life and happiness all arise out of the mental status of the people as a whole. Make all men mentally equal, and they will be able to solve all of our human problems.

Mental inequality is revealed in educational statistics showing that of all the children who enter public schools only nine percent are graduated from the high schools, and of those graduated not more than ten percent complete a college education. From these statistics it is evident, that for one reason or another, the ignorance of the masses is the dominant factor in the social order of modern civilization.

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Sandara, Sept. 26, 1930.

SANDARA AND EDUCATION

Appointment of the standing committee on education by the sixteenth annual convention of Sandara (Harmony), held last June, at the Chicago Lithuanian Auditorium, means, if anything, a recognition of the need of education by the American Lithuanians in general, and the members of Sandara in particular.

This need was further emphasized by Mr. Vitaitis in his banquet speech, at the close of the convention, when he said, "It is not enough to be a good Lithuanian and a good citizen, but one should strive at being a cultural Lithuanian." The fervent applause this remark drew signified the consensus of opinion of those present; but the fact that the convention failed to adapt a definite program in this direction, leaves the problem open, and it is difficult to see what the committee on education can do without funds, or a designated place to hold regular meetings.



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Sandara, Jan. 10, 1930.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

PERSONALS

p.5.....Mr. Victor Scholi, member of the Lithuanian National League of America, has returned to Urbana to continue his pursuit of knowledge. We are proud to report that Mr. Sholis is Editor of one of the student publications at the University of Illinois.

Raymond Zimont, the popular son of Doctor and Mrs. Zimont, who are active in Sandara's circles, also returned to Urbana to apply himself to studies. Sometimes, won't you remember us with more articles, Ray?

"Cultural Circle," a young girl's club, is giving a Valentine Dance, Saturday, February 15, and of course they want everybody to reserve that date for this dance which they say will be well worth your remembering.

The Misses Lucy Sandanskas, chairman, Berniece Saltenis and Valeria Genitis are on the committee.

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Lietuva, Feb. 2, 1917.

LITHUANIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

DONATES TEN DOLLARS FOR LITHUANIAN LIBRARY

The Dr. Vincas Kudirka Society, a Chicago Lithuanian mutual aid society, decided at its last regular meeting to donate ten dollars for the upkeep of the Lithuanian students' library in Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana. This donation was made in answer to an appeal by Mr. Zalatorius, librarian at the university, who stated that immediate help was needed in order to maintain the library.

More than one hundred Lithuanian students are attending Valparaiso University, and most of them are from Chicago.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 29, 1915.

WPA (11-17) 1915, Jan. 29

ONE HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE

p.4. Yesterday was graduation day in the Chicago public high schools. According to the names of graduates published in American newspapers it appears that one Lithuanian, Sarpalius, graduated from high school in Chicago this year. He graduated from the Lake High School.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 25, 1915.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE SHORT OF FUNDS

p. 4. "Wanted: One million dollars. Apply to Ella Flagg Young, Superintendent of Schools." Such an advertisement might be published since the public schools of Chicago are short one million dollars.

The finance committee has been working on the budget for a long time, but has been unable to figure out how to stretch an income of twelve million dollars so as to cover an expense account of thirteen million dollars. Arithmetic, algebra, and all other forms of mathematics were employed, but without success. The matter was finally placed into the hands of Ella Flagg Young for solution.

Ella Flagg Young also is unable to solve that puzzle. At first she decided to ask each school teacher to donate two weeks salary, but even that is not enough to cover the deficit. She then threw up her hands and said: "I will go home and pray to God, and ask Him to send some money."



Naujienos, Jan. 25, 1915.

There would be no money shortage if all unnecessary school officials were removed from the pay roll, and if the school department were free from interference by politicians with "great" brains. The politicians have woven the school department into their net of corruption and are exploiting it for their own selfish ends.

Without the interference of politicians there would be no budget problems, no worries about covering deficits, and our schools would be free and on a higher level.

Or also, let us take the money that is now used for paying the police, who are engaged only in splitting the heads of unemployed workers, and turn it over to the school department. Then our schools will be well taken care of and there will be no deficit.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 18, 1914.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SCHOLASTIC YEAR

(Editorial)

The European War has created much confusion even on this side of the sea. The attention of the entire American public is directed eastward, where the greatest slaughter in the history of mankind is taking place. The immigrants who, in many instances, have left behind their parents, brothers, sisters, and others close to themselves are especially worried about the conflict which has arisen.

Lithuania, along with many other nations, has been drawn into the war. Therefore, the heart of every Lithuanian in America aches, and grief and worry have taken hold of us, even though we are far removed from the thunder of the cannons and the rivulets of blood. The attention of the Lithuanians in America is directed overseas and private, daily, and local affairs are forgotten.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 18, 1914.

One of the most important and most neglected matters is school attendance. Over here, perhaps more so than in any other land, great pleasure is derived from speaking about enlightenment and education, but such speeches have little practical value. Our youth coming here is not very much inclined to education. We cannot say whether the lack of inclination is innate or whether our youth does not know how to gain admittance to the schools, but the fact remains a fact: there could be many more Lithuanians in the schools than we see there now.

Since the value and importance of education has been spoken of so often, we do not see any need for repeating the facts again. In their appeals in behalf of education and study, the Lithuanian newspapers have covered the matter in such great detail that it would be almost impossible to find a new argument which has not been mentioned already, which has not been hammered into the readers many times, and which has not been known by newspaper readers for a long time.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 18, 1914.

The one thing we can do here is to remind the readers that this month is the beginning of the scholastic year in the United States. By now most of the schools have begun their scholastic terms. But even those who are late still have the opportunity to enroll and thus avoid wasting the school season. There are schools in every town of the United States which can be attended by Lithuanians during the day or in the evening. Those Lithuanians who live in larger colonies are especially fortunate in this respect. Our young men and women should take advantage of even the smallest opportunity for educating themselves. They will later receive a hundredfold reward for the work they begin now.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Feb. 6, 1914.

FORGOTTEN OPPORTUNITIES

by

J. Pajauskas



The majority of youths, having arrived in America, drift into factories. They must suffer many hardships and work hard before, in one way or another, they blaze a better path for themselves. One year, two years, three years go by. The youths have already learned some of the English language, so necessary in this country. Finally they get some kind of an easier job. That job, though it is easy, is often not very well paid. What is more important, the youths, not being thoroughly acquainted with some kind of a trade, have no guaranteed future, and are not certain that the job will not end within another week or two. And having lost their jobs, where will they go, not having any trade? The only solution is; once more hard work in a factory.

Is it not possible to do away with that sword of Damocles which continually

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Lietuva, Feb. 6, 1914.

hangs over a person's head? Is it not possible to arrange it so that a person could always feel secure in his future? Undoubtedly, it is possible and, if one is willing, it is even easily attained. One of the best weapons in this country's battle of life is the knowledge of some sort of trade.

Today the United States is flooded with "dirty work" hands, ordinary laborers. At the same time there is a shortage of various trained tradesmen. People with trades are in demand and, if there are none, they can be trained. Local governments realize this and therefore provide special evening trade schools. In such schools the training is given free of charge. The government only urges the people to attend them.

There are many such schools. Let us take, for instance, even Chicago. Here there are, it seems, about ten government trade schools (technical high schools). In all the general organization is about the same.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Feb. 6, 1914.

The evenings of our youths are usually free. We let that free time pass, unused..... Now is our chance. If we do not benefit by it, we must blame ourselves and not others later. It is my sincere wish that the Lithuanian youths hear this plea and turn their attention to it. It is always possible for those who do not understand all that is written here to approach the nearest school, where they will be given detailed information. I believe that our newspapers will not decline to give more information to interested persons. (We, as much as we are able, will gladly serve. - Editor, Lietuva).

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I C (Polish)

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 5, 1913.

OUR YOUNG STUDENTS

by

Zigmas Vitkauskas

Lithuanians who emigrate to this country find it necessary to adjust themselves to a new situation, to the American way of life. Some of the customs of the cities and towns of this country are distasteful to former Lithuanian farmers. However, nothing can be done--the American customs must be endured. It is always hard to establish oneself, but it is especially difficult when it must be done among foreigners in a strange country. If it is difficult for an adult to adjust himself to foreigners in a strange country, then it is still harder for the immature youth to do so. Our young people, especially those who attend schools in this country, are almost entirely dependent upon the "providence of God". No one appears to be interested in them, and no one does anything to help them. Our students are abandoned like the birds in a forest.

I will make an effort to describe here the plight of our students in at least one school, Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana. An average of sixty or

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Lietuva, Sept. 5, 1913.

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seventy Lithuanians are usually members of the student body.

I C (Polish)

They represent an exemplary group of our youth. The University is a beautiful and pleasant center for the flower of our youth.

No other school in America has as large a number of Lithuanian students. However, one must admit that hardly anyone but God is concerned about their welfare. I do not mean to say that bad habits or questionable elements exist among the students--not at all. There may be one or two "agitators" [radical propagandists] of the working class; that is an undeniable fact. But that is a trifling matter. These elements sometimes show themselves openly. When one party makes a statement that is disagreeable to another party, then, naturally, there is a strong inclination to denounce the statement; whenever the nationalist press publishes true facts that are disagreeable to the Socialists, then the Socialist organs answer with sensational statements. The editors of the newspaper Kova (The Struggle) dug deep into philosophy in an effort to support their arguments. We must admit that what appeared in Kova had nothing to do with the Lithuanian Students Literary Society of Valparaiso University; their comment was nothing but an outsider's view of a street-corner debate. The

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Lietuva, Sept. 5, 1913.

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I C (Polish)

majority of the students are mentally sound and responsible individuals. The Literary Society of the students is likewise organized on a sound and lofty basis. Therefore, the Lithuanian public should look upon our students more favorably.

However, it appears that our people are not at all concerned with the welfare of our students. Our people seem to look upon our students as a foreign element. It should be the duty of our clergy to visit the students now and then. They should show more concern for our young, growing intelligentsia. I don't think I would be mistaken if I said that thus far, no Lithuanian priest has visited the Lithuanian students at Valparaiso University. Such behavior shows that our priests are not interested in the moral and religious training of our students.

Priests of other nationalities often visit Valparaiso University; they hold missions in local churches and do whatever they can to build a [sound] foundation of morality and religion among the students. Our priests do not do that. The fare from Chicago is only ninety cents, but for some unknown reason, our priests

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II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Sept. 5, 1913.

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I E do not make the trip. Some of our priests offer the excuse that
I C (Polish) if the parents failed to inculcate morality and religion in their
children, then the priests cannot do so; whether or not such reason-
ing is sound, is a debatable question.

Our intelligentsia is even more to blame than our priests. Members of our in-
telligentsia do not care to visit Valparaiso, and do not do so. The intelli-
gentsia of other nationalities act differently; they keep in close touch with
their students in order to prevent them from becoming denationalized.

There are about fifteen or twenty Polish students at the school; someone visits
them every year. Last year, Dr. Zurawski went there, addressed all the Polish
students, encouraged them, and then left. This year the Polish visitor was
Frank Danisch, clerk of the Municipal Court of Chicago. There are only a hand-
ful of Polish students at the University--they have no library nor anything else
of importance--and yet Polish leaders do whatever they can to keep them from be-
coming denationalized, because they know that these students will be the future
leaders of the Poles in America.

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Lietuva, Sept. 5, 1913.

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I C (Polish) Valparaiso University ought to be of greater interest to the Lithuanians than to the Poles, because not only is the Lithuanian language taught there, but also Lithuanian literature. Our intelligentsia should at least take an interest in the way the Lithuanian classes are conducted. There are many members of the Lithuanian intelligentsia in Chicago, but they are as unwilling to leave the city for a while as a wolf would be unwilling to leave the forest. If no one else is interested, then at least the editors of our press should take an active interest in our students, but so far, none of them has been seen in Valparaiso.

Thus, our young students are growing up among foreigners, like birds in a forest. When they are raised in this way, they sometimes make mistakes. God forbid that our intelligentsia should notice any student behaving contrary to their wishes, for then the poor student would have to block his ears in order to deafen himself to the long flow of ridicule and scorn that is certain to be heaped upon him.

It ought to be clear now to everyone that our intelligentsia should be more concerned with our students. It is their sacred duty to raise our students in the

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II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Sept. 5, 1913.

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spirit of Lithuanianism, because the intelligentsia of other

I C (Polish)

nationalities has been doing so for a long time. Why doesn't our intelligentsia follow the example of other nationalities?

But it appears that we do more talking and shouting than work. Let us strive to work more, then there will be less time for talk. If our intelligentsia pays more attention to our students, then our intelligentsia will not have to listen to unpleasant criticism from time to time. Therefore, honorable members of our intelligentsia, set a good example, a moral and lofty one, and we will follow you.

[Translator's note: The newspaper Kova (The Struggle) was the weekly organ of the Lithuanian Socialist League and was published in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. When Mr. Vitkauskas wrote this article he was the instructor in Lithuanian at Valparaiso University. During 1914 and 1915 he was publisher and editor of the monthly Laisvoji Mintis (Freedom of Thought), organ of the Lithuanian Freethinkers Society, published in Chicago, Illinois. As he was a poor man he studied hard under unfavorable conditions, contracted tuberculosis, and died in 1915 at the age of twenty-eight].

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 23, 1913.

THE LITHUANIAN CATHOLIC STUDENTS EVENING

The Lithuanian Catholic students from Valparaiso University [Valparaiso] Indiana, will have an evening of entertainment this coming Sunday evening, at St. George's Parish, in Bridgeport. The proceeds will go to the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Students' Association, Branch 2, Valparaiso University.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 302/5

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 17, 1912.

[SUMMER SCHOOL STARTS]

The winter season of the Aurora evening school ends May 15 and the summer season, which lasts three months, begins May 22.

During the summer the following classes will be held: 1. English language. 2. Arithmetic. But if a sufficient number of those desiring to study in other branches of learning register, then the Aurora Society will organize the requested class.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, March 3, 1911.

A BANQUET FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE LITHUANIAN STUDENTS

(Summary)

On February 25, Mrs. Olsevskis and Mr. M. Jurgelionis, for a students' benefit, arranged a banquet at the Aurora Hall.

Miss Horodockaite sang Schubert's "Serenade" and "Gipsy Song."
Young Mr. Olsevskis and Miss Dundulis played the piano.

Mr. Jurgelionis gave a humorous imitation of public speakers of Lithuanian, as well as other nationalities. After the program, the Lithuanian dances were performed.



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IV

I C (Swedish)

I C (Danish)

I C (Greek)

Lietuva, Oct. 16, 1908.

LITHUANIAN

WPA (ILL) 2501.1000

LET US HELP OUR STUDENTS BY JOINING THE AUSRA SOCIETY

Much has been written in our newspapers about the great importance of assisting our students. The time has now arrived when we should change from mere words to actual deeds. Most Lithuanian-Americans are members of the poverty-stricken working class. However, there are quite a number of Lithuanians in every Lithuanian-American colony who are more or less wealthy. It is known that the individual fortunes of some Lithuanians total several tens of thousands of dollars. These Lithuanians would not experience any hardship if they joined the Ausra Society (Students' Aid Society), because the membership dues of the society are only twenty-five cents per month, or a total of three dollars per year. If all these wealthy Lithuanians would join the society it would be a very big step forward in the intellectual development of our people; it would benefit our nationality to an immense degree, because the present number of our students would then be increased many times.

Lietuva, Oct. 16, 1908.

We all know that our people have the scornful habit of looking upon educated people with indifference. We are paying a very high price for this bad habit; it would be much cheaper for us if we were all members of the Ausra Society. That bad habit of indifference is keeping our people in the depths of darkness, slavery, and exploitation.

At present our greatest need is for educators, literary men and women, medical doctors, and all kinds of merchants. Without educators we are unable to learn about the miracles of science, the mysteries and beauties of nature, etc. Without literary men and philologists we cannot become acquainted with the beauty and richness of our language. A shortage of doctors causes many of our people to die prematurely. A shortage of merchants make it possible for our people to be exploited by, and for the benefit of, foreigners; it is common knowledge that business men of other nationalities find a very profitable field among the Lithuanians. We are short of educated Lithuanians in all walks of life. Therefore, is it not time for us to get busy and fill this shortage?

Lietuva, Oct. 16, 1908.

VPA

We are members of one of the smallest nationalities of the world. However, our nationality is not so small in numbers that it must necessarily be allowed to die out and become absorbed by other nationalities. A number of nations, some numerically smaller than ours, are getting along very nicely. For example, take Bulgaria with a population of 2,400,000; Denmark with 2,500,000; Sweden with 2,600,000; and Greece with 2,500,000. All these nations enjoy their own independent governments, schools, institutions of higher learning, and they all have many educated people. These nations fought for their existence in much the same manner as the Lithuanians are now doing, and they succeeded in throwing off foreign yokes; now they are their own masters. We Lithuanians, also, can succeed in gaining those lofty heights, but only with the aid of a large group of educated people. We can march forward and attain a happier and greater future only by means of intellectual development, which banishes all darkness and all powers of exploitation.

We are fully aware of the fact that there are many inimical forces among other nationalities, who purposely impede our efforts to reach a higher level of civilization; these sinister forces are doing everything within their power

Lietuva, Oct. 16, 1908.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 1077

to keep us in darkness as long as possible, because they depend upon our darkness for their welfare and prosperity. It is our duty not only to defend ourselves from these forces, but also to wage war against them with the weapon of intellectual development until we are victorious; we can do this by assisting our students and by taking full advantage of opportunities to educate ourselves.

The Ausra Society, a students' aid society, was established in December, 1901, by a group of prominent Lithuanians of Chicago who understood the value of educated people and their necessity in Lithuanian life. The aims and by-laws of the Ausra Society are as follows:

Purpose

The purpose of the Ausra Society is to assist in a financial and advisory capacity worthy young Lithuanian college students, and in this manner create a Lithuanian intelligentsia in all branches of learning except religion.

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The Ausra Society hopes to achieve this end not only by means of its own resources, but with the help of all Lithuanians who will support the Ausra students' fund by means of various gifts and contributions.

Assistance

1. Students of sculpture, music, science, philology, etc., who will be unable to earn a living immediately after graduation, shall be assisted in preference to students of other branches of learning. Women students shall have a priority over men students. Those who have been banished from the Fatherland and those who have suffered in any way on account of their nationality shall have a priority over students who are attending school in the Fatherland.
2. Assistance shall not be given to students of religion.
3. Boys and girls who possess talent in any trade can receive assistance from the Ausra Society to continue the development of their talents.

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4. Those applicants for assistance who have shown their loyalty to Lithuanianism with deeds or in any other suitable manner, shall have a priority over all other applicants.

5. All financial assistance received by students from the society shall be made in the form of a loan and not as a donation; students who receive money from the society are to refund the money to the society as soon as possible after the completion of their education; this refund may be made either in cash or with worthy deeds for Lithuanianism, such as important writings, etc.

Supplement 1) The importance and value of the deeds or writings of graduates who had been assisted by the Ausra Society will be decided by a committee elected for that purpose by the members of the society.

Supplement 2) If any student, while receiving aid from the society, fails to perform at least one worthy deed for the benefit of Lithuanianism in any of the fields of science, art, literature, or national activity, then the society may decide to discontinue all further assistance to such a student.

Lietuva, Oct. 16, 1908.

Supplement 3) It is desired that all students who complete their education with the aid of the Ausra Society, establish permanent homes in Lithuania and work there for the uplift of the Lithuanian nation. However, circumstances will not permit all graduates to do this. For that reason, the society does not make this a compulsory requirement.

All students who desire assistance must make their applications at least six months in advance so that officials of the society may have ample time in which to investigate the character of every applicant.

Resources

1. Both men and women may become members of the Ausra Society.
2. Members pay an initiation fee of one dollar, and monthly dues of twenty-five cents. The initiation fee may be paid at one time or in partial payments.

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3. Members who contribute a sum of one hundred seventy-five dollars or more at one time, are freed from the payment of all monthly dues.
4. The rights of both men and women are equal.
5. Lithuanians who are living in Europe may also join the Ausra Society; they shall pay their dues in accordance with the following money exchange values: One American dollar is to be equivalent to one Russian ruble, three German marks, five French francs, or four British shillings.

Honorary Members

Any person who performs an outstanding deed for the welfare of the Ausra Society may be declared an honorary member of the society.

Branches

The Ausra Society is not a local organization; it has branches all over the

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United States. Branches of the Ausra Society also may be established in Europe and elsewhere.

All the branches of the Ausra Society enjoy full autonomy. All membership dues collected by the branches are sent to the supreme treasurer of the society; all membership lists, together with a financial statement of each member, are sent to the supreme financial secretary of the society.

Eight hundred copies of various books have been donated by Lithuanian-Americans to the Ausra Society. A catalogue and price lists of these books has been published; a copy will be mailed to anyone upon request. Those who purchase books from the Ausra Society are performing very useful deeds; they are contributing financially to the students' aid fund.

The present national officers of the Ausra Society are as follows: Mrs. J. T. Zelvis, M. D., president, 1 Church St., Plymouth, Pa.; J. Sernas (Joseph Adomaitis), secretary, 3252 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.; P. Mikolainis, financial secretary, P. O. Box 62, New York, N. Y.; Dr. John Sliupas, treasurer, 1419 N. Maine Ave., Scranton, Pa.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 16, 1908.

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A branch of the Ausra Society should be organized in every Lithuanian colony in America. A copy of the by-laws of the society may be secured from the financial secretary.

By P. Mikolainis

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 50, Dec. 13, 1907.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ 20275

HOW TO OBTAIN EDUCATION

Nowhere in the world can one obtain education so easily as in America; if one is uneducated in this country, the fault is his own. The schools are open to everyone.

The elementary schools, the high schools, the universities, are supported by the government. There is no tuition to pay. And in addition to the schools maintained by the government, there are many other private schools - colleges, institutions, academies, manual training schools, universities, trade schools, etc. Furthermore, there are evening schools, from the elementary grades to university, and a variety of trade schools.

Those, who can not for various reasons attend the above mentioned schools, can take courses from correspondence schools, benefitting greatly thereby. For those who can not make use of the above named sources of education, there are libraries with books on various scientific subjects and literature, and all this is free to everybody. One can read newspapers and magazines at the library, or subscribe for same. The subscription price for magazines is low. Therefore, a man can obtain education free or at small expense in this country.

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 50, Dec. 13, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30575

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Most of the Lithuanians who came to this country are without education. You have a great opportunity to get education anyway or anywhere you want it. If you can not get education through the above mentioned sources, there are various organizations and societies giving lectures on various subjects.

The Lithuanians should not think that they are too old to attend schools, or study in libraries, or at home; it is never too late to get an education. Spend only one hour a day on studies; it will make 365 hours per year devoted to education. Two hours per day would make 730 hours per year. You do not realize what progress could be made by devoting those hours to your education.

By having more enlightened and educated Lithuanians, we could organize societies, clubs, libraries; arrange lectures on various scientific subjects and political problems; and hold various discussions on current events and world problems. And we, Lithuanians, could establish our own schools to educate ourselves and our children. In this country we have opportunity, but we do not make use of it. In our fatherland we were persecuted and oppressed, in this country we are free.

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LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 39, 9-29-1907.

CONSECRATION OF THE CHURCH.

On the 15th day of September, west side, 23rd Place and Oakley Avenue, there was the consecration of the Lithuanian church, "The Holy Mother of Aurora Gates". The consecration ceremonies were performed by archbishop Quigley and several priests. After the ceremonies, archbishop Quigley delivered a sermon in English, praised the Lithuanians as good workers for Catholicism. That this is the **eighth** church established by Lithuanian people.

It is hard to understand, that the Chicago Lithuanians have eight churches and are able to support such a large number of priests, who do nothing, except pray, live nicely and have pockets full of money. There are a large number of nuns. They do nothing but fool the children in the parish schools. The nuns are the ignorant Poles, do not know one word of the Lithuanian language, and yet they are teaching the Lithuanian children! The aim of these nuns is to Polanize the Lithuanian children, to make them Polish dupes!

Do the Chicago Lithuanians think of the future of their children? No! They have

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LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 39, 9-29-1907.

eight churches and worthless parish schools, where the Lithuanian children are taught Polish prayers! We have no schools that even one day in a week teach our children something better than praying. We need good schools with good teachers, instead of ignorant nuns and fat priests. We Lithuanians must have at least one good school, to teach our children science instead of prayer.

Some one will say that we have no money to establish even one school. But why we are able to establish as many as eight churches, to uphold such an army of priests who do nothing for the good of humanity, why then cannot we have one school, which would cost very little to keep up in comparison to the upkeep of eight churches, the fat priests and the army of ignorant nuns. Why do we have enough money to feed the church parasites, and no money for one school and good teachers, who would teach our children science instead of prayer? Let the Lithuanian societies begin to think on the school problem, they could accomplish wonders.

In the same west side, we have the "Farmer of Lithuanic society", - this society wants to establish such a school for Lithuanian children, to teach them the Lithuanian language and science, but not religious dogmas. It is very hard for this society



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to accomplish such a task, when the brains of our brothers are poisoned by the priest. It is a duty of all the Lithuanians of Chicago to establish one good school for the uplift of the ignorant Lithuanians.

M.M. Trimas.

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LITHUANIAN



LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 20, 5-17, 1907.

TO CHICAGO LITHUANIANS.

When I have seen the advertisement that the Lithuanian students from Valparaiso University will present a play on May 19, I have decided to say a few words to the Chicago Lithuanians.

Every nation that wants to live must go forward on the progressive and cultural road. Progress among nations is forced by the struggle for existence. For example, take Japan when she foresaw the inevitable struggle with Russia, Japan at once took the task to bring up the intelligensia and in a few years the Japanese left the Russian government behind in civilization and education. Before the Russo-Japanese war, American universities were packed with Japanese students. Thousands of Japanese students were studying the American culture, and after graduation, went back to Japan in order to give the fruit of culture to their country-men. And as soon as the Russo-Japanese war started the Japanese students, like one man, left the American Universities and went back to their fatherland Japan to help their government to win the war against Russia. Japan won the war, because she was more cultured and had more educated people than Russia.

LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 20, 5-17, 1907.

We Lithuanians, in order to make our nation known among other nations, must take care of our students. We ought to be proud that the Lithuanian students are presenting the theatrical spectacle, our duty is to help them by attending en mass. Our students are poor, they are working and attending the schools, so our duty is to help them. We Lithuanians must have more educated, professional people, then we can show to the world that we are just as good as any other people or nation in the world.

Chicagoan.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 3, 1907.

THE AURORA SOCIETY

Several items have been written about the Aurora Society's lectures which were given last winter. To all these lectures the admission was ten cents. The net profit was \$29.70 for the Aurora students' fund. The first lecture was given by Dr. J. Kulis. To make the lecture clearer, Dr. Kulis illustrated it with pictures. These pictures cost eight dollars, but Dr. Kulis paid for them out of his own pocket. The financial condition of the Aurora Society is still weak; it will be a great loss to the Lithuanian students if the Society does not get help from the Lithuanian public.

American Lithuanians! Do we have enough educated men? We see that we do not. It is known that where more educated men are found, workers have better living conditions. We have neglected to help our poor students because our attention has been turned to the revolution in Russia. At present the revolution has slowed down; therefore our attention again must be turned to the poor Lithuanian students' cause. We must help them in order to make the Lithuanian

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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Lietuva, May 3, 1907.

intelligensia strong. These students after their graduation will deliver lectures to us and write articles and books for our benefit.

A. Zimontas, secretary

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 5, Feb. 1, 1907.

WPA (ILL) PPOL 30275

TWO PROJECTS

In the last issue of Lietuva we published an article from Vienybe about two projects concerning the best way to enlighten and to uplift scientifically our Lithuanians in America.

The author of the projects suggests the establishment of a Lithuanian university in America. This is possible by selling shares, by donations, etc.

Building a university for Lithuanians in America sounds very good, but to raise the money necessary for such an undertaking is hardly possible. Suppose we could erect a building for our university. What about its upkeep, what about the teachers, the laboratory equipment?

At the start Lithuanians will donate, but later they will stop doing so. We know that from our own experience. For anything new Lithuanians donate

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Lietuva, Feb. 1, 1907.

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freely, but when it gets old the donations are stopped and our country-men look for some new projects.

We are planning to build a university when we have no primary schools. True, we have primary schools in the parishes, but these schools are worthless, because the teachers do not know the Lithuanian language themselves.

We ought to take into consideration the universities in Russia, Germany, or in any other country. These universities could not exist if they were not subsidized by the government. It is known that the fees of the students cover only one fourth of the expenses of the universities.

It is not bad when the Lithuanian students attend the universities in foreign countries. American students attend the universities in France and Germany, yet they do not become Frenchmen or Germans.

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Lietuva, Feb. 1, 1907.

Now in order to give education to Lithuanians it is much easier and cheaper to establish primary schools. We are denouncing the parish schools, yet we do not try to build better schools. If we, the liberals, would have better primary schools, the clergy, too, would improve the parish schools.

Take for example the Aurora society. This society was organized with the purpose of helping the poor Lithuanian students. How many branches of this society have we in America? Only three. At first, here and there the Lithuanians collected a few dollars for the Lithuanian students' fund; now no more donations are coming. The money is raised from the members' monthly dues. How can we establish a university when such an important organization as the Aurora society barely exists?



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 43, Oct. 26, 1906.

COMPATRIOTS!

At the City Hall examinations will be held for the office of truant officer; there will be two examinations: one in the English language, the other is known as the linguistic examination. One does not need to take both examinations; take either one. Go to the City Hall, Room 400, get an application blank and state which examination you prefer to take; give it to the clerk, and he will notify you when the examination will be given. The salary on this job is \$75 per month.

I wish educated Lithuanians would take this opportunity.

A. K. Rutkauskas, M. D.

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Lietuva, May 19, 1905.

LITHUANIANS NEED MORE ENLIGHTENMENT

That Lithuanians are in need of greater enlightenment is obvious. On the other hand very few realize the value of self improvement and advancement and helping others to do so. However, there are some people who understand and appreciate the nation's cultural advancement and are willing to help our young people who are interested in education.

Recently during a birthday party celebration at I. Brusevicius a group of Lithuanians discussed the educational aspects of the Russian-Japanese war. They pointed out how the midget Japanese Empire, through the medium of civilization and patriotism, whipped the less civilized giant, the Russian Empire. In his discussion Mr. A. Buvainis made mention of the fact, that there are, however, some of our young people who are studying; and that some of our people are martyrs in Russia by virtue of the fact that they have attempted to revive the slumbering spirit for enlightenment. This is certainly evident for there are



Lietuva, May 19, 1905.

Lithuanian students who become victims of the Ferocious Russian wolf, for trying to revive Lithuanian culture and demanding better conditions for Lithuanian people. Mr. Buvainis urged the members, who were present to contribute a few cents to the fund towards helping the Lithuanian students who are suffering from starvation and persecution in Russia. He also urged the people to help our students who are attending universities in the United States. He emphasized the statement by saying, that education must have first place in life. He asked the people not to forget our younger generation who are going to schools and colleges now; for they will be our future leaders, and we will be proud to have such leaders in our community. Their number may be very small, but at the present time we must encourage and help them as much as possible.

The people at the celebration party were very much impressed and well pleased with Mr. Buvainis' short talk on education and its importance in life.



Lietuva, May 19, 1905.

All members present agreed to contribute to the Aurora Society Fund for Lithuanian students and the Lithuanian exiles in Russia.

The money collected at the celebration amounted to \$16.50. The sum was divided so that \$10.00 was given to the Aurora Society Fund for poor students, and \$6.50 for Lithuanian exiles in Russia.

It is a great joy to see our people so interested and concerned about these matters. Even when they are at a friend's party, they do not forget to support their national needs.

We regret to say that Lithuanians in other colonies do not take greater interest in education. Of course, we cannot blame them too much, because they were enslaved by Poland and Russia for many generations. Their cultural spirit has been destroyed because of the long years of oppressive rule under Poland and later under Russia. In fact, their cultural spirit was almost destroyed under the cruel political yoke which these countries imposed upon them.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, May 19, 1905

TO LITHUANIANS WHO ARE INTERESTED IN LEARNING.

p.2-4..... Through newspaper correspondents, we have learned that many Lithuanians are spending their valuable time in playing cards, drinking, fighting and going to civil courts to settle their arguments. Moreover, they are spending their hard earned cents foolishly, ruining themselves physically as well as morally. They have money to spend for drinking, but they have no money to spend for education, which is the most important item of all. We have no words adequate enough to describe the value of education in life. An education is an asset and a necessity to all individuals today, more than ever before.

Educated Lithuanians should strongly and consistently urge our people to take advantage of educational opportunities. However, most of our people fail to understand the great good which they can derive from an education. Instead, they would rather travel on the hard road of life, for getting that which education brought about on this earth. We are sorry to see that our people



Lietuva, May 19, 1905.

do not seek learning since it is so valuable to them and humanity.

Incidentally, we will say a few words concerning our daughters. They think that they must wear silk dresses and hats with expensive plumes, but they do not worry about beautifying their brains. Therefore, it is not a bit surprising that those young Lithuanians who have become somewhat educated marry non-Lithuanian girls. It happens that our ladies fail to understand that the shiny case of a watch is not the time-piece itself, and that any watch with a good mechanism can keep good time regardless of the beauty of its case.

Even silks fail to decorate when the brain is not developed. Usually, we say that it is too late to think of learning when we reach old age. But why is it never too late for English and other nationalities to strive for improvement? They continue their educational pursuits even after they are married and have children. Therefore, it is not at all surprising that they have large factories and become wealthy. Through education they know how to seek riches. Now many of our young men and women could by a little educational effort, hold better positions in the factory, office and store. Therefore, we most heartily hope that our young people will get interested in education.



Lietuva, May 19, 1905.

Learning is not as hard as it appears to be; nor the cost as great as popularly believed. For instance, at Valparaiso University, a student can find work to defray expenses. All subjects are taught at this university and it is the cheapest place in the United States to gain an education. That is why very poor people seek an education here. Those who are interested are advised to send addresses to the university and ask for a catalogue.

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Lietuva, Oct. 9, 1903.

LITHUANIA



[LITHUANIAN STUDENTS NEED AID]

In Chicago there are three Lithuanians who are pursuing a higher education. Jacob Kulis is studying medicine, Mr. Lukauskas is studying pharmacy and Vincent Miseika is studying engineering. All these men are poor. Without the help of our patriots these men cannot complete their education.

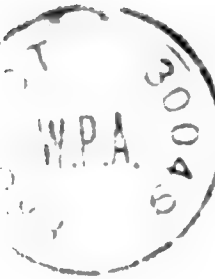
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II B 2 d (1) Lietuvos, Vol. 1, No. 1, Feb. 1902.

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LITHUANIAN



MULLING THE MATTER AND COMMENT?

The newspaper Lietuvos in its review raised the question about the Lithuanian schools. Lietuvos remarks that we have several societies to help the poor students, but we have no society to take care of the teachers.

It says that our schools in America are limping for lack of good teachers. In America, to get a good teacher is very difficult, but when you do get one, you must pay him good salary.

The Lietuvos's reviewer further states that he has a practical way to solve the problem of the teachers. It says that the nuns are the cheapest teachers. It is among the church schools the standard of education stands on an equal basis with the public schools. That the nuns are teaching cheaply because they have devoted themselves to that cause.

Very well then, we have no educated Lithuanian nuns. To have in Chicago,

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Lietuvos, Vol. 4, No. 3, Feb. 21, 1902.

in the Lithuanian parish, a Lithuanian school where the Polish nuns are teaching the Lithuanian pupils. In order to have Lithuanian nuns we must have a school for them, so that they can fit to others.

Now then, who will uphold and support the school for the nuns? This would be a very expensive proposition. The nuns cannot be reliable teachers because they are trained to be supporters of fanaticism. The churches are built by the people, but the people have no rights nor voice to control them. It will be the same thing with convents. The people will build them, support them, but the convents will be under the despotic rule of the clergy. The nuns only will be beneficial to the priests, but not to the Lithuanian public in general.

Therefore, the people have had enough of the clergy's despotism; the people do not need another despotism under a different name.

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Lietuva, Sept. 13, 1901.

LITHUANIAN

[FREE TEXT BOOKS DISTRIBUTED]

The Chicago public schools distributed books valued at \$70,000 free to all the pupils. The Catholic societies not only protested against the free text books, but even went to court to get an injunction. They got the injunction too late because all the books have been distributed. We do not know why the Catholics are against free books in the schools. We think they ought to support this plan.



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LITHUANIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 47, Nov. 25, 1898.

IMPORTANT QUESTION

In No. 44 of Lietuva Mr. Pazistamas replies to the article of Dr. Rev. Juodiszius in regard to our schools. He brought up the important question of having reliable Lithuanian teachers for the Lithuanian schools. If the rich Lithuanians or priests or business people could agree among themselves to send a few good Lithuanian students to schools, where they could get proper education in normal schools, then they would be much better teachers than the Polish nuns.

This is a very important question, if the well-to-do Lithuanians would give a small part of their money for the benefit of Lithuanians. If they would start, then others, the workers, no doubt would donate as much as they could for this great cause of Lithuanian schools.

At one time we heard from Mr. A. L. Graiczunas that the Lithuanian rector of Chicago had told him that the priests had their convention in Pennsylvania, that the clergy at this convention decided not to help the

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Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 47, Nov. 25, 1898.

Lithuanian students in secular education. We hardly can believe that the Lithuanian clergy would decide against secular education because without the intellectuals educated in secular institutions it will be impossible to uplift Lithuanianism. Besides religious education among Lithuanians there must be public education too, because at present one can hardly get a place for a spiritual leader among Lithuanians.

We do not understand why the clergy are against the secular education. There is a broad field for parochial and public education. There is a lot of work for both. Why obstruct enlightenment of the people. The Lithuanians are suffering from lack of intellectuality.

The spiritual leaders further say that the church is upholding the morale of the people. We agree with that. Yet, from the practical point of view we see that the church does not uplift nor enforce the morale of the people. We know that the Lithuanian Catholic churches never have been

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Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 47, Nov. 25, 1898.

filled with the people. That the morality of the churchgoers is not improving, that the drunkenness is not on decrease but on the increase. We see among other nations that their churches are crowded with the people to capacity, and their morale is higher than among the Lithuanians. Why? Because they have a better public education than we Lithuanians. This proves that the parochial education alone without the public education does not uphold the morale of the people.

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Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 15, April 15, 1898WE NEED THE LIGHT
(Editorial-Summary)

We need the light, science, this word is understood by every one, and yet we find by our own experience that the people, as a rule are afraid of education, even some of our leaders are trying their best to keep out the light of education from the unenlightened people. Education is not dangerous, but is essential at every step in our life. We are receiving letters from our readers, that the priests are denouncing those people who are reading newspapers and books of science; that education is dangerous, etc.

We hardly can believe that the priests would go against the enlightenment of the people, that the priests would try to stop the people from reading newspapers and scientific books. We cannot understand how the priests can say that enlightenment is dangerous for religious people. Even religious people need enlightenment. How, then, are we to uplift materially the life of Lithuanians? Even a common laborer requires education. Why - the Swedes, the Germans, the Frenchmen... are paid better because they are more educated,

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Lietuva, Vol. VI, April 18, 1898



enlightened people than the Lithuanians! The Lithuanians, the Poles, the Italians, are working for cheaper pay because they are uneducated and unenlightened people.

We Lithuanians and other unenlightened people have no influence in America. Even on election day the politicians are taking crowds of unenlightened people to the polls, because the politicians get the benefit, while the voters get contempt and humiliation.

In Chicago there are over ten thousand Lithuanians. We have a Lithuanian parish school, but only thirty pupils are attending it. In Illinois, education is compulsory, and yet, the majority of Lithuanians are not sending their children to school, where education is free.

We could have in Chicago a Lithuanian school at the expense and under the control of the government, and yet, we have no such school because

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Lietuva, April 18, 1898

we do not care for education and for the future of our children. Do not forbid your children from attending public schools. No matter what kind of a school it is, there is always enlightenment and education. Now, no matter what kind of education it is, it is always better than darkness.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, Vol. V. No. 36, Sept. 3, 1897

THE MOST IMPORTANT AFFAIR OF OURS

Nobody will dispute that the most important thing to the Lithuanians in America is the Lithuanian schools. It is the only institution that can uplift the intellect of our brothers and inspire our children with the Lithuanian spirit.

In other countries we are prohibited our own Lithuanian schools. Do we have in this broad territory of America, a school that would answer our purpose? We do not know of such a school. This shows that we do not care to fulfill our most important duty. We do not know how to use the liberty which we have in this country.

Until there is a school for Lithuanians in this country, we do not need to prophesy what future there is for us. By the way we have the parish schools but the benefit is very small, because they have no suitable teachers.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. V, No. 36, Sept. 3, 1897

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The pupils after being in school two years can hardly read Lithuanian, when a good teacher could teach them in one year to read and write perfect Lithuanian. How can we expect our children to learn Lithuanian when the teachers themselves do not know enough of the Lithuanian language?

If we cannot improve the parish schools, let the Lithuanian Alliance of America establish Lithuanian schools independent of church. This is a very important problem. We think if we could have at least one such a school in America we could get support from the Lithuanian intellectuals of Europe, because such a school would benefit not only the Lithuanians in this country but the Lithuanian nation as a whole. Do you think we cannot accomplish this important object? We would like to hear from other Lithuanian newspapers what they have to say on this important proposition.

Lietuva, Vol.2. No.40. October 6, 1894.

About the Lithuanian School.

It was announced in Lietuva about the Lithuanian evening school. Rev. Krauczunas also announced in the church about the necessity and the benefit to Lithuanians to have such a school, so the last Monday evening two hundred Lithuanians came to the school on 31st St. The school supervisor was surprised that so many Lithuanians came to school. The schoolroom was too small for such a big crowd of Lithuanians. The supervisor never thought that so many Lithuanians would come to the evening school. Because the schoolroom was too small, there was no school that evening. Now they will give a larger schoolroom for Lithuanians. It will take one week to get that room ready. Next week the evening school will start in a larger room. Therefore brother Lithuanians do not slumber educate yourselves, learn the English language, without education, without knowing the English language, a man is not worth even one cent.

The teacher will be W.Zaharewiczia. He knows both English and Lithuanian languages fluently.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

b. Foreign Languages

I A 1 b

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1912.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE CLASSES

Classes for training in the English language were formed at the Fellowship House, 831 West 33rd Place. The classes will be open to Lithuanian men only. Miss Austin is the teacher. Besides this, other Americans will be invited from time to time to assist in conducting conversations in English. Classes will be held twice a week. A fee of three dollars for three months will be required.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Feb. 10, 1911.

DEMAND THAT LITHUANIAN BE TAUGHT AT THE ARMOUR SCHOOL

(Summary)

In Bridgeport, Mr. Golubickis and Dr. Graiciunas are going among the Lithuanians, and ask them to sign a petition demanding that Lithuanian be taught in the Armour School. The rule is that if fifty families sign such a petition to have their children taught Lithuanian, the request will be granted. If they succeed, the Armour School will probably be the first in America to teach the Lithuanian language.



I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

1. Secular

d. Special Endowments

I A 1 d

Jaunimas, Feb.3,1938.

APPLICATIONS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS

p.4.....Anyone interested in obtaining a scholarship may receive information by writing to the scholarship committee chairman: Mr. Algird Rulis, 5409 So. Sacramento Avenue; anyone interested in joining the club should get in touch with the Membership Committee Chairman: Mr. John Balanda, 1046 W. 105th St., Chicago, Ill.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 25, 1908.

LET US ASSIST STUDENTS

We all will agree that uneducated people cannot be professors, doctors, engineers, philologists, or great writers of literature. Without educated people the progress of mankind would be impossible and life in this world would be very intolerable. We read with great sorrow how difficult it was for people to live a hundred thousand, or even a thousand years ago. In those days there were very few educated and intelligent people; these usually served not the masses but the privileged few, the wealthy class. In those ages of darkness and misery the working people lived in great distress, in many cases worse than animals; even the very life of a workingman depended upon the will of his master or ruler.

It is probably true that we Lithuanians have a smaller number of educated people than any other nationality. Of course, no one can



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Lietuva, Sept. 25, 1908.

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blame us for that, because the Tzarist government purposely held our people in a sea of ignorance and darkness during the past one hundred years. However, educational opportunities are now available to our people, as well as to people of other nationalities. It is our duty to take full advantage of these opportunities. We all know that there is a great lack of educated Lithuanians in all the higher branches of learning. We are especially in need of medical doctors, pedagogues, and people with literary ability and training. This deplorable situation can be, and should be, remedied as soon as possible.

We Lithuanians have much to learn from people of other nationalities. They are doing everything within their power to have the greatest



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 25, 1908.

number of educated people in all the various branches of learning. They know that knowledge means wealth and power, and they realize that intellectual progress increases the happiness and standard of living of all the people; even the uneducated benefit indirectly from those who are educated. For that reason, all members of their respective nationalities contribute as much as possible to funds to assist students and to establish all kinds of schools of higher learning.

However, among our people that most important matter, intellectual progress, is almost completely neglected. The yearly sum which Lithuanians contribute toward the support of Lithuanian students is



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Lietuva, Sept. 25, 1908.

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IV

so small that it is not even sufficient to meet all the financial requirements of one college student.

Our students are seeking an education under the most trying conditions. They are unable to devote all their time and energy to their studies; they are always beset with financial worries. When those students who had expected assistance, but had not received it, graduated from college they refused to take an active part in Lithuanian affairs, saying: "You did not help me, therefore, I do not owe you anything." Some Lithuanian college graduates remain loyal to their nationality in spite of the fact that they did not receive any assistance. However, these patriots usually meet an early death



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Lietuva, Sept. 25, 1908.

because of the hardships which they had suffered during their school days. Kudirka, Vaicaitis, Viciusis, and Biliunas are some of the educated Lithuanian patriots who went to an early grave. We are now making contributions to erect monuments in their memory. If we would have made these contributions to assist them in the hour of their greatest need, when they were students, then perhaps they would still be among the living today.

We have two organizations whose main purpose is to assist worthy Lithuanian students, the "Zibury's" (Light) Society in Lithuania, and the "Ausra" (Dawn) Society in America, with headquarters in Chicago.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 25, 1908.

The "Ausra" Society has been organized by leading Lithuanian intellectuals of Chicago, such as, William Miseika, A. Olsevskis, J.J. Gertmanavicius, Casimir Gugis, Joseph Adomaitis, etc. This society maintains a school under the direction of Professor William Miseika, and a large Lithuanian-American Library in the Bridgeport Lithuanian colony of Chicago. A number of Lithuanian students are receiving some financial assistance.

However, the "Ausra" Society is not receiving the proper support from the Lithuanian public of Chicago, in its efforts to aid students financially. The society has only about forty members who pay dues. Each member pays twenty-five cents per month. Therefore, the society collects about \$120 per year, which is enough to



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 25, 1908.

pay the expenses of only one student, for only one semester. Adding the \$200, which the Lithuanian Alliance of America contributes yearly to the society, we then have a total sum of \$320. Therefore, our people contribute annually only enough to pay the full expenses of only one student. This is a very sad state of affairs, and should be remedied at once.

Our people are not stingy with contributions. However, instead of contributing to worthy causes, their contributions usually go towards the support of evil forces. According to reliable sources, the people of Lithuania spent four million rubles every year for intoxicating drinks. In America, at the rate of only five dollars per person, the 400,000 Lithuanians squander more than two million



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INTERVIEW

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Lietuva, Sept. 25, 1908.

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dollars annually on beer, wine, and whiskey. If the 400,000 Lithuanians of America could contribute only five cents each and every year to assist worthy Lithuanian students, then we would have an annual fund of \$20,000, which would be sufficient to assist about seventy students. The Lithuanians of Chicago alone, can support this number of students. However, the "Lusra" Society, with only forty members, is able to pay the full expenses of only one student.

Therefore, Lithuanians of Chicago and the entire United States, let us become members of the "Lusra" Society and aid worthy Lithuanian students with our contributions. In doing so, we will be fulfilling our sacred duty, and in return our nationality will be blessed with wealth and power and placed on an equal footing with other nationalities.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 22, May 29, 1908.

LITUA SUPPORT A GOOD CAUSE.

During the Easter holiday on April 19, in Chicago, in memory of our great writer and editor of Lietuva, Mr. Sernas, there was organized under his name a musical fund. The purpose is to give help to those, who are seeking higher education in music. It is left to Mr. Sernas' own consideration to decide to whom help should be given. The treasurer of this musical fund is Dr. A. Rutkauskas. The trustees are B. Balevicia and J. Laukis. The donations to this musical fund will be announced in Leituva.

The task of this musical fund is not as insignificant as some one may imagine. Without a nation, one way or the other, we could not live. If we were not Lithuanians, we would be members of some other nation. To be Lithuanians is more honorable than to belong to others, and we do not need to ask for proof. But the nation without the workers is dead. If the workers disappear, then we can say to our nation, "Rest eternally".

Now then, he, who loves his nation as he loves himself, must see that the nation





Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 22, May 29, 1908.

should not lack good workers.

At this time the Lithuanian nation feels that it lacks musical talents. We do not lack musical talents, but we do lack the power to support our musical talents. Therefore, the purpose of the Sernas Musical Fund is to help our musical talents. He, who donates, will do good to his nation.

Send the money to the following address:

Dr. A. Rutkauskas,
Box 62,
Grasselli, Ind.

LITHUANIAN

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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, Aug. 4, 1905.

LOVERS OF EDUCATION

p. 2..... It is known to all that Lithuanians worthy of honor donated expensive Lithuanian books of literature, amounting to thousands of dollars, to the Aurora Society for the benefit of poor students. For such gifts the donators deserve credit, and a word of appreciation for their contributions and for helping poor Lithuanian students. However, we will not benefit, if we are going to keep these books in the Aurora Library without making use of them. Therefore, we are asking all student sympathizers and members of the organization, who are in need of books to apply to the Aurora Society librarian who will sell and rent the books. Mrs. M. Kasinskiene, the librarian, and the manager of the Aurora Society book shop, will give the best service and will help every individual in selecting books. Those who want to get information about the books may write to Mrs. M. Kasinskiene, Box 102, E. La Salle St., Aurora, Ill. In that manner, you will not only obtain the desired books, but you will perform a good deed.

By buying books from the Aurora Society Library you will help the poor

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Lietuva, Sept. 30, 1904.

LITHUANIAN



ORGANIZATION TO CONTRIBUTE TO STUDENTS' FUND

The Enlightenment of Brothers Society has decided that every member must pay two cents per month and that this money shall be donated to the Lithuanian Students' Fund.

We recognize that helping the Lithuanian students is very important, and we believe that other societies will follow our example.

P. Jastys, President
S. Radavicia, Secretary.

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II B 2 d (1) Lietuva, Vol. A, No. 6, Feb. 7, 1902.

LITHUANIAN



THE AURORA SOCIETY

It was announced in Lietuva before that in Chicago there was organized a society to help poor students who are attending schools. Now the society Auszra (Aurora) has obtained its charter.

The purpose of this newly organized society is this: to help the young students who are seeking higher education, to prepare for the Lithuanian nation educated workers. The greatest attention must be paid to the students of art, music, song, painting, sculpture, architecture, natural science, etc. The above mentioned students will have first consideration over doctors, lawyers, etc., who after graduation can make a living, while the art students cannot after their graduation. The female students will be taken first into consideration.

The society will help women, not only those who are seeking higher education, but those that are willing to learn common Lithuanian art, so that such women can teach others the common, ordinary, daily, household arts.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. X, No. 3, ob. 7, 1902.

The society will help not only students in America but also in Europe, so that such students in the future can benefit Lithuanianism.

The student candidates applying for aid will be investigated through confidential people before we decide to help them. The society's membership is divided into two parts: the first pays 5 initiation and 50 ¢ per month, the second pays 1 initiation and 25 ¢ per month. The rights of the members of both are equal; the officials of the society can be of Part I or of Part II.

At present the society has in its treasury \$23.75. As soon as we have 40 members in the society, we will present the stipend to a student attending school.

The meetings are held on the first Sunday of the month. The next meeting will be held on March 2, at the drugstore of Mr. Braicziunas, 167 W. 18th St., at 7 P. M. We ask our brothers to come and join this society of high ideals. The members of this society can be women or men.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. X, No. 3, Feb. 7, 1902.

WP (Lithuanian)

In the issue of last week the Lietuva started a provel of our society. At present we will not thank the newspaper Tevyne, because we have no confidence in that newspaper. This newspaper has no stable sympathy with any progressive cause. At one time that newspaper will uphold and support a certain cause, while the next time, the same purpose which was highly praised, this newspaper denounces with great vituperation. Therefore, before giving thanks we will wait for a while. Really we should not envy each other.

If there was no envy among us, we could accomplish twice as much, and there would be less disputes among us.

The Auszra Society

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 36, Sept. 6, 1901. WPA (LL) PROJ. 502/5

WE SHOULD HELP THE STUDENTS

We lack educated people who could regain for us our nation and her honor. The clergy, for the education of its own class, has organized a society under the name of Motinele (Little Mother), the purpose of which is to help clerical students. They do not care and will not help the liberal students. Dr. Szliupas agreed to send one student every year to Columbus University, at his own expense. Such an effort on the part of Dr. Szliupas is a blessing to the Lithuanians. One of our good nationalists, Mr. V. Ambrozevicia from Newark, N. J., announced in Vienybe that a fund should be organized to help the Lithuanian students. The sponsor of this fund promised to pay \$5 yearly for five years. The graduates may repay the loan as soon as possible.

I support the project and will donate \$5 as soon as the fund committee becomes organized. I think that such a committee should be separated from the influence or the control of any society, since an independent committee could work better and bring better results. In this committee,

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol.IX, No. 36, Sept. 3, 1901. WPA (ILL) PRM 30275

besides the treasurer there should be other people, in order to make the students fund committee stronger and more stable. We must be careful not to get the lower class of people for these scholarships.

J. Naujokas

Editor's note: We think there should be organized a reliable organization with branches in the various Lithuanian colonies. The branches should have agents to agitate and collect the money for the students' fund. One central committee could not accomplish much, but through the branches it would be possible to make a great progressive movement among the Lithuanians in America.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

2. Parochial

**a. Elementary, Higher (High
School and College)**

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II B 2 f

LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Lithuanian Schools, 1937, in possession
of Secretary, Lithuanian Schools, Chicago, Ill.

[LITHUANIAN SCHOOLS]

1. St. Casimir Academy, 2601 W. Marquette Rd.
2. Aurora Gate Church School, 2327 W. 23rd Pl.
3. Providence of God Church School, 717 W. 18th St.
4. Immaculate Conception Church School, 6812 S. Washtenaw Ave.
5. Immaculate Conception of St. Mary School, 2745 W. 44th St.
6. St. Anthony School, 1515 S. 50th Ave., Cicero, Ill.
7. St. Joseph Church School, 8801 S. Saginaw Ave.
8. St. George Church School, 3250 S. Lithuania Ave.
9. Holy Cross Church School, 4557 S. Wood St.
10. St. Peter and Paul Church School, 12259 S. Emerald Ave.
11. St. Michael Church School, 1641 Nabansia Ave.
12. All Saints Church School, 10809 S. State St.
13. American Lithuanian School, 3106 S. Halsted St.

Lietuva, Dec. 3, 1915.

CITY RECOGNIZES LITHUANIAN PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

The St. George's Lithuanian Parochial School, located in the Bridgeport section of Chicago at 32nd Place and Auburn (now Lituanica) Avenue, has been officially recognized by the Chicago Board of Education. The school has been granted all rights that are now enjoyed by the public schools. Pupils who complete this school will be admitted to any high school in Chicago without an examination. This is the first Lithuanian school in Chicago to receive such recognition.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Jan. 5, 1912.

ECHOES OF LIFE

by

K. J. Valys



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Dr. A. L. Graiciunas is giving the clericals no respite with his agitation against parochial schools. In Vienybe Lietuviu, he exposed the weaknesses and wrongs of the present parish schools, basing his accusations on reports and statistics from Chicago Lithuanian parochial schools. And he wrote so much that Draugas cannot offer explanations fast enough.

Unable to defend the parochial schools, Draugas admits they are unfit but expresses the faith that these schools will improve after the founding of the St. Casimir's Convent.

In Vienybe Lietuviu, Dr. Graiciunas suggests that a petition be sent to the Chicago Archbishop, demanding that the parochial schools be improved.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Jan. 5, 1912.

I have no confidence for the success of such a petition. It is true that our parish schools are unfit, that they are conducted by semi-educated organists, sacristans, and sisters who do not have the slightest understanding of pedagogic problems, but petitions will not improve them. For the purpose of the church here is not to promote virtues but to collect dollars. A licentious priest who pays large assessments to his bishop will always have the protection of his spiritual authorities.

It would be best not to send children to the parochial schools, but to send them instead to such public schools as will provide the teaching of the Lithuanian language. We should demand that the government should see to it that all children's schools, no matter of what kind, be taught by accredited teachers, that the pedagogic program be universalized as much as possible, and that all schools be under the supervision of the school board now in charge of the government schools.

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Jan. 5, 1912.

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Then, whether they wish it or not, the parochial schools would have to improve.

I see no other way out.

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LITHUANIAN

Leituva, June 11, 1909.

TO CELEBRATE OPENING OF A PAROCHIAL SCHOOL

The King Mindaugis of Lithuania Club, whose membership is composed of parishioners of St. George's Lithuanian Roman Catholic parish, 33rd Street and Auburn Avenue, will celebrate the opening of the parochial school of the parish with an interesting program of orations, music, and a theatrical presentation. The celebration will be held on Sunday evening, June 13th, at the St. George's parish hall, 32nd Place and Auburn Avenue.

An interesting feature of the program will be a theatrical play, which will be presented by pupils of the parochial school who have been taught by nuns. The musical part of the program will be furnished by the choirs of the four Lithuanian Roman Catholic parishes in Chicago: St. George's parish, 33rd Street and Auburn Avenue; Providence of God parish, 18th Street and Union Avenue; Holy Cross parish, 46th Street and Hermitage Avenue; and Our Lady of Vilna parish, 23rd Place and Oakley Avenue. There will be four admission prices, ranging from twenty-five cents to one dollar. All Lithuanian men and women are cordially invited to attend this celebration.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 27, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

IS A HIGHER SCHOOL OF LEARNING REALLY NECESSARY FOR LITHUANIANS?

Our newspapers in America, as well as in Lithuania, have begun to realize the lack of schools for Lithuanians. They urge our people to get interested in establishing such schools, because Lithuanians have fallen behind other nationalities in regard to education.

American Lithuanians would not have any reason to complain about Lithuanian elementary schools if the parents and the priests would be more concerned with the placing of our schools on a higher level. In certain localities some priests are concerned with the improvement of the Lithuanian parochial schools, but they meet many obstacles in their effort to raise the standards. Some parishioners agree to have elementary schools, but when it comes to the question of contributing a few cents for the school fund, they refuse to do so; and in addition, they prohibit their children from attending these schools.

As a matter of fact, we cannot blame the parishioners for not sending their

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LITHUANIAN

WPA (LL) PROJ 20074

Lietuva, Oct. 27, 1905.

children to these schools because they are not up to the required standards and are usually controlled by priests, who have only a religious education and very little secular education.

However, there are certain localities, where we could have good parochial schools and good teachers, but our Polonized priests are not interested enough and not a bit concerned about improving the educational standards of our schools.

We have plenty of large buildings and good facilities for standard parochial schools in every Lithuanian colony.

Our children, who are attending these schools at present, learn only how to pray and waste a lot of their valuable time on catechism, and not enough time is spent on general education such as English grammar, Lithuanian grammar, American history, geography, and other important educational subjects, which form a very good foundation for those who are planning to attend high school and university.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 27, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

However, this situation can easily be remedied, with very little effort; that is, if the people are interested enough to improve their parochial schools and to raise the required standards. We must remember, however, that education is indispensable to our progress and to the up-lift of our people. We cannot make any progress without higher education, because all the progress of mankind is based on the latter.

An education is very important to all of us, regardless of whether we live in America or in some other country.

It is a well-known fact that one cannot very well get along without education, and that one cannot accomplish anything worth while without it; a man without an education is just like a blind individual who cannot see the beauties of nature and the beauties of our civilization.

An education plays a very important part in human life, it builds the individual's character, opens his eyes to the world and helps one to differentiate between good and bad. We have no words with which to describe

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Oct. 27, 1905.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

the value of education, and its importance to the people, especially to our people who are lacking it at the present time.

All of us know that education is spreading very rapidly among other nationalities, because they understand and appreciate its value more than we do, and they also know that without an education one cannot get a desirable position, for which responsibility is required.

There are quite a large number of Lithuanian students attending private Catholic High Schools in the City of Chicago and also in other localities. We also have a large number of our students attending various universities in this country as well as in Europe.

If we cannot afford to have our own high schools and university, we should send our children to the public high schools, and not to Catholic schools where they waste too much of their valuable time on cateschism and praying. The home is the proper place in which to teach religion-

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 27, 1905.

not the school-for there are more important subjects to study than religion. In addition, Catholic **high** schools are not as well equipped as public high schools in the city of Chicago. Our children learn much more in the latter institutions than they do in Catholic high schools.

It is too bad that we do not have our own schools where we could send our children. Those who are attending high schools and universities are forgetting their own language. We cannot blame them for that, but we must blame ourselves for not having our own institutions of higher learning. If we had them our children would be able to learn their own language. We cannot expect them to learn it in American schools. If we don't have our own schools, we have to be contented with the others.

We, Lithuanians, do not understand or we do not want to understand

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 27, 1905.

WPA (ILL) 1. 1. 1.

the benefit of having our own institutions of higher learning in the United States of America. If we had at least one high school in the city of Chicago our cultural level would become much higher. In certain localities our people would like to have a high school of their own, but they cannot afford to have one. In other localities, such as Chicago, where the greatest number of Lithuanians live, they could afford to have at least one, but they do not want to have any institutions of higher learning.

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Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 46, Nov. 15, 1901.

LITHUANIAN

[LITHUANIAN SCHOOL HAS NO EQUAL]

The newspaper Tevyne and Rev. Milukas praised very highly the Lithuanian parish school in Chicago. They have told us that the school, conducted by the nuns, is the best in the world. A few days ago we saw a leaflet issued by the school teachers in Lithuanian language. The Lithuanian language in those leaflets is the worst jargon that we have ever seen or heard. Yes, such jargon has no equal in the world.



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LITHUANIAN



Katalikas, June 20, 1901.

[MEETING HELD AT ST. GEORGE'S PARISH]

Our honorable fellow countryman, Rector Anthony Milukas, came to Chicago on Thursday, June 11, 1901, and gave a short talk at St. George's parish hall the same evening. The crowd was unusually large and the hall was completely filled so that many people had to stand up because there were no more seats left in the hall. The people were curious to see and hear the visitor speak because they had read and heard so much about him.

Our local rector, Rev. Krawczunas, opened the meeting and introduced the honorable speaker, Rev. Milukas, as the keynote of the evening. Rev. Milukas spoke about the Lithuanians in Chicago, their attitude toward education, and the Lithuanian schools. He mentioned two incidents among Chicago Lithuanians, one of which he considered a good example, the other a bad one. The first example he considered very important and practical, it being about the interest of the Lithuanians about having Lithuanian schools in Chicago. He approved their plans very highly and encouraged them to carry them out. He stressed the point about the building of parish schools, emphasizing their importance to Lithuanian children.



Their parents should see that the children know their own language in addition to the English language. He explained that our present school was too small to accommodate all Lithuanian children. Moreover there were no Lithuanian teachers who knew their own language well enough to teach Lithuanian children. The Catholic sisters who are teaching your children now cannot teach them the Lithuanian language. It is very important for every child to know their parents' language well. At the present time I realize there is a shortage of Lithuanian nuns to teach your children, but there will be some Lithuanian nuns in the near future. Your school problems will then be solved with no difficulty. Most practical teachers in elementary schools are nuns. When we have Lithuanian sisters, all Lithuanian Catholic parishes will be able to teach children the Lithuanian language. At the present time we will have to be content with what we have. I hope that Lithuanian standards in the future schools will come up higher, and we will all be proud of the work and the



energy expanded for the cause of our nation and a brighter future for your children. I am very proud that Chicago Lithuanians were the first colony who became interested in their children's education and at the same time Chicago Lithuanians are pioneers of education, and opened the way for other parishes in America. The second example which Chicago Lithuanians set up is bad and degrading to our nation, especially to have such a paper as Lietuva, which makes attacks on Lithuanian Catholic priests. Not long ago there was an article published in Lietuva, which abused Rev. Burba personally for no good reason. In addition, it harshly criticized fellow countrymen, calling them ignorant and uneducated, just because they don't take sides with them to degrade Catholic priests. It is a pitiful thing to see our people quarrel and accuse one another over trivial things that have no meaning or value in our lives. If we consider ourselves educated and cultured people, we should understand better than to quarrel over trifling things for nothing. Moreover, we are grown-up people and not children any more; our senses are supposed to be fully developed and we must

- 4 -

LITHUANIAN



be old enough to understand about life. Let us end all our quarrels and let peace reign upon this earth."

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LITHUANIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 37, Sept. 16, 1898.

THE LITHUANIAN PARISH SCHOOL

Our Lithuanian parish school has started its course. How many children were accepted by the school we do not know. Our reproof of the Polish nuns who do not know Lithuanian, whom the priest had brought to teach the Lithuanian children, did not go without results. Only one Polish nun is left as supervisor, and she, as we have learned, knows some Lithuanian. The other Sisters that were brought to the school are Lithuanians.

How much Lithuanian they know we do not know, although they are better than the previous Polish nuns.

We believe that our priest will understand that to teach the Lithuanian children in the school, it is not enough to speak Lithuanian, but one must know the language and the grammar well. The priest, then, may understand that when we demand the parish accounting, and that the control of the parish treasury should not be by the priest alone, that we

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CROATIAN

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30473

Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 37, Sept. 16, 1898.

are doing this for the benefit of the priest. We desire to bring back the people's confidence in the priest. We want the priest to understand that the money donated for the benefit of the parish should not be lost somewhere. We hope the priest will understand now that the fight we have started against him is not for the benefit of the people alone, but for the good of the church as well.

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I A 2 b
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Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 35, Sept. 2, 1898

THE CHICAGO PARISH SCHOOL AFFAIRS
(Summary)



When Lietuva brought up the question of the Chicago parish school, I believed that the matter soon would be closed. But as the struggle is going on, it might be permissible for me to stick in my own dvileki (a coin with the value of 1½ kopecks).

Some of our people may not like what I will say, but I love the truth and will say what I believe.

I like to offend neither the committee nor others. A man, consisting of soul and body, requires double propagation for his soul and body. The people of Chicago understand that nobody will take such good care of their children, soul and body, as the sisters or the nuns.

When Lietuva mentioned the improper conduct in the school, all started to cry that there were no truth in it, and they say that the nuns are teaching

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LITHUANIAN (2)



Lietuva, Sept. 2, 1898

our children very well; they teach to say their prayers, good conduct in the church, to worship the Lord God, in other words, they rear the children for the good of their souls. For this I am honoring the committee of the Chicago school. When we sow into their young hearts the good seed, we will reap a good crop. But ... unfortunately, the Chicago school committee was mindful only of the souls, and forgot to rear the bodies and the minds of our children. Therefore, Lietuva had the right to talk about such a teaching. In the Lithuanian school, supported with Lithuanian money, the Lithuanian children are instructed by teachers who do not know Lithuanian! This is a real scandal. I would try to justify the committee on this point; I will say that when a chicken is looking for a night's sleep and flies up to the top of a tree, then the chicken believes that it sits so high that even the eagle would not be able to fly up that high. It is the same way with the Chicago school committee, it believes that when the children can read and write, then they can climb up to the top of the cherry tree. Now then, when the chickens are looking for the highest tree, and when we have seen the protest against the Chicago school committee, and proving the benefit of knowing the Lithuanian language, we must

Lietuva, Sept. 2, 1898



say, "Dear members of the committee, you like to sit on the top of the tree, but you do not wish to see your children lift themselves higher."

The Chicago school committee itself does not know much about the Lithuanian language. The Lithuanian school is supported with Lithuanian money. I wish that in the Lithuanian school Lithuanian would be taught besides English. But the teachers - nuns - do not know Lithuanian.

For such conduct of the committee I blame Rev. Krawozunas. The priest as a spiritual leader paid no attention to teaching our children the Lithuanian language.

I am acquainted with schools in several countries where the nuns are teaching as in Italy, Austria and France. The nuns there not only are teaching in elementary schools, but in high schools, too. The nun-teachers there are qualified by the government, educated in higher schools. In England and Scotland the nuns have no high education, so they are not allowed to teach civil education.

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LITHUANIAN (4)



Lietuva, Sept. 2, 1898

Of the nuns in the Chicago Lithuanian school who have diplomas or not I do not ask. Even if they are highly educated, if they do not know the Lithuanian language, they cannot teach in a Lithuanian school.

Therefore, the Chicago school committee should see that your children would get not only spiritual education, but civil education as well.

(The school committee can do nothing in the school affairs, because the priest controls the school. Editor.)

A Priest from Europe.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. V. No. 37, Sept. 10, 1897.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

THE CHICAGO LITHUANIAN SCHOOL

Our rector brought Polish nuns to the Lithuanian school. We have nothing to do with what is going on in the Lithuanian parish school, what and how they are teaching, it is not our affair. We are not against the Polish teachers in Polish schools where they are teaching, but what is good for Polish schools is not good for the Lithuanian school.

As far as we have heard none of the Polish nuns knows Lithuanian. How can they teach our children the Lithuanian language?

Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 36, Sept. 8, 1894

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE LITHUANIAN SCHOOL

Last Monday the Lithuanian parish school started. On the first day eighteen pupils came, and more are coming every day. This school is also open evenings for adults. Elementary courses are given such as arithmetic, English language and writing. The school is open every night of the week, except Saturdays and Sundays.

Honor to our priest for his work on school.

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II B 1 a

LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol.2. No.28. July 14, 1894.

Celebration of the Opening of the Lithuanian School.

July 8, Sunday afternoon, in the church hall, there was a celebration of the opening of the Lithuanian parish school.

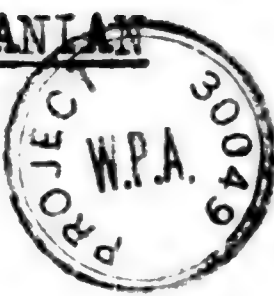
At this meeting Mr.K.Andruszis was elected chairman, and Anton Jocis secretary.

The program was as follows:

1. Song - "Su Diew Lietuva" - (Goodbye Lithuania) by six Lithuanian maidens, accompanied by orchestra under the direction of Kazis Kiga.
2. Declamation - by Miss Anna Andriuziunaite.
3. Speech - by Anton Olszewski. He spoke on how the Lithuanians disregard their own language, and that the native language and education is most essential.
4. Declamation - by Miss Elena Bagdziunaite.



5. Speech - by Mr. Daugela. He told how today we can obtain education and culture in our native language.
6. Declamation - by Miss Petronele Nawickaite.
7. Speech - by Stanley Pocewiczius, he told how through education we can obtain more benefits for ourselves.
8. Declamation - by Miss Anna Azukiute.
9. Speech - by Anthony Mikolainis, he told how we can help each other by uniting into one national unit.
10. Declamation by Miss Vincenta Zacharewiczute.
11. Speech by Seminarist Anton Kaupas. He told why we must send our children to the Lithuanian schools.
12. Declamation by Joseph Majauskaitis.
13. Declamation by John Bagdziunukas. (Trans. Note: Now he is attorney John Borden).



14. Speech by Rev. Krauczunas. He told us how education is essential to us Lithuanians. That without education a man cannot get anywhere nor accomplish anything.

After the speeches, the girls sang a few more songs. The celebration was very successful. Many people were were present. It shows that the Lithuanians are eager to send their children to a Lithuanian school.

We Lithuanians were oppressed in our mother country, we had no chance or opportunity to get education but in this country we can open our own schools, to educate our children and even ourselves.

I. ATTITUDES

A. Education

3. Adult Education

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III H

LITHUANIAN

Sandara, June 20, 1930.

OUTSIDERS BEAT CHICAGOANS

p. 3. To date there have already been a number of articles submitted for the "Lithuanian contest," but we find that they are from persons living outside of Chicago - as far away as Missouri and Pennsylvania. What is the matter with Chicago's authors? Yes, anybody wishing to win the prize had better put on his or her thinking cap and take pen in hand right now, for the closing date is July 21, 1930. No stories mailed after that date will be accepted.

And who are the judges? Hear ye: Miss Levera Naglevicins, a charming Mademoiselle who has traveled in France, England and Lithuania, but who is making America her home. Mr. Stephen Darius, the popular aviator, who will some day, perhaps, take us all to Lithuania in his plane. He too has been overseas's, though he hails from our United States.

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LITHUANIAN

Sandara, June 20, 1930.

Dr. A. Zymonth, who is as well known and liked by young folks as by his contemporaries. The prize? To be announced in the next issue of this section.

So come on, young Americans who have never been in Lithuania, write down your ideas of what that country is like- or, in other words, write down what sort of a picture Lithuania brings to your mind.

When writing your story about that beautiful country: There is only one restriction imposed upon you, namely that your story, poem, account, narrative or whatever you want to call it must not exceed five-hundred words.

And remember, please, to give us your full name, address, education and occupation.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 12, 1926.

THE PRIEST IS NERVOUS

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

The Town-of-Lake chapter of the A.Z.V.D. (Children's Little Society of the Blossom of Hope) is maintained by the local branches of the Lithuanian-American Workers Literary Society, and the Association of Lithuanian Working Women. The children's society is making splendid progress. The children are receiving competent instruction in singing, general art subjects, and in Lithuanian grammar.

Upon noting the sharp increase in the activities of the society, the local Lithuanian Catholic priest became very nervous. As a reactionary measure he started to personally visit the homes of his parishioners, and is threatening all parents with punishment in hell (in which he himself does not believe) if they enroll thier children in the above mentioned society or send them to any functions of the society. Apparently the

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LITHUANIAN

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Vilnis, Jan. 12, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

priest fears that these children, who are members of the society, will probably grow up to be intelligent class-conscious members of the working class. That would be detrimental to him and his whole business of superstition.

In this colony, priests have controlled the brains of the greater majority of the people for many decades. And now let us view the results of the domination by priests. Here they have erected the largest Lithuanian church in America; more accurately speaking, the largest temple of superstition. It is also the largest parish in America. However, viewing the neighborhood from the steps of the church, you see before your eyes an endless chain of saloons. And walking a few blocks in any direction from the church, you continue to see one saloon after another.

Probably no other Lithuanian colony in Chicago can boast of so many saloons as this Town-of-Lake colony. The big question is this: Who supports all these saloons? Certainly not the non-Catholics, because there are only

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 12, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

about two dozen of them here, and they don't even patronize the saloons. The answer, then, is very easy-the saloons are supported by the parishioners, the pupils of the priests.

Although prohibition has closed some of the saloons, nevertheless, the parishioners continue to indulge in liquor as before. They either purchase contraband liquor or make it themselves in their homes. Thus they are poisoning their already weakened brains.

I can state boldly that a majority of the parishioners do not know how to read and write. This is the sad result of the domination by priests in this colony. They do not have even one school in which to teach the parishioners to read and write. They have not sponsored even one lecture on health or any other educational subject. They are not even interested in educational uplift. The more ignorant a man is the more valuable he is to his employer, saloonkeeper, and priest.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 12, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

After viewing the miserable situation of our people in the Town-of-Lake colony, it is the duty of all those comrades who are not poisoned with alcohol and superstition to become more strongly united and work for the educational and cultural uplift of our people. If we work in close harmony, the results are sure to be very gratifying.

LITHUANIAN



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III A

Naujienos, Jan.19,1915.

SCHOOL CONDUCTED BY LITHUANIAN WOMEN

p.4..... The Lithuanian Woman's Society is conducting the following educational classes at Mark White Square, 29th and Halsted Sts:

Every Tuesday evening: Class in sewing and knitting.

Every Wednesday evening: Class in the study of the
English language.

Every Thursday evening: Class in cooking.

All classes are open to members and non-members of the society.

A good knowledge of sewing, knitting, cooking, and the English language is essential to all girls and women. All are invited to join these classes.

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LITHUANIAN



Naujienos, Jan.15,1915.

A CALL TO LITHUANIAN WOMEN AND GIRLS

p.2... This year, as in previous years, the Chicago Lithuanian Women's Educational Society has started evening classes of instruction in the science of cooking, home industry, and in the study of the English language. It will be to your advantage to get more closely acquainted with the various educational opportunities that are offered by this school.

A good knowledge in the science of cooking is of great value to all women and girls, if not at present, then at least sometimes in the not distant future. The proper selection and preparation of goods for the family is not only essential to all housewives and prospective housewives but study and practice is necessary in order to become a master of the art. The Woman's Educational Society will assist you in gaining the required knowledge and practice in order to make it possible for you to prepare healthy and economical meals.



Naujienos, Jan.15,1915.

The same is true with the course in home industries. Is there a woman or girl to whom it would not be valuable to know how to make such miscellaneous items as sweaters, knit caps, clothes; or how to crochet flowers and other ornamental designs on table cloths and bed-spreads? The latest methods in sewing, and knitting are taught.

Women and girls! Do not let this splendid opportunity go by. Spend at least one evening per week for self improvement. Visit the classes of the society at Mark White Square Hall, 29th and Halsted Sts.

The class in sewing and knitting is held every Tuesday evening. The course in the study of the English language is conducted every Thursday evening.

All classes are free. There is an entrance fee of five cents for the class in cooking, to help defray expenses.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 6, 1915.

WHAT OUR PROFESSIONALS TEACH
(Voice of the People Column)

p. 2.... Some of our Professionals say that people who do not have the honor of wearing a toga and the right to smoke cigars wrapped in tin foil, should be prohibited from writing newspaper articles. However, they do not practice what they preach. Are any examples necessary? There are so many so very many of them.

For instance take a priest: He goes into his pulpit on Sundays and urges all his parishioners to say their prayers at least twice each day, that is, when going to bed and upon rising in the morning. But as far as I know the priests themselves go to bed without saying their prayers, and then certain botanical or chemical scientists pop up with their teachings. In their talks and writings they passionately urge people not to be afraid to keep windows open so that their homes will always have fresh air; saying impure air breeds all

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 6, 1915.

kinds of disease, etc. etc! But readers, just look at the windows in the homes of these savants, especially during the winter months. Their windows are so tightly closed that even smoke from the above mentioned cigars is unable to leak out.

We are also confronted with agitators against smoking and drinking. Those who wear the tora paint ghastly pictures of warning to smokers. They point out how it affects our health, and how good money is needlessly wasted away into smoke and into thin air.

A Lithuanian proverb says: "When a farmer in Lithuania puts on a new pair of rubber overshoes over his old patched boots, then he must be sure to have a thoroughbred horse, a brightly painted sleigh, and a beautiful horse-whip otherwise those overshoes will look out of place." (What a long proverb? Editor.)

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 6, 1915.

The very same thing is true with our professional people? When they don the toga they must necessarily find a ten cent cigar and take so much smoke that even without the addition of salt their flesh would not become wormy.

Well, what do you readers say about that? In my opinion our professional people should first of all practice what they preach.

For instance, if a professor in a class room would spit towards the ceiling, would not his students stand on chairs and do likewise?

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan.6,1915.

CLASSES IN SEWING COOKING AND ENGLISH

p.3..... The Lithuanian Ladies' Educational Society plans to resume its popular educational activities this winter on Jan.5th. Every winter season this society organizes and conducts evening classes for the study of English, sewing, cooking and other interesting subjects.

The society has gained a large number of new members during the past year. Many of these are well qualified to take an active part in the leadership of the organization and are expected to render valuable service. A record enrollment for the evening classes is forecast.

The following evening courses will be offered this winter at Mark White Square, 29th and Halsted Sts:

Sewing: Beginning Jan.5th, every Tuesday evening. Bring your own material for any garment you wish to sew; such as a dress, blouse, skirt, or various clothing for children.

Naujienos, Jan. 6, 1915.



The English Language: Beginning Jan. 6th, every Wednesday evening. It is absolutely essential for everyone to know how to speak English. Without a knowledge of the language one experiences many inconvenient and embarrassing moments. When you apply for work you are at a great disadvantage because you are unable to speak to the employer, on certain important occasions one is compelled to waste as much as a half day looking for an interpreter. It will pay anyone to devote at least one evening every week for the study of the English language.

Cooking: Beginning Jan. 7th, every Thursday evening. This is a very important and essential course, because one's health, life, and happiness depend upon properly prepared food.

The courses in English and sewing are free to members and outsiders. The course in cooking is free only to members of the Lithuanian Ladies' Educational Society. A charge of fifteen cents is made to non-members to help defray expenses.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan.2,1915.



NEW EVENING SCHOOL FOR STUDY OF ENGLISH
LANGUAGE ESTABLISHED

p.5.... A new evening school for the study of the English language has been established by S.J.Dargush at the Henry Booth House, 701 W.14th Place. Classes will be held every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Lithuanians are urged not to be too lazy to work and study for self advancement. A good knowledge of the English language can do much to raise your standard of living. Those who are unable to speak the language are usually segregated and avoided by society.

Only practical English suitable for working people will be taught. Emphasis will be placed on oral instruction and practice. It is much easier to learn the language by actual use than through the textbook system. Those who are interested are advised to get in touch with Mr. S.J.Dargush, 644 No. Monticello Ave., telephone Garfield 6834.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 19, 1913.

OUR SCHOOLS AND THE LITHUANIAN LANGUAGE

Among the American Lithuanians, the number of schools--parish and public--are increasing rapidly every year. Almost all of these schools are primary schools. We have no high schools or institutions of higher education. We have schools where instruction in bookkeeping, language and other subjects is given, but the number of such schools is so small that they have no significance among the Lithuanian public. Well my theme does not concern the institutions of higher education.

I want to speak about the primary schools for adults, or the evening schools where the Lithuanian language is taught. Everyone will agree that the aim of such schools is of a double nature: first, cultural, and second, the retaining of Lithuanian nationalism. Both these goals are possible and the second one, is possible to obtain in our own language. In reality, what benefit could we receive if educational subjects were explained in a strange language

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 19, 1913.

which we did not understand. Therefore, the first step toward cultural development is to learn your own language. When you have learned that, then you can seek something higher.

How does the Lithuanian language stand in such schools? When we look at such schools, we see a very amazing situation. These schools are attended by people who can barely read or write. Persons who hardly know the alphabet very often come to such schools. In such schools, besides the Lithuanian language, they teach English, arithmetic, and other subjects. Now then, which subject do the Lithuanians take when they come to such a school? According to the information of the instructors, most of them take English. This is very curious.

The English language is used everywhere, and it is the national language of the country. For Lithuanians, as well as other national groups, it is abso-

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 19, 1913.

lutely necessary that English be learned. Now then, how can we learn English when we do not know our own language? Someone will ask, what is the relationship between the native and alien language? There is a definite relationship.

Almost all of the European languages are derived from the same root. The foundation of these languages is practically the same. The principles of these languages are more or less common. It is much easier to learn the principles of a language in the native tongue than in the alien. Every language has a lot of distinctive qualities different from other languages, and many peculiarities of its own; also, there are many similarities among languages. Now then, which is the easiest way to learn these peculiarities, and to understand them? Undoubtedly, the easiest way is by comparing the peculiarities of one language with the other. Then you will see the distinction in these languages, the differences, relationships, similarities, etc. But the most important fact, as I have stated, is that it is much easier to learn

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 19, 1913.

and understand the principles of your own language; it will then be much easier to learn the principles of a strange language.

However, the students in our evening schools are studying English, instead of Lithuanian, from the very beginning. There is nothing that can be said against them because they clearly do not understand that in order to learn a strange language perfectly, one must first know one's own language. It is the duty of the instructors to advise those who do not know this principle of learning languages. Some of them, who are thinking of attending the school, ask for information, what should be taken first. In such a case, the beginner should be advised what he should study.

Knowledge of the principles of your own language makes it much easier to learn a strange language. The knowledge of your own language will reveal to you its beauty; you will like it, and you will have a closer relationship

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 19, 1913.

with your own language. Thus we will maintain our nationalism, the loss of which looms as a specter constantly before our eyes.

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LITHUANIAN

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II B 2 a

Lietuva, Dec. 8, 1911.

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THE AURORA SCHOOL

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I D 2 c

Announcement

III B 2

I B 4 At the present time many Lithuanians are unemployed and have plenty of leisure time; also those who are working have free time at present, because this is the four week period of advent and all the theaters, dances and other amusements have been suspended. During this period it is advisable that you [seek to] obtain the knowledge which you are lacking. It can be found in newspapers, books, lectures and schools.

The Aurora Society, in order to help our Lithuanians to obtain knowledge, has established these institutions: the library at 3142 So. Halsted Street, open every evening from 7 P.M. to 10 P.M., and on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 7 P.M. In the library there are various Lithuanian newspapers printed in America and Europe--you can read them without charge. We have decided to enlarge our library, we will have newspapers of other languages: two English,

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LITHUANIAN

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II B 2 a

Lietuva, Dec. 8, 1911.

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II B 2 g two Russian, and two Polish.

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I D 2 c Every Sunday we are presenting popular science lectures on
III B 2 various subjects.

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We have an evening school, where we teach English and Lithuanian, arithmetic and a beginner's course. In order to help those who are unemployed, the Aurora Society's Educational Committee has decided that those who have lost their jobs may attend the Aurora School without charge provided they agree to pay when they are employed again.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Mar. 17, 1911.

THE MEETING OF LITHUANIAN INTELLECTUALS

(Summary)

March 6 at Aurora Hall, 5149 So. Halsted Street, a meeting was held of Lithuanian intellectuals in Chicago. The purpose of this meeting was to discuss the question of education for the Lithuanians--how to attract more of them to the Aurora lectures, etc. Thirty people were present. The discussions were lively and interesting. The meeting lasted until late. Many valuable suggestions were made and a decision was reached to have further discussion of this question.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Feb. 10, 1911.

AURORA SOCIETY ACTIVITY

(Summary)

The Lithuanian Circle has transferred its library, located at 5149 So. Halsted Street, to the Aurora Society. The library will remain at the same address.

The Aurora Society is about to take on much broader activity than it has up to the present time. Up to now the Society's aim was to help Lithuanian students. Last year the Society loaned „1000 to students. It sponsored lectures on various educational topics once a week, or once every two weeks in the Lithuanian colony in Chicago. Now it will have its own library and reading room, open to the public. There will be various newspapers and books. And further, the society will have its own school for Lithuanians where arithmetic, draftsmanship, English and Lithuanian will be taught, and also there will be a class for those who cannot read or write.. There will be three classes a week,

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Feb. 10, 1911.

one hour per class. The dues are fifty cents a month for a course.

As there is 47.6% illiteracy among the Lithuanians, we ask those Lithuanians to come to this school to learn. Those who read this newspaper, tell your less fortunate friends who cannot read; advise them to come and learn to read and write, and to learn the English language.

Lithuanians, don't be the dolts that you have been up to now, come to the school and learn. We are living in a country of culture; Lithuanian countrymen, cease to be the stupid members of a cultured people -- study, learn, that you may go forward with the cultured people of America.

Committee for Enlightenment -- Aurora Society.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Mar. 19, 1909.

THE AUSRA SOCIETY VERSUS THE STUDENTS' LOAN CIRCLE

(Summary)

The "Ausra (Aurora) Society, a students' aid and general educational society, looks upon the newly organized Students' Loan Circle as a "competitive hobgoblin." For that reason the former is "employing all kinds of methods in an effort to hinder the development" of the latter.

J. Puskunigis, of the Students' Loan Circle, states that the Ausra Society really has no reason to fear the new society because there is a vast difference between the basic aims of these two societies.

The sole purpose of the Ausra Society is to promote in a general way the educational uplift of our people. The Society assists all worthy Lithuanian students regardless of political, religious, or class distinctions; only students of religion, and those students who are attending schools that are being operated by religious groups, are eligible for assistance.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Mar. 19, 1909.

The Students' Loan Circle assists only those students who are actively attached to the working class movement. The purpose of this Society is to provide intellectual leadership for the working class movement, which aims to "free the masses from the bondage of capitalism."

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Lietuva, Aug. 21, 1908.

LITHUANIAN WOMEN ARE ASLEEP

Lithuanian women are asleep. More honestly speaking, they are dancing and whiling away time in merriment, and only the gods know when they will get tired of dancing. When you meet a Lithuanian girl and invite her to come along to a meeting, or to a lecture, you invariably receive the reply: "I have no time." And why have they no time? They are on their way either to a dance, a banquet, or to a picnic. If we Lithuanian girls and women neglect to frequent those places where we can become educated, become acquainted with the social order under which we live, and learn how to raise our standard of living, then we have only ourselves to blame for our present low and miserable standard of living. We, ourselves, are to blame if our husbands do not respect us. An intelligent and self-respecting woman would not sit on her husband's lap and drink beer or other intoxicating liquors, she would not listen to profane or immoral talk, and she would not permit her husband to look upon her as a mere toy. It is true that men are also responsible

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Aug. 21, 1908.

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for our miserable plight. But I am writing only about the

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women. It is the duty of a wife to assist her husband, and

vice versa. As a rule, our husbands attend more educational meetings and lectures. For that reason, they are more intelligent and feel superior to their wives.

Therefore, Lithuanian women and girls, let us give this matter serious consideration, and work for a better and brighter future. Without an education, we cannot accomplish anything. We must read good literature, attend educational lectures and meetings where there is a large variety of opinions, and where important questions and problems are discussed. We must bear in mind that this is the age of knowledge, advancement, and competition. The more intelligent people are exploiting those who are less intelligent.

Therefore, let us wake up from our slumber, because we are far behind the women of other nationalities. We must not deceive ourselves with the thought that we already know everything, and that there is nothing

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 21, 1903.

else for us to learn. Those who think so are very badly mistaken.

The winter season is now approaching. We have had enough picnics. Let us get to work! It is the duty of our women and girls to belong to at least one educational society. In Chicago, we have the Lithuanian Women's Educational Society. During the coming winter season, this society will organize evening classes of instruction in various interesting subjects, if there will be enough Lithuanian women and girls who are willing to learn how to write, read, sew, cook, etc. The society will also conduct a series of lectures on various subjects in all the Lithuanian colonies in Chicago.

Last year, the society conducted classes and lectures at the Fellowship House, 869 West 33 Place. The next meeting of the society will be held at the above address on Saturday, September 5, at 1 P. M. All members and prospective members are urged to attend this important meeting. Many important questions and problems will be discussed.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 46, Nov. 16, 1900.

EVENING SCHOOLS

Since last Monday, Nov. 12, the Chicago evening schools have been open. If the Lithuanians would take as much interest in schools as they do in saloons, they could get three Lithuanian evening classes: one at Wells School, Ashland Avenue and Cornelia Street, for Northsiders; another at Bowen School in South Chicago, Houston Avenue and 93rd Street; and the third at the Garfield School, the Canal District at 14th and Johnson Streets.

Lithuanians, do not forget that by education we will uplift ourselves among the Americans by attending the schools instead of saloons. This coming Monday, Nov. 19, go to the above mentioned schools and demand Lithuanian teachers. It would be a disgrace to the Northsiders not to have a Lithuanian school because they had one before. We are urging the girls to attend the evening schools, because reading and writing are the most essential things in life.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 26, 1896.

ABOUT THE LITHUANIAN EVENING SCHOOL

Last year there were two evening schools in Chicago for Lithuanians who wished to learn the English language. Even though the instruction, books and paper were free, not many Lithuanians attended those schools. It shows that our brothers do not understand the value of English in this country. The English language is most essential to every one in this country. For not knowing English, the Lithuanians are living on a low standard of living; it is hard for them to get a good job. If Lithuanians only knew English they could even get city jobs; it would be much easier to get jobs in the factories. And yet our brothers do not want to learn the English language, they do not understand what benefits they can derive from a knowledge of the English language.

A few of our brothers did understand the necessity of English language. They had a meeting last Sunday at Juszk's Hall, 22nd and Wood street, where they recognized the necessity of having the evening school for

Lietuva, Sept. 26, 1896.

this coming winter. This matter was discussed by Messrs. Jakstis, J. Zacharewiczius, Braculis, Pocewiczius and Palionis. Mr. Braculis gave up the teaching for this coming winter, because he had no time to devote to it. For his place was unanimously elected Mr. Jed. Zacharewiczius, who accepted the position on condition that there would be forty Lithuanians who were willing to attend the evening school. At present there are twenty-nine Lithuanians waiting for the opening of the evening school.

Those who want to attend the Lithuanian evening school, go to see Mr. Zacharewiczius at Pulaski Hall, 810 S. Ashland avenue. Because Mr. Zacharewiczius must notify the Board of Education, to show them, that such a number of Lithuanians want to have the evening school.

Therefore, brothers. I would like to see a great number of Lithuanians in the evening school. If you will not come on time to register, then the evening school will not be opened.

J. Ed. Zacharewiczius

Lietuva, Vol. III, No. 47, Nov. 23, 1895

FOUR EVENING SCHOOLS ARE CLOSED

Thanks to the laziness of our Lithuanians in Chicago the four Lithuanian evening schools were closed. Only two are open - one on 31st street, the other on Town of Lake. Therefore, brothers, attend those schools, keep them open. It would be a disgrace to the Chicago Lithuanians if those two last schools were closed.

A new Lithuanian club under the name the Young Lithuanian Pleasure Club was organized in Chicago, near Canal street. The officers are: J. Zamickis, president; Petras Gulbis, secretary; and Jurgis Petkus, treasurer.

This new club will have its first ball, January 4, 1896, at 505 Union avenue. Admission 25 cents. All Lithuanians are cordially invited.

Committee



Lietuva, Vol. III, No. 43, Oct. 26, 1895

ABOUT THE EVENING SCHOOLS



The American government is anxious that its every inhabitant could read and write, for this reason in every city, town and village it builds schools and gives education free, in order to make the people cultured.

It not only wants to educate the children, but adults too, especially those that cannot speak the English language.

In Chicago there are scores of evening schools for the purpose of educating the foreigners. English is taught, and the natives languages, in order to uplift those people, who had no opportunity to attend schools in their own countries, to enlighten them, to give them culture, and all this is free.

There are twelve evening schools in Chicago for Lithuanians alone, to teach them free the English and Lithuanian languages. Put how many of our Lithuanians are attending those schools? Three of the evening schools were closed already, because our Lithuanians did not attend the schools. It is a disgrace to Lithuanians. The government gives school room^m, heat, light and education free, and yet our Lithuanians disregard all this educational opportunity.

Lietuva, Vol. III, No. 43, Oct. 26, 1895



Many of our strong and young Lithuanians are out of work for not knowing the American language. And yet those jobless Lithuanians do not care to attend the schools, do not care to learn the American language, to read and to write. They are jabbering that they have no time. But they have plenty of time to play cards for days and nights.

If you Lithuanians will not go to school the government will close them. Therefore, before the schools are closed, attend the schools, educate yourselves because only through education you will improve your living conditions.

Editor.

Lietuva, Vol. III, No. 39, Sept. 28, 1895



THE CHICAGO EVENINGS SCHOOLS

On Monday, September 30, the Chicago evening schools will start again.. Men, do not slumber, take a book and go to the evening school, learn the English language. Remember that without the English language, without education, a man is good for nothing. He cannot get a better job, nor can he start any business.

Last year we Lithuanians had five evening schools. How many evening schools will there be this year? We do not know, all depends on how many Lithuanians are willing to go.

All Lithuanians who were attending evening schools last year, do not miss to attend the schools this year, and all other Lithuanians who ought to go to school, do not miss this opportunity.

Go to school, take the same book you had last year, without a book you will not be admitted to the school. Come to Lietuva's office for the books.

On Bridgeport the evening school for Lithuanians will be on 31st street. This year again Mr. W. Zacharewicz will be the teacher. He will teach

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva. Sept. 28, 1895

English and Lithuanian.



Lietuva, Vol.2. No.41. October 13, 1894.

Attention, Lithuanians!



Lithuanians who know English fairly well, please apply to the editor of Lietuva, and you will get a position to teach Lithuanians at the evening school in Chicago. At present there are two Lithuanian teachers: F.Masionis, teaching on Johnson St., and W.Zacharewiczia, teaching on 31st Street.

It is absolutely necessary to have two more Lithuanina teachers. In the Town of Lake there are sixty Lithuanians in the evening school, but, unfortunately, they have no Lithuanian teacher.

The Board of Education is paying \$10. a week, five evening per week, two hours each. A Lithuanian who can teach will benefit himself and the Lithuanians.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 59, Sept. 29, 1894

ATTENTION! NOW YOU CAN STUDY THE ENGLISH
LANGUAGE



Through the effort of the Polish lawyer Mr. Maximilian Dzemała, the Chicago Board of Education will open an evening school to Lithuanians.

Now, we must have a Lithuanian who can pass an examination in the English language. Also, there must be not less than forty persons who want to attend such a school. Therefore Lithuanians, you have a great opportunity to learn English. The teacher will be a good one because he must pass an examination before he will be qualified to teach.

Now Lithuanians, come to the office of Lietuva to sign and register your name for such a school.

The first school for Lithuanians will be in the Bridgeport Mure Holden School, 31st street.

If there are numerous volunteers other schools will be opened on Canal street and another school on Town of Lake. We are urging Lithuanians not to miss this great opportunity. Come and sign your name without delay. In this school will be taught the English and Lithuanian languages, and the lessons will be given free.

Editor

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LITHUANIAN (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 4, 1934.

LITHUANIANS OUGHT TO LEARN TO READ AND WRITE

We have urged our brother Lithuanians many times to learn to read and write, but unfortunately such an appeal was without success.

Without knowing how to read and write you cannot get a better job. You have the hardest jobs with a smallest pay. Without education you cannot get a good, easy job, nor can you get an office job.

Many of our Lithuanians cannot even write a letter to their parents or relatives in the old country.

Americans regard such people as wild. Americans cannot imagine how a man can live without knowing how to read and write.

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LITHUANIAN (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 4, 1894.

If you want to elevate yourself, to improve your condition, you must learn to write, then everybody will respect you.

To learn to read and write is very easy. Come to me, I will show you how easy it is to learn.

Editor Antanas Jocius,
354 W. 33rd St.

EDUCATION IS ESSENTIAL

Everyone of us knows that education is the most essential for every one of us. But where can a poor man get the education..?



We think that we must have an evening school. Let us look at the Poles, everybody holds them as the most ignorant people, yet they have three evening schools in Chicago to study the English language. It is time for us to take into consideration the necessity of an evening school. Many Lithuanians are eager to learn the English language. Without the English language you cannot start business, you can go nowhere without the English language.

Many of us say that we have no money, while others say that they would pay good money if somebody would teach them the English language.

We can get education free. The Board of Education in Chicago will give us a room in a school, and will pay for the teacher, but we must have a

Lietuva, Sept. 16, 1893



Lithuanian who can pass the exam nation in the English language. Please go to the Board of Education, you will do good not only for yourself, but also for all Lithuanians in Chicago.

We must have not less than thirty people who want to learn English, in order to get a teacher and a school room.

Editor.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

1. Temperance

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LETTER 1111

Lietava, Sept. 14, 1917.

FUNERAL OF JOHN BARLEYCORN

(Editorial)

Last Saturday evening the funeral of John Barleycorn took place very peacefully. On that day the eighteenth amendment to the United States Constitution, prohibiting the sale and manufacture of intoxicating drinks, came into effect. At the last hour the last drop of whiskey was poured, and it will not be poured any more.

"A muzhik will not make the sign of the cross unless it thunders," says a Russian proverb. In other words one does not learn how to **fight** a danger until he comes face to face with it. For several thousands of years mankind has been tortured by whiskey. A great calamity, the present world war, was necessary to bring the people to their senses and make them recognize the harm of whiskey.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

ietuva, Sept. 14, 1917.

Russia was the first to enact a prohibition law; France prohibited the use of intoxicating liquors for the duration of the war; England also restricted the use of intoxicating liquors; and Uncle Sam dug a grave last Saturday and buried Mr. John Barlevcorn. No one shed any tears at the funeral. Oceans of tears had previously been shed on account of it. "Requiescat In Pace!" Rest in peace and do not return!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Nauijenos, May 19, 1916.

SOCIALS IN SALOON HALLS

by

The Son of Agatha

There is no shortage of news in our community, the Brighton Park district of Chicago. On Saturdays, about 7 P. M.. musicians may be seen on their way to one of the saloon **halls** where some Lithuanian church society or saloonkeeper is sponsoring a dance or other form of social entertainment. As soon as the Lenten season is over, all the church societies go into the saloon halls for entertainment like flies go for honey.

Even the St. Casimir Guardsmen who, like angels, guard the body of Christ in church during Easter, go into the saloon halls and sponsor dances etc. Their entertainment affairs differ in many respects from the socials that are sponsored by other societies. The Guardsmen come dressed in their society uniforms and bring along all their cannon and ammunition. They rent the bar in the saloon and wait for people to arrive. Business at the bar is good, there is no

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 19, 1916.

shortage of ammunition. In the dance hall, the girls are unwilling to dance with anyone except the Guardsmen who are dressed in brilliant military uniforms and have swords dangling at their sides. Furthermore, the parish priest placed his stamp of approval upon the Guardsmen and praised them for their work of guarding Christ in the church during Easter.

Another church society, known as the Immaculate Conception Society, also sponsors dances and socials in saloon halls. Besides the local church societies, some societies from other districts occasionally come to this district to sponsor entertainments in saloon halls.

Although these entertainments are sponsored by church groups the behavior of the people in these halls is shocking, nothing but a demoralization of our youth. When these affairs are held, about fifty young men stand at the door and wait to be admitted free of charge. It is embarrassing to admit that our young people are interested in nothing but saloon socials.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 19, 1916.

Let us drop all saloon hall entertainments and gambling. Let us devote our time to more lofty pursuits. Let us learn to sing, go to lectures, mass meetings, etc. By doing so we will improve ourselves and aid others to do so. There are some moral young people in this district, but very few.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 13, 1915.

TEMPERANCE AND RELIGION

(Editorial)

The fifth annual convention of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Alliance took place this week in Minersville, Pennsylvania. This convention presents an opportunity to say a few words about the status of the temperance movement among Lithuanian-Americans.

Temperance is probably one of those movements in our life toward which all the Lithuanian-American political and religious groups have the same attitude. Regardless of religious beliefs or political affiliations, and in spite of all the vast differences that prevail among the leaders and newspapers of our various factions, everybody looks upon intemperance as an enemy of all mankind, and, everyone is waging a fight against this evil in one way or another.

The foundation of this unity in regard to the temperance question among the



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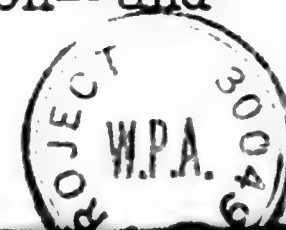
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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 13, 1915.

Lithuanian people lies in the fact that every thinking Lithuanian-American is very conscious of the great harm which intemperance does to mankind, especially to the Lithuanians among whom intemperance is probably more prevalent than among the people of any other nationality. Leaders of all Lithuanian factions fully understand that in order to promote any kind of ideals among our nationals, and in order to secure a strong army of followers and supporters, the first thing that must be done is to drive out the evil spirit of intemperance from among our people. That evil spirit intemperance is a common menace to the leaders of all Lithuanian-American factions. That is the reason why the leaders of every faction are equally engaged in the fight against that great enemy of their idealism. We also agree that the promotion of temperance among our people is more important than any other kind of promotional works. In fact, material and intellectual progress is unthinkable among people who are addicted to the drink habit.....

However, when we glance from the idealistic to the practical side of the temperance movement among our people we discover a very strange situation--and



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 13, 1915.

strange situations are not scarce in the life of Lithuanian-Americans. That strange situation is the mixing of the temperance movement with religion.

The mixing of such two entirely different things as religion and temperance greatly impedes the successful promotion of temperance. We strongly believe that the leaders of our temperance movement would be glad to see every Lithuanian leader who understands the great importance of the movement join in the work of promoting temperance among our people. However, a great wall has been built around the movement, making it impossible for all advocates of temperance to get together and work in unity. There can be no doubt that there are many ardent apostles of temperance among Lithuanian-American Catholics. But there also are many such apostles among Lithuanian Protestants and the so-called Freethinkers. The united effort of all these forces--and there are not very many forces among our people because of the small number of our nationals--is absolutely necessary in order to wage a successful fight against intemperance.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 13, 1915.

No one can deny the truth of the statement that intemperance is a destructive evil to every individual, regardless of his religious belief or political affiliation. We do not believe that our Catholic temperance promoters would like to see intemperance prevail among the non-Catholic Lithuanians; we sincerely believe that they would like to see temperance prevail among all Lithuanians, Catholics and non-Catholics. After all, we all benefit from the promotion of temperance, regardless of whether the promotional work is done by a Catholic, Protestant, Freethinker, or by a person of some other religious belief.

Therefore, we are completely at a loss to understand why our Lithuanian temperance promoters who believe in the Catholic religion have set up a religious wall around their activities and in that manner have isolated themselves from their fellow, though non-Catholic, temperance advocates. Why was it necessary for the temperance convention, which took place this week, to be labeled with the letters "R.C."? Why are Lithuanians of other religious beliefs pushed aside and denied the opportunity of promoting temperance with united forces?



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 13, 1915.

All Lithuanians are shouting that we need unity. Why, then, are we dividing ourselves in the fight against intemperance? Why cannot all Lithuanians, regardless of religious convictions, unite in the fight against an evil which we all recognize as our common enemy? We denounce all those who employ religion or politics in the fight against intemperance. Logic demands that such practice be condemned.

The goal of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Alliance is very good and praiseworthy. However, the efforts of that Alliance are far from being as successful as they should be. The reason for this must, first of all, be sought in the practice of mixing such elements with the temperance movement that are altogether foreign, and a hindrance, to the movement.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 6, 1915.

TEMPERANCE IS INCREASING AMONG OUR PEOPLE

(Editorial)

There is hardly another nationality in which drinking is so prevalent as it is among the Lithuanians. But we must recognize that during the past few years temperance has been steadily increasing among our people. A marked increase in temperance has been noted especially among our younger generation. Decreasing crowds in salcons, large number of deficits that result at socials and picnics where intoxicating drinks are sold, and an increasing number of saloon bankruptcies testify to the fact that the days of the reign of Bacchus among our people are numbered.

The Lithuanian press is responsible to a large extent for the decrease in drinking among our people. Although to date the Lithuanians did not have even a single publication devoted to the temperance cause, nevertheless, our newspapers did not fail to attack the drink evil.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 6, 1915.

Now it is planned to place before the Lithuanian-American public a permanent soldier, whose duty will be to fight unceasingly against intemperance, that greatest enemy of human welfare. A periodical devoted entirely to the promotion of temperance among our people has been established. The first number of that periodical has already appeared.

The name of the publication is Tautos Rytas (The Future of Our Nationality). In its message to the readers the Tautos Rytas says, in part:

"Our great patriots have devoted and are devoting their health, much effort, and personal wealth to prepare a better future for Lithuania and to place their fatherland on a level with the free and highly cultured nations of the world. However, during the pursuit of their lofty labors, our honorable leaders have been confronted and are still confronted with a great domestic enemy. That enemy is the inclination of Lithuanians to drink. Many lofty projects have perished merely because our people, being under the influence of alcohol, were



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 6, 1915.

unable to understand the great value of the projects."

The initial number of the Tautos Rytas has a variety of features. Besides a number of general articles, it contains an interesting historical article entitled "The Temperance Movement". The editor is Reverend J. J. Jakaitis, of Worcester, Massachusetts.

The periodical will only be continued provided its necessity is recognized and funds for its publication are appropriated by the coming convention of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Total-Abstinence Alliance, which has many branches in Chicago and other parts of the United States. The convention is scheduled to take place on September 10, at Minersville, Pennsylvania. This convention will mark the fifth anniversary of the Alliance.

There is an interesting news item in the Tautos Rytas, stating that the late Reverend J. Zebris, former pastor of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church in



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 6, 1915.

New Britain, Connecticut, was the organizer of the first Lithuanian anti-alcohol society in America fifteen years ago. Readers will recall that Reverend Zebris met his death a few weeks ago at the hands of two Lithuanian murderers.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 14, 1915.

HEALTH AND TEMPERANCE EXHIBIT

The Bridgeport branch of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society held a health and temperance exhibit on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of last week at St. George's (Lithuanian) parish hall, 32nd Place and Auburn (now Lituanica) Avenue.

It is estimated that altogether about five thousand people visited the exhibit. The exhibit was open to the public only during the evenings of the three days.

A program was presented each evening. It consisted of lectures, orations, motion pictures and slides on the subjects of health and temperance, songs, recitations, and the explanation of various charts, photographs, and other objects on exhibit in the hall. Dr. A. L. Graicunas made explanatory comments on the motion pictures and slides as they were being shown on the screen.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 14, 1915.

Health lectures were delivered at the exhibit by the following Lithuanian doctors: Dr. Jonikaitis, Dr. K. Drangelis, and Dr. Juska. Orations on the subject of temperance were delivered by Reverend Kudirka, Reverend S. B. Serafinas, and Reverend Anthony Briska.

The large attendance proves that people are interested in such exhibits. The unexpectedly large crowds caused such confusion in the hall that it was impossible properly to explain all the various photographs, charts, and other objects that were on exhibit in the hall.

The same exhibit will be shown on May 16, 17, and 18 in the Providence of God (Lithuanian) parish hall at Union Avenue and 18th Street. It will be sponsored by the local branch of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Total Abstinence Society. Miss Freitikis is the most active member of the committee which is making preparations for the exhibit.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 14, 1915.

It would be helpful if the doors of this exhibit were opened earlier so that visitors would have more time to study the various objects on exhibition.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 7, 1915.

HEALTH AND TEMPERANCE EXHIBIT

The Bridgeport branch of the Lithuanian Catholic Temperance Society is conducting a health and temperance exhibit on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week at St. George's (Lithuanian) Parish Hall, 32nd Place and Auburn (now Lituanica) Avenue. Pictures, charts, and statistical data pertaining to health and temperance make up the display at the exhibit.

A program is presented every evening at 8:00 P. M. It consists of a lecture by a Lithuanian doctor, the showing of motion pictures and slides, etc. There are guides at the exhibit to explain the various features of the show to visitors. Admission is free.

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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Naujienos, Jan.12,1915.THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION
(Editorial)

p.2.... Today in the "Naujienos" the third article on the temperance question appears in the "Voice of the People" column. The authors of those articles seriously and vividly expressed their viewpoints. However, many errors are noticeable in these articles. The authors of these articles have failed to heed the following points:

1. A person who drinks is not necessarily a drunkard. The moderate use of intoxicating liquor is not harmful to the extent that it will endanger the health, wealth and welfare of a nation. Many reliable medical specialists even maintain that the moderate use of liquor is conducive to the health of at least most individuals. Although some may not agree with this point, nevertheless, it at least shows that there are two sides to the question.

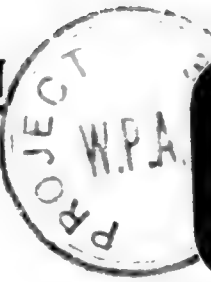
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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Naujienos, Jan.12,1915.

2. Even specialists have not yet determined fully the effects of alcohol upon the human body; and those effects are much less known to the public, to common, uneducated people. There can be no doubt that the man who is continuously destroying his mind and body by excessively indulging in intoxicating liquors does not do so unknowingly. However, if he had known beforehand of the dire consequences of the drink habit, he probably would have refrained from forming the habit. It is a fact that most people are unaware of the ghastly future to which the drunk habit leads until after it is too late, and how many parents, because of ignorance form the beer and whiskey habit in their children almost immediately after they have learned to walk!

3. It is not necessary for an educational campaign against intemperance to consist only in a pictorial display of a drunkard's kidneys. On the contrary it should be on a much more broader basis. Scientific knowledge, news items from a drunkard's life, and a general educational uplift of our people can and should be used as weapons against intemperance. After all, people drink only in order to have a good time. Unquestionably, a person who can find pleasure in books,



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Naujienos, Jan.12,1915.

theatres and music will not be interested in that kind of pleasure which produces indisposition and headaches, which are the after effects of excessive drinking. But how many of our people are able to enjoy these more dignified pleasures of life? Some cannot afford them financially; others, because of the lack of education, have not developed a taste for them.

4. The legal prohibition of intoxicating liquors is not equivalent to their eradication. A law can be enacted, but it also must be enforced. We all know the kind of law enforces we have at present. If our police dare to collaborate with thieves and bandits then we can reasonably expect that they will more readily go hand in hand with those who will be engaged in the illegal liquor traffic.

Even now we all see the shameful conduct that goes on in those districts where the operation of saloons on Sundays is illegal: their front doors are closed, but the saloons are filled with people.



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Naujienos, Jan.12,1915.

The "Lietuvos Zinios" (News of Lithuania) reported several times that after the legal prohibition of vodka in Russia secret saloons began to appear. That paper also reports that the war against intemperance in Lithuania is very far from being finished; much hard work lies ahead before intemperance can gain the upper hand.

We are not trying, in such a short article, to make a definite solution of the intemperance problem. But we do point out that there are two sides to the matter, and not one, as many people believe.

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Naujienos, Jan. 11, 1915.

A READER ADVOCATES PROHIBITION
(Voice of the People column)

p.2....I must admit that it becomes very monotonous to read articles in the newspapers about the hygienic and scientific effects of the excessive use of intoxicating liquors. To combat intemperance merely by pointing out its ill effects upon an individual's health by displaying pictures of a drunkard's kidneys, liver and heart, is a backward way of fighting that evil; because a close study of the matter reveals a doubt whether those bad effects were caused by liquor or by some other causes.

The most appropriate way to combat intemperance is to point out the vulgar deeds of a drunkard and the bad material effects upon the individual and his family. These facts are so clear and convincing that even without an education they can be seen. With such vivid facts we can destroy the very roots of intemperance by passing a law prohibiting the sale and use of intoxicating liquors. Unless the roots are destroyed the evil cannot be eradicated.

The argument that if legal prohibition is enacted people will secretly make and



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Naujienos, Jan. 11, 1915.

sell intoxicating liquors is without foundation. Even at the present time it is comparatively easy to illegally make and sell liquor at a fairly good profit. But, as we can see, very few people dare to do that for fear of legal punishment. With the coming of legal prohibition thus illicit liquor traffic would be curbed still more.

Our police would always be able to locate illicit stills and saloons. If our police can smell a revolver in ones pocket, and if they can find a piece of paper secretly hidden behind wall plaster in a home and thus uncover a secret conspiracy against the government, then it should be a trifling matter for them to detect any illegal traffic in liquor.

Speaking about the hygienic aspect of intoxicating liquors, can we find anything more unsanitary anywhere than a five cent mug of beer? (C.J.)

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Naujienos, Jan. 8, 1915.

TEMPERANCE SITUATION AMONG CATHOLIC LITHUANIANS

Editorial: p.2.... We made several comments in the "Naujienos" on a recent editorial in the "Draugas" (Lithuanian Catholic Daily) directed against the evil of saloons. We expressed the opinion in our comments that the "Draugas" will have a hard time combating that evil because according to its own admission, saloons are strongly entrenched in the lives of the Lithuanian Catholic masses. It was not long before our opinion became confirmed by facts. Seven Lithuanian Catholic organizations wrote a sharp protest against the "Draugas" editorial. We will not repeat here all the words of that protest, because it is very long; but our readers can get a good idea of its tone and spirit from the following extract: "Furthermore, we advise the editor of the "Draugas" not to publish any more false and insulting articles; do not try to control something about which you have very little understanding. Write and publish only those articles that will bring benefit to the readers, not indignation and heartaches."

The poor "Draugas", after tasting that bitter pepper, wrote the following

Naujienos, Jan. 8, 1915.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

with a discouraged heart:

"Regardless of how we may view the matter, we have before our eyes a very sad situation: Seven Lithuanian Catholic organizations came forward publicly to defend the saloon and all its effects upon the lives of our parishioners."

In spite of such facts the "Draugas" dares to claim constantly that Catholic societies constitute a real fortress of morality.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 18, 1914.

THE PROGRESS OF TEMPERANCE

(Editorial)

In last week's Draugas the executive committee of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Total Temperance Society directed a special appeal to the pastors of Lithuanian parishes, requesting that at future parish entertainments, which usually draw large crowds of parishioners, the serving of intoxicating beverages be eliminated. In its appeal the committee pointed out that parish entertainments which also include the sale of intoxicants not only give another opportunity to confirmed drunkards to get drunk, but also encourage moderate drinkers to drink more and "even those who do not drink at all learn to tipple at such parties."

This appeal, if those to whom it is directed will heed it, will immediately push the temperance cause forward. This step by the Lithuanian-American Catholic abstainers must be regarded as one of the most practical weapons in the fight against drunkenness which is so widespread among the Lithuanians



Lietuva, Dec. 18, 1914.

in America. It is hoped the appeal will prove successful.

A second step toward temperance among the Lithuanians of America is the removal of the societies from the saloons.

At present the majority of Lithuanian societies, regardless of their tendencies, hold meetings in saloon halls. The saloonkeepers willingly permit the societies to hold their meetings in these halls, making no rental charge for them. Of course, the rent for the hall is paid, with interest, by the members of the societies who congregate in the saloon itself. The meeting hall and the bar so beautifully divide up the members of the society that it is, at times, really difficult to guess where the real meeting of the society is being held: in the hall or at the bar. A committee member is called for in the meeting. He is not there. "Go get him. He's at the bar." This is a common occurrence among our societies. The initiation of a new member or the completion of an important task by the society can seldom get along without a "sprinkling" at the bar.

Therefore, if the parish entertainments are propagators of drunkenness, the



Lietuva, Dec. 18, 1914.

meetings of societies in saloons are no less guilty of hampering temperance. Here also those who drink little or not at all are becoming accustomed to drinking.

But how can we find an escape from this? In the majority of localities the saloon halls are the sole places available for society meetings. The majority of societies are so situated financially that they cannot afford to hire a special hall.

One solution to this situation is the union of several societies, which could then afford to hire a suitable hall. Such a hall, kept up by several societies, could serve as a meeting place for the societies and as headquarters for other Lithuanian public matters of the locality. It would not be difficult to set up a public library and reading room in such a place. We are speaking here of "peoples' buildings" which we commonly call "national buildings". There are several of them in existence among the Lithuanian-Americans today.

In certain localities in our larger towns, there are small public parks



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which societies can usually use without charge (Chicago, for example). Lithuanian societies could use the halls of these parks.

In the smaller colonies, where only one or two small societies exist, the meetings could be held in private homes. One can always find a Lithuanian willing to offer a room for this purpose from time to time.

The removal of societies from saloons is one of the truly necessary and important tasks confronting the Lithuanian public. An effort made for this purpose is an effort made toward real progress, toward the cultural development of the Lithuanians.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 4, 1914.

LET'S MAKE REFORMS

We all know that never before in the annals of history has this world been in the unfortunate state in which it is today.

Thousands of our youngest people are falling daily on the battlefields. Woe and hardship have become widespread.

Who can describe the tortures of those thousands who lie wounded on the battlefields, in the bitter cold; who have nothing to eat for days and, failing to receive assistance, die in the greatest of agonies? Who can measure the streaming tears of the mothers and sisters who are parted from their beloved sons and brothers forever?

Who can imagine the faltering hearts of the mother and father, probably forsaken old people, who find themselves bereft of their beloved sons, and without support in their old age? More than one mother and father have lost their minds. Their hearts are breaking as they think about their sons.



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III H

I C and the unfortunate fate in store for the latter.

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Let us visualize thousands of innocent children dying of starvation. These unfortunates find no comfort; they die of starvation and undergo the agonies of all sorts of diseases. The mind and imagination cannot conceive of such an awful calamity. They cannot fully picture that spectre which is called "war".

Our motherland, Lithuania, has been drawn into that awful whirlpool of war. The foreign-born here in America, the land of liberty and blessings, are aiding their brothers who are innocent sufferers of the war. The newspapers tell us how the people of the nationalities which are inundated by the waves of war are sharing their hard-earned pennies with their brothers overseas, trying to provide them with some sort of relief. For example, the Chicago Serbs, of whom there are far fewer than Lithuanians, have already sent thousands of "relief" dollars to their brothers who are fighting for Serbia's existence.

In connection with the war and war relief there are certain manifestations



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I C which reveal the reactions of the people of different nations to the
I G war. Among them is the saloon question. Saloon licenses were renewed
in Chicago beginning November 1. The number of saloons owned by people of other nationalities has been reduced fifty per cent.

It is apparent that those who formerly frequented the saloons have now pledged to give their pennies to fellow nationals who, far away on the other side, are suffering hardship and starvation in that terrible war.

Yes, they are prepared to lessen the hardship and woe of their fellow nationals. They are prepared to wipe away the tears of these unfortunates; prepared to defend their brothers from cold and starvation.

And we Lithuanians, whose motherland is probably leveled to the ground, whose sisters, brothers, and parents are suffering the most terrible hardships, in whose motherland perhaps hundreds are starving today--what are we doing at least to lessen their terrible tortures?



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Dec. 4, 1914.

III H

I C Lacking will power, we frequent the saloons and spend those pennies
I G which, if sent to Lithuania, might save many from death.

Since November 1, the number of Lithuanian-owned saloons in Chicago has not only failed to decrease, but actually has increased.

Visit a Lithuanian neighborhood. The first thing one notices is the large number of saloons. Go past them on a Saturday night or a Sunday. You will hear a terrible, animal-like howling: those are our brothers "singing" and perhaps even fighting. In those dens they often leave behind their last cent and all human feeling. More than once we hear of cases among Americans, where a husband, having come home drunk, strangles his wife or murders his child. There are many such incidents.

At this time we should cease entertainments with dancing and drinking. We need to replace them with mass meetings at which we could obtain firsthand information on the fate of our brothers and could make donations to aid

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Dec. 4, 1914.

III H

I C Lithuania during her times of hardship. Our brothers overseas await
I G our assistance. They are waiting for that moment when they will hear
that the Lithuanians of America, their brothers living in the far-
distant country, are prepared to offer that assistance which a brother has
the right to demand of a brother. How are we fulfilling the expectations
of our brothers overseas? How are we fulfilling our brotherly duties?
Comes Saturday and Sunday and we stream into the saloons, leaving there the
money with which we could provide relief. In these foul-smelling dens we
are destroying the ideals of humanity and brotherly love. In them we are
killing our consciences and are hiding from the task of silencing the
moans overseas.

The Lithuanian temperance organization and those of us who recognize the
awful misfortune and the shame to all of us must get to work and erase that
foul mark which concerns every Lithuanian. Let us organize and start the
fight, a most energetic fight, against those dens.

There are laws in Chicago forbidding the making of noise and playing of



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Dec. 4, 1914.

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I C music in saloons after ten o'clock at night.

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Singing and music is banned on Sundays. On Sundays the doors and windows of the saloons must be curtained so their lights are not visible from the outside. I believe the same laws apply in many other states.

Members of temperance groups, it is your duty to see to it that the saloonkeepers at least comply with these laws. We need not tolerate saloonkeepers, for we derive very little, if any, benefit from them. There were certain incidents when donations were being collected for the Saule School of Lithuania. More than once, donation-seekers were chased out of the saloons. The same happened when donations were being collected for the National Buildings of Vilnius[Vilna]. I remember one saloonkeeper saying to Dr. Basanavicius: "What do you want, greenhorn? Go stretch bellies in the stockyards; you'll soon learn the value of money. I fed many lice well, after I came here, until I was able to buy this saloon." I know that on that same night that same saloonkeeper spent a large sum of money entertaining a few customers at "a house of gaiety".



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Lietuva, Dec. 4, 1914.

III H

I C Workers of the Lithuanian nation, do not let my words go past your
I G ears, unheeded. Let us uproot that terrible spectre from our midst.

Those dens of darkness, those places of misfortune, must leave our midst. Let us do away with drunkenness among the Lithuanians. Let us use the money being spent for drunkenness to provide relief for our brothers and to create a bright tomorrow!



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

SECLUDED NOOKS

(Editorial)

There is one matter on which all of our newspapers, of all tendencies, agree and co-operate. That is the question of temperance. Some have taken a stern and clear position against drinking. Others, because of some outside circumstances, fight less vigorously against the spread of the epidemic among our people. But, in principle, all have proclaimed themselves to be the foes of drunkenness.

Thanks to the continual agitation by our newspapers, drunkenness, at least in some places, is beginning to surrender its place to temperate living. One can read, more and more often, of the sponsorship of temperate affairs, picnics, excursions, etc. The ideal of temperance, apparently, is taking deep root among our masses. This can be seen in their private lives, at weddings, christenings, etc., which our people used to find difficult to



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WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

imagine without intoxicating liquors.

Drunkenness is decreasing today and the totally temperate private parties are not the white crows which they used to be in our lives, let us say ten years ago. In public life, however, temperance manifests itself much more for a very understandable reason: all kinds of assemblies find it easy and handy to receive mention in the press, and a correspondent seldom misses an opportunity to attack tippling when such an opportunity presents itself. In part, the public nature of such assemblies is a sort of bridle which checks drunkenness. In part, a sensible reaction to the ideal of temperance is being noticed, and it is not only fear of public censure that is behind the effort to banish intoxicants from our assemblies. Of course, we do not intend to state here that the matter of temperance is making perfect progress among us, and that only the remnants of drunkenness remain with us. No, we are fully aware of the sea of drinking which has deluged our people, and we realize that much work will yet have to be put in the fight against it. In speaking of the propagation of temperance, we have in mind only that which

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(ALL) PROL 5273

we had several years ago and which we still have today.

In order to block the path to drunkenness, however, it is necessary to give the people a foundation on which they can brace themselves. It is necessary to give them what is called an equivalent; that is, something to replace the drunkenness which is being ejected. It cannot be said of the majority of people that they drink because they are very addicted to intoxicants, and have learned to like them very much. The majority of our people drink because that is the custom, because others do so, and because there are no other ways to pass leisure time, or they cannot see or understand any other ways. Very often a secluded nook--in some saloon is the only place where people can meet to visit and converse with each other. At home, also, the bottle is recognized as the best stimulus to a gay conversation.

This fact might make one unhappy, but the situation does not change because of that. And no matter how strong the fight against this situation might be,

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the results will not be felt. It seems that we understand this thing: we wish to fill that void which the extermination of the mentioned practice leaves in the life of the average Lithuanian, by organizing societies and by public activity. But organizational activity takes up comparatively so little time of the average member that, at least up to now, there have been many instances where there is room for that equivalent. However, it is a step--and a large step--forward. In this respect our people, compared to the Americans, are a full step in advance.

The prohibition movement is more widespread among the Americans than among the Lithuanians. That movement is growing, as evidenced by the ever-increasing number of "dry" towns and counties where the sale of all intoxicants is prohibited.

However, does the propagation of temperance benefit by this? Are intoxicants altogether removed from the people? Undoubtedly, the use of intoxicants in

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(ALL) PROJ. 30275

"dry" places is decreased, but, as experience proves, their universal abolition is not possible. Drinking begins in secluded nooks. Clandestine saloonkeeping, which, in many respects, is less desirable than the public sale of intoxicants, is born and flourishes.

Working in this manner from the top instead of beginning at the bad roots, the supporters of prohibition can hardly bring any benefits to the movement of which they would be the apostles. The people are not infused with the realization of the injurious nature of intoxicants; they are not shown how they could fill voids in their lives; they are not being trained for temperate living. Instead of doing that work which, though it would be long and difficult, carries the full guarantee of success in the future, they choose the easier path of prohibition. They are laying no positive foundation on which the prohibition battle could take root so that, when it ceases to be a battle, the idea of prohibition would remain a permanent and firm control in the lives of the people. That is why, when some certain place becomes "dry", clandestine saloonkeeping, with all its vices, flourishes. That is why,

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Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

WAS (ILL) PRO 111

when the public saloons are banned, almost every private home, in some districts, becomes a secret saloon, or "a case" or more is kept on hand in almost every home to entertain a welcome visitor or for "family needs."

The prohibition movement of the Americans also concerns the Lithuanians. As we know, there are many Lithuanian colonies in many of the "dry" places. We can see from the frequent news items in our newspapers how widespread clandestine saloonkeeping is in such places. On adding up many of such items, it seems that prohibition has not decreased drunkenness even a little bit, but has only chased it into secluded nooks. And herein lies the task for our newspapers and the leaders of the people. It is our duty, as far as our own people are concerned, to fill that void left by American prohibition. We must turn attention to this matter so that prohibition will bring the greatest possible positive benefits. Experience proves, as we stated above, that this can be attained by the organizing of temperance societies and clubs, by the founding of libraries and reading rooms and by propagandizing various

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temperate entertainments, games, and excursions. This is a part of the cultural work now being done. And it must be directed where it will do the most good: in the secluded nooks of clandestine saloonkeeping.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 23, 1912.

[A TEMPERANCE MEETING]

A Temperance Group was established on the West Side last Wednesday. The meeting was held at the Our Lady of Vilna Parish Hall. Reverend Ambrozaitis and Dr. A. Rutkauskas are among the originators and propagators of this idea.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 29, 1911.

LET US HAVE OUR BANQUETS WITHOUT LIQUOR

In Chicago, no matter what the Lithuanian organizations present, [be it] theater, concert or other forms of entertainment, liquor is always sold. It seems as though we cannot have a program without selling liquor.

For example, compare the Lithuanian activity in other cities. The Lithuanians there have their halls and libraries--we in Chicago have nothing. True, we have the Aurora school and library, but considering the number of Lithuanians in Chicago, this means very little.

Here are the facts: The Dr. V. Kudirka Society has proposed that a library be established on the West Side. [Trans. note: "west side" means 22nd and Leavitt streets district.] The following societies have considered and approved the project: The Farmers of Lithuania Society, The Lovers of the Fatherland Society (branch), and The Lithuanian Socialists Alliance of America, branch 22. The delegates of these societies held their meeting, and decided, that every

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LITHUANIA

Lietuva, Dec. 29, 1911.

member of each society shall pay five cents now, and one cent per month for the upkeep of the library. They also decided that every society shall contribute five per cent of its yearly income. So far so good. One saloon keeper has promised to give his hall free for the use of the library. The delegates then decided to have a banquet for the benefit of the library. Here is where the "hitch" came--to sell or not to sell liquor at the banquet. Disagreement arose on this point. The delegates of the Dr. V. Kudirka Society and the delegates of the Socialists, branch 22, voted against the sale of liquor at the banquet. And they also gave warning that if their delegates, or the members of their societies should attend a banquet where liquor was sold, they would be fined by their societies. The farmers of Lithuania Society, and the Lovers of the Fatherland delegates voted to sell liquor at the banquet. What irony!

They decided to have a big program--to have the finest speakers, for example, Messrs. Balevicius, Biezis and Lucinskas, and to ask the Birutes Choir to sing.

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Lietuva, Dec. 29, 1911.

And then, when this splendid program is over, all will rush to the keg of beer for enlightenment and cultural enrichment.

Those societies that voted for the sale of liquor already have moved into the saloon keeper's hall, and are begging the other two societies, that voted against the sale of liquor, to move in--into the saloon hall.

Then, during a conversation with the saloon-keeper, he said that for permission to keep the library in his hall, he would charge a small rental--only two hundred dollars a year!

Isn't this splendid? Of course it is....The banquet will take place around New Year's.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Feb. 3, 1911.

CONCERT AND DANCE

(Summary)

January 21, at Wentworth Hall, on Wentworth Avenue, the Lithuanian Youth Circle gave a program of songs, declamations and dances. This concert was arranged by the Lovers of the Fatherland Society, branch 114.

Only thirty people attended the concert. The people did not come because there was a small admission fee. Another cause for their absence was the fact that the saloons have their "concerts" every Saturday--free, with no admission charge.

The young men and women are going to the saloon dances, to drink, dance, and then fight. What does the Lithuanian youth learn there? Demoralization and nothing else. It is time that the Lithuanian youth found themselves, who they are. Why don't you young people attend concerts--you will learn a great deal. You gain nothing by going to the saloon dances. You are demoralizing yourselves; you are not elevating yourselves, either culturally or intellectually.

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Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 42, Oct. 18, 1907.

WHAT GOOD NEWS IN CHICAGO?

The summer has passed, the boisterous picnic season has gone. But our people know how to amuse themselves, it makes no difference to them what season it is: summer, autumn or winter. Now our newspapers are full of ads about banquets, balls, dances, etc. We have fifty or more Lithuanian societies in Chicago; everyone of these societies has one or two banquets during the winter season. The aim of such banquets is how much profit the society will make, and the profit comes from selling beer and whiskey! What benefit does such a banquet bring to the people? Does it uplift them morally and culturally? And who gets the profit from such banquets? The distilleries and the hall proprietors; the Lithuanian empty their pocketbooks and get a headache.

Here is one example: In Chicago we have a very small society, the Aurora. Instead of dances and banquets, this society arranges scientific lectures on various subjects. Those who have attended



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Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 42, Oct. 13, 1907.

these lectures have learned something, but those who have attended banquets frequently remained ignorant.

In recent days there arrived in Chicago one of the musicians and composers best known among Lithuanians, Mr. Mikas Petrauskas. He is the first Lithuanian musician and singer. We Lithuanians will have an opportunity to hear our own singer. But how many of us will appreciate him? He is the creator of our music and song. How many of us will respect this musician? We say that the Lithuanians were no good when our writer and historian, Simonas Daukantas lived, that he was neglected and even thrown out of his room when he was sick and poor, because he had no money to pay for his room. What about our poet, composer and writer, Dr. V. Kudirka? We neglected him when he was sick, if he had not been neglected by us, he would be alive today. Now we are praising him when he is dead. Therefore, we should not neglect our present musician, Mikas Petrauskas, who has devoted his life for Lithuanian music. Let us support him, let us show that we understand beauty and culture, music and song.

Dzukas.

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Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 28, July 13, 1906.

SOCIALIST LECTURE IN SOUTH CHICAGO

On June 24th the Lovers of Fatherland Society, branch 75, had a meeting with a lecture and a dance. The speaker was J. Jancauskas. He spoke about our fatherland, Lithuania, and the labor movement. He delivered a very good lecture. Not many people came to the lecture but there were many at the dance. The people do not go to lectures because the priest threatens them with excommunication, etc. Yet, the priest asks the people to come to his dances to spend money on drinks, so that he can reap the profits. To encourage drunkenness is not against God's wishes, but to educate the people, to urge them to read educational literature instead of spending money on drinks is wrong.

After the lecture a collection was made. There was collected \$4.23. \$2.25 was paid for the hall, and the balance was sent to the Lithuanian Socialist Labor party newspaper Kova (The Struggle) in Philadelphia, Pa.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 5, Feb. 1, 1896

NPA (ILL) PROJ 30276

HOW THEY ARE UPLIFTING THE NATION

When I came from Lithuania to Chicago I saw an entirely different motto of uplifting the nation.

As one walks on the street, one sees many patriotic signs on windows and doors. Such signs are very pleasing to the eye, but they are very discouraging to the pocket. Those pleasing to the eye and patriotic signs are on saloons, where our Lithuanians drink and fight under the name of patriotism.

We cannot uplift patriotism by drinking and fighting. It is a time to quit drinking, we must engage in cultural activity in order to uplift our patriotism.

Lietuva, Sept. 15, 1894



for drunkenness!

Oh, brothers! When will you enlighten yourselves and understand the horrible things you are doing. Why don't you show to your neighbors that you are civilized and cultured people, instead of drunken brawlers and fighters?

An Inhabitant of Fisk Street.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. 2, No. 3, January 14, 1893.

THE TRAVELLER

Many were talking and writing about the progress of Lithuanians in Chicago. I did not believe what was said, I decided to investigate for myself. So the last few evenings I visited a few rooming houses.

If I would tell all that I saw and heard, many of them would get mad at me.

In one rooming house there were twelve men. All of them were playing cards, the tables were cracking, money spread all over the table, the house was full of smoke, the beds were wet from beer, all were drunk. This was Sunday. They had not been in church at high mass, because they had been playing cards all night. The cards are all damp and dirty, the players eyes and noses were red.

Some of the drunkards were lying in the corners and sleeping, others were walking and stumbling in the house, swearing and denouncing everybody. I visited many such houses, and found the same thing. Then I began to think what progress they had made. They made no progress, but they went down into the depths of darkness.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 7, 1893

PA (ILL.) PROJ. 30276

WHAT DETRIMENT THE CARDS BRING

Dear readers, by seeing what spiritual and material detriment the cards bring to our brothers, I decided to write a few words that you may understand about the hellish effect the cards have.

You will find many homes where they are playing cards, you will find many Lithuanians who lose money by playing cards.

Let us look into the life of a card-player. We will see what bad effect the cards bring to them.

They do not sleep in all night, very often they must drink whiskey by force. Lack of sleep endangers man's health, makes him lazy not only in his work but in serving God also.

Let us look at the gamblers: all of them with their open mouths are waiting to gulp those few cents that are on the table. You can see the grudge-like stamp on their long faces, the greed to get somebody's money. In their greediness for strange money, they forget the nine and also the seven sins.

When he wins money he is as proud as though he had saved his soul. Then such a gambler with that money is ready to commit any sin.

This is not all, when the gambler loses his money, then the trouble starts. Very often they fight, suffer severe injuries, then lose their health, in

Lietuva, Dec. 31, 1892.

A FEW WORDS TO LITHUANIAN BROTHERS

Today, the Lithuanians of Chicago are awakening from slumber, are looking into the bright future. Brothers, let us go forward in this free land of America.

A man, through education, by reading good books and newspapers, enlightens himself, acknowledges the real God, upholds the orders of church and the duties of his class. A man who does not read good books and newspapers is like a black night without light. A man without any enlightenment is dangerous to himself and to others. What does such a man do when he does not read books nor papers, when he comes home from work? He goes to a saloon! Then, when you ask him to buy a book or subscribe to a paper, he says that he has no money. Brother Lithuanians, let us consider how much money we are spending on Saturday night in saloons! If we want to show to others that we are people of one nation, we must show to other nations that we are an enlightened people, and not half wild. We can obtain education by reading good books and papers.

Lietuva, Dec. 31, 1892.

Therefore, brothers, I appeal to you once more, let us **awaken** from darkness, we must love education and co-operate among ourselves. Let us begin this coming New Year with new hope; let us drop the old costumes of drinking and card playing; let us begin the New Year by reading good books; let us begin a new life after New Year. A lover of the mother country makes this appeal.

Dychawicze.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

2. Blue Laws

Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 1, Feb. 19, 1914.

OLSEVSKIS AND TANANEVICIUS AGAINST PROHIBITION
PROHIBITION WILL PARALYZE BUSINESS

The saloon keepers began to act and plan to defend their business when they heard that the United States would pass a law to close all saloons. The resolutions which were introduced into both Houses of Congress demand that prohibition shall become a law without delay. One of these resolutions demands that the prohibition law shall cover all the United States instead of a few states, and shall stop the manufacture of alcohol completely.

Now in Chicago petitions are being signed and protests are being made against temperance societies which sponsor the prohibition bills and are putting the pressure on Congress. Among Lithuanian businessmen who were the first to sign one of the petitions are the following prominent men: Mr. Olsevskis, J. Tananevicius, Stanley Tananevicius, Masulis, Aleksandravicius, Sukevicius, and others. Mr. Olsevskis and Tananevicius both supported the temperance idea for political reasons only. Today both stand firmly as a stone wall against the temperance





Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 1, Feb. 19, 1914.

movement which is sponsoring the prohibition bill in Congress. They both stressed the idea that if you stop people from drinking you will stop business in general. A great deal of business comes through the handling of alcohol and beer. They severely oppose prohibition.

It is a well known fact that they stand opposed to prohibition, for they have signed brewers' petitions, and advertise their business in brewers' papers. They also published the articles in their papers, stating that business flourishes well only when saloons are running wide open. In other words, they mean that when the people are soaked in alcohol and their minds are poisoned, only then business flourishes.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

a. Marriage

I B 3 a

LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Vol. I, May 20, 1914.

USA (ILL.) PR91.302/6

FORSAKEN WOMAN

Agnieshka Darsaitiene came from Marquette, Ill., to Chicago in looking for shelter. She has with her four of her children, the eldest is 6 years, youngest in 15 months. The husband left her two months ago. This woman has no friends or acquaintances. Her brother gave her the address of Jakszeviczius, but this Jakszeviczius does not know her. This unfortunate woman does not know where to go or what to do. Temporarily she is at the Immigrant Protective League, Plymouth Ct. and Polk St.

I B 3 e

LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Vol. I, May 20, 1914.

A NEW GIRLS' CLUB

There recently was organized a new club of girls. The purpose of this club is polite acquaintanceship with young men. Last Wednesday they held their first dance at Mark White Square Park's Hall.

It is believed that such polite acquaintances will lead to polite marriages.

I B 3 a

LITHUANIAN

III C

I K

Naujienos, April 15, 1914.

A STRUGGLE AGAINST PREJUDICE

Miss Ona (Anna) Endrikeviciute came from Lithuania last winter and made her home in Chicago with her brother-in-law, Mr. Ignatius Stankeviciu, who lives at 921 W. 33rd St. While she lived there she met John Pocius, with whom she fell in love within a short time. Cupid pierced with his arrow the hearts of the young couple, inflamed their love and they decided to get married as soon as possible. Her aunt and brother at the time lived at Geneva, Illinois. They were very ardent Catholics and hated all freethinkers and progressives who didn't go to the Catholic church on Sundays. Her brother, knowing that his brother-in-law, with whom his sister was living, is a freethinker and that the sister's boy friend held the same views, decided to break up his sister's marriage with a man who is not a Catholic. Her brother and aunt made every effort to prevent her marriage with a man who does not believe in God. They thought that by acting thus they were saving her soul. Her brother came to Chicago from Geneva to visit his brother-in-law and sister and persuaded the latter to go with him to Geneva, where the aunt lives. After a few months the brother-in-law came to Geneva to visit her. On his return trip from Geneva he brought Anna back to Chicago to live with his family. Her brother



Naujienos, April 15, 1914.

in-law is well off and, moreover, his wife is a real sister to that girl. Nevertheless, her brother did not want her to live with her sister who was married to a man who is not Catholic. It was a disgraceful thing for his sister to live with Godless people who never go to church to pray for the salvation of their souls. Anna's brother told people that his brother-in-law had taken his sister back to Chicago, where she may be ruined morally. He hired a detective to bring his sister back to Geneva. The detective went to the brother-in-law's with local police to take Anna back to Geneva. The police and detective searched the brother-in-law's house, but she was not at home at that time. After they left the house, her girl friend, Miss Ona Prenkaite, came to visit her. At the same time the police came back and found her in the house. They grabbed her without asking any questions and brought her to Geneva. The police, instead of taking the right Anna, took her girl friend. Brother and aunt both were amazed as they looked at the girl who was brought by the detective. They were in a daze and did not know what to do when they saw Miss Ona Prenkaite, the sister's girl friend.

They sent a telegram immediately to the brother-in-law and demanded him

Nauienos, April 15, 1914.

to return Ona (Anna) Endrikeviciute. They threatened to get a warrant for his arrest if she was not returned in a few days. It was a little too late to do anything because the girl was married in the meantime and her troubles were over.

I B 3 a

I B 3 b

II A 1

II A 2

V A 1

IV

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 5, 1913.

GOLDEN WEDDING JUBILEE CELEBRATED

Mr. Bonifacas and Mrs. Elena Rutkauskas, who at present live at 3255 South Halsted Street, are, it seems, the first Lithuanians in Chicago to celebrate their golden wedding anniversary. The golden wedding was celebrated the other Sunday at St. George's Church, and the Right Reverend Deacon Matthew Krauciunas said that this golden wedding is the first in St. George's Church, which is the oldest one in Chicago.

Even though they have reached their honorable age, Mr. and Mrs. Rutkauskas can be called newlyweds: old in years, they are young in spirit and health, which at such an age is a very rare occurrence. The "bridegroom" will this coming Monday be just seventy-one years old, while the "bride" reached the age of seventy-two in February of this year. Both come from the county of Kalwaria, in the province of Suwalki, Lithuania, and this summer marks twenty-five years since they came to America.



I B 3 a

- 2 -

LITHUANIAN

I B 3 b

II A 1

Lietuva, Dec. 5, 1913.

II A 2

V A 1 For many reasons, these two people are worthy of mention. In the
IV first place, this pair is an honorable family. Even though they
 had no opportunity to secure higher education, they did understand
the value of education, and they have done their best to give their
children an education. They have both been patriotic Lithuanians, and
have brought up their children in the same spirit. Today, one of their
sons, Dr. Antanas Rutkauskas is well-known for his activity among
Lithuanians. The second son, Vincas Rutkauskas, is manager of a Lithuanian
store, the Halsted Furniture House, in Bridgeport. The youngest child,
their daughter, Aldona Rutkauskaite [Rutkauskas], was graduated last year
as a physician and surgeon, and she now has an office at 3255 South Halsted
Street. Her parents live with her.

The lot of the celebrants has been varied, like that of any other immigrant.
They have seen first-hand the coal mines of Pennsylvania and the factories
of Connecticut. Always they have had a tendency toward farming, and later
on they bought a farm in Wisconsin, where they lived for ten years. Still



I B 3 a

- 3 -

LITHUANIAN

I B 3 b

II A 1

Lietuva, Dec. 5, 1913.

II A 2

V A 1 later, in order to send their children to school, they moved to Chicago.
IV

This is a typical pair of the older Lithuanians. They are courteous, friendly, and have sober habits, and as the saying goes, they are people "of healthy and independent mind". They are progressive, and are great lovers of the Lithuanian language and nation. We wish for the honored celebrants of this jubilee that they may live to celebrate their diamond jubilee.



I B 3 a

I A 1 a

I K

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 33, Aug. 17, 1900.

WHOM TO MARRY

Two years ago Varpas (The Bell) cried: "Society, give us women whom we could marry!"

Really, this is a very important problem. There are many Lithuanian mates to give birth to children, but cultured women are lacking. There are many intelligent Lithuanian men in America who are not married. When you ask one why he does not marry, the answer is that there are no intelligent girls among the Lithuanians. Therefore, for lack of intelligent Lithuanian girls in America, the intelligent men cannot get married and cannot form an intelligent Lithuanian class.

The progress of the intellectual advancement of Lithuanians is stopped by the lack of an intelligent class of women among the Lithuanians in America. It will take a long time before we will have intelligent women in America.

I B 3 a
I A 1 a

- 2 -

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 33, Aug. 17, 1900.

It is the duty of our men to marry such uneducated women, and after marriage teach them to become educated. Then we will be able to have higher intellectuals among the Lithuanians.

M. J.



I B 3 a
II B 2 d (1)
III C

LITHUANIAN

WFO (LIT) PROL 302/5

Katalikas, Vol. I, No. 21, May 25, 1899.

CORRESPONDENCE

Chicago, Illinois
May 20, 1898

Dear Sir:

Hereby I have acknowledged the receipt of two dollars for the subscription of Lietuva. I will send to you the next issue as soon as possible. As for your request in your letter to write in our paper Lietuva about your villainous wife, I regret to say, my dear countryman, that such publicity will not do any good. These evils cannot be corrected. Such publicity may even make it worse; instead of correcting such people it may encourage them to be more obdurate. I know that you will not benefit at all by doing such a thing. Moreover, it is against journalistic ethics, and degrading to the paper and the nation to publish such an advertisement.

I B 3 a

- 2 -

LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

III C

Katalikas, Vol. I, No. 21, May 25, 1899.

We should have national pride besides being good Catholics, especially among our Lithuanians; we should bear our national dignity among other nations. I wish to repeat that again, that I am very sorry that I cannot fulfill your request, and I hope you will understand my reasons. My best advice for you is to go to the Domestic Relations Court, where you could settle your domestic troubles. If you cannot get along with your wife, you have a right to divorce her. Then you will be able to find another lady that will love you. But first, you must divorce your wife before you can marry another lady. Of course, some crazy Catholic priest may object to your marriage again in the Catholic Church. But a broad-minded, intelligent and cultured priest will not consider your second marriage in the Catholic Church as a sin. We know that God would never force any one to live with a murderer or a dissolute person, and for divorcing bad wives or husbands God will not punish those people after death. Don't be afraid and don't pay any attention to the old ladies' gossip that you will be punished by God.

Respectfully yours,

A. Olszewskis.

I B 3 a

III C

II B 2 d (1)

LITHUANIAN

Katalikas, May 25, 1899.

IN THE NAME OF JUSTICE

The first fact is that A. Olszewskis is not a Catholic. This letter which was written by A. Olszewski has attracted the attention of all Lithuanian Catholics in America. It is almost impossible to believe that Olszewski wrote this letter, in which he abused and insulted a Catholic priest and the Holy Church; especially when he considers himself a good Catholic. It is a disgraceful thing for a man who calls himself intelligent and educated to call Catholic priests "crazy" and "unintelligent." He broke the laws of our Holy Church by stating in his letter that man can divorce his wife in court and marry another wife in church, which is against the doctrine of the Holy Roman Church. We would like to know if there is any Catholic priest who would say that marrying a divorcee in a Catholic church is not a sin. We don't think that there is such a priest that would not call such an act a sin, especially a good Catholic who understands the laws of our Holy Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Olszewski thinks that it is not a sin when a divorced man marries again in the Catholic

I B 3 a

-2-

LITHUANIAN

III C

II B 2 d (1)

Katalikas, May 25, 1899.

church, and God will never punish this man after his death. This is the opinion or understanding of our friend Olszewski, who called himself a good Catholic.

(This article will continue further).

THE OFFICIAL RECORDS

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

b. Parent-Child Relationship

I B 3 b

LITHUANIAN

Sandara, May 23, 1930.

FILE PRO 36275

WHAT ABOUT THE DADDIES?

p.3.....On Mother's Day the young peoples' group gave a banquet in the Rose Room of the Sherman Hotel for their mothers. Several of the fathers were heard to voice a little jealousy, because, the girls do not seem to be planning anything for Father's Day. Maybe the girls will surprise you, Dad!

But, returning to Mother's Day, a group of young ladies of Lithuanian descent, most of whom are college students, decided that Mother's Day offered a good opportunity not only for honoring their own mothers, but for bringing together the mothers of all the members.

The girls meet at each other's home, and were therefore acquainted with all the mothers, but a number of the mothers had never met each other. And so it was a gala "how - do - you - do" day!

An interesting point about this banquet is that there were no speeches, except

I B 3 b

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LITHUANIAN

VFA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Sandara, May 23, 1930.

for the short welcome talk given by the president. The musical program, too, was short and sweet. The dinner was really good, and the bunco game afterward was actually exciting and snappy! Both daughters and mothers are all talking of another such a happy day next year.

I B 3 b

I A 1 a

I A 2 a

III C

I B 1

LITHUANIAN

Katalikas, Vol. I, No. 2, January 12, 1899.

EDITORIAL

If we look upon the lives of the Lithuanians living in Lithuania and also American Lithuanians, we will see a great difference between these Lithuanians. In Lithuania, the Russian government forbade the people to teach the Lithuanian language, publish books, newspapers and reading. Russian government used every means possible to spread Russian faith and abolish Catholic faith, and Lithuanian language. However, the people of Lithuania decided to suffer Russian cruel persecution than to denounce their native language and Catholic faith. Lithuanian people determined to bring up their children under Catholic faith and teach them at least the catechism in their native language; notwithstanding the consequences of Russian cruel persecution. Parents had to teach their children prayers and reading secretly and under the most difficult conditions. It was a most pathetic situation for the people, who wanted to teach their children and they were not permitted even elementary education in their native language.

In America every one has an equal opportunity to educate themselves and read all the good books they want to.



Katalikas, Vol. I, No. 2, January 12, 1898.

However it is heart breaking to see Lithuanian parents neglecting their children's education, especially here in America, where there is a golden opportunity for every child to attain the highest education. It is very pathetic to see Lithuanian children on the streets; doing absolutely nothing, wasting their valuable time, not accomplishing anything worth while, when their time could be used for educational purposes, for example, in learning the Lithuanian language. Lithuanian parents come to this country to earn a few cents and improve their life and conditions in general. However they should remember also to bring their children up according to the Catholic faith; teach them catechism, prayers and other things, so that the children may lead clean lives. Teach your children according to the laws of the Catholic Church if you want to receive grace of our Lord, then you can expect something worthwhile from your children. Do it ~~same~~ as this picture shows; teach your children to read the Lithuanian language and teach them the Holy Catholic faith; for this will show them in whom to believe and how to live clean lives. Teach your children not only theory but also behavior and parents conduct has an influence upon

Katalikas, Vol. I, No. 2, January 12, 1899.



their children. Very often children remember things in later years, they recall good deeds as well as bad deeds of their parents and some things they remember the rest of their lives. But, if you teach your children to bring beer from the saloon and let them spend their time on the streets in bad company, you can't expect much from your children, only sorrow and tears in your old age. Your child will not love you and he will not help when you become old and helpless if he does not fear God and revere the Catholic church. Therefore, we must teach our children not only general education but also teach them how to conduct themselves as good citizens. Teaching your children general education is not enough; we must also consider their environment.

Parents must caution their children not to associate with bad company. They must use every means to create a good environment for their children; because the environment has a great influence upon the child's mind. Only through a good environment parents can mold the character of their



Katalikas, Vol. I, No. 2, Jan. 12, 1899.

child. Discourage your children to associate with those who don't believe in the doctrines of our holy church. If you know a neighbor who is sick with some contagious disease, would you allow your children to visit them? Wouldn't you caution your children not to visit the sick neighbors? Yes, you caution your children.

Disease destroys the child's body, but bad friends kill your child spiritually. This is warning to parents not to allow their children to read books and newspapers which are against the faith of Catholic church. For example, if you had a bottle filled with poison, you would warn your child not to touch it. It is a well known fact that if you had a healthy mind, you will never give a drink from this bottle to your child. Bad books and newspapers have about the same effect as poison, kills the faith of the Catholic church and morality.

To guard yourselves and your children against all evils and immorality, you must not read those books and newspapers which are against the faith

Katalikas, Vol. I, No. 2, Jan. 12, 1899.



of the Catholic Church. You, Lithuanian mothers, don't wish to make your children ungodly, immoral and criminals, do you? I do not believe you wish that. Therefore, make every effort, even though you have a lot of work to do, you must find time to teach your children; because, at the end you will have a satisfaction, happiness and reward for your efforts. You should not be afraid to sacrifice a little of your effort and a few cents for the enlightening of your children and your efforts will not be in vain.

Akmenis.

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

3. Family Organization

c. Family Economic Organization

I B 3 c

I D 2 c

I D 1 a

I F 3

I F 5

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 26, 1908.

APPEARANCES ARE SOMETIMES DECEIVING

As we glance through our newspapers, we notice many news items about a large variety of Lithuanian social activities such as musical concerts, theatrical presentations, etc. On the surface, therefore, it appears that the Lithuanians of Chicago are in a happy state of contentment and have everything their hearts desire. However, a close examination of the conditions of their daily lives reveals a far different picture. They are beset with unemployment, misery, and even starvation. From day to day they are anxiously waiting for a favorable turn in events; they are asking each other, when will we go back to work and when will conditions improve? So far no one has been able to give a definite answer to these questions.

The people are already starting to talk about the approaching election of the head, the "king," of our country. Some are upbraiding the Democrats; others are sending the Socialists directly into hell; and a third group is praising the Republicans. Many members of the latter group appear to forget that during the past few months they have been existing only on bread and coffee, and that sometimes they are unable to enjoy even that "luxury." In spite of that, they

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 26, 1908.

say with great pride that under the present Republican administration very good times existed. Yes, it is true, good times did exist for a while. We must admit that we were employed and had an opportunity to exercise our limbs almost every day. However, look at our predicament now! Although the Republican administration is still in power, nevertheless, we are idle and walking the streets; the very same streets in which our masters ride in automobiles. We still have plenty of water to drink, but we have nothing to eat! The Republican boosters appear to believe that the matter of food is insignificant. They say, "We were employed during the past period of prosperity and received good wages."

However, the important question is why have we nothing to eat today? Why are landlords throwing us and our little children into the streets? It is true, we were employed for a while; we traded our labor power and endangered, even sacrificed, our very lives for the crumbs of the capitalists; but why have we nothing to eat today? Is it because of the so-called masters' "love" for his loyal servants? When we beg our masters for some daily bread to alleviate the pangs of hunger, then, instead of giving us employment, they send bands of policemen to crush our heads with clubs. They are concerned only with their



I B 3 c

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 26, 1908.

own welfare. They do not feel any obligation to aid those unfortunates who helped to amass their fabulous wealth. Starving workers are forced to lie in the streets and appeal to all the saints for assistance, but even the saints are unable to help them.

This period of unemployment plainly reveals our position in society; we have very much to learn from it. The voice of conscience is saying: "During the coming election, do not sell your vote for a glass of beer, but investigate and vote according to the dictates of your conscience. Then better times are sure to come, although not immediately."



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V A 2

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 12, 1908.

WORKMAN VERSUS FARMER

Nearly all Lithuanians were either born or reared on a farm. After emigrating to America, they became factory workers, coal miners, mill hands, store employees, stock-yards workers, etc. Therefore, a comparison between the lives of a workman and a farmer in America should be of immense interest to our people. In order to become thoroughly acquainted with the lives of a workman and a farmer, and learn which is more desirable, it is necessary to make a detailed review of the various social and economic aspects of these two classes of people, and then compare them with each other. The results of this comparison will speak for themselves.

A Lithuanian workman in the United States, if he is not the master of a trade, or is unable to speak the English language, can find only that kind of employment which requires a great deal of bodily health and physical endurance at very low wages. The average laborer receives from one to two dollars per day. His job is very insecure. He is subject to frequent and sudden lay-offs. During the years of national prosperity, many labor strikes spring up and the

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LITHUANIAN

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worker is compelled to go out on strike with his fellow workers. He receives no income during these periods. When a business and industrial depression occurs, the worker is laid off and again he has neither job nor income.

Even during those periods of national prosperity, when no labor strikes take place, the industrial worker often loses his job because of illness. After he recovers from an illness, he is again forced to go out and look for another job, which usually takes a very long time. If he is fortunate enough to locate a good job, and works for a comparatively long time, then he is able to save some of his earnings. However, when a period of forced unemployment occurs, then his savings become exhausted. When he is re-employed, he must start saving all over again.

We must bear in mind that the above is only the example of an industrial worker who is sincerely interested in his future welfare, and who does not squander his earnings in saloons or for other foolishness. This type represents a very small minority. The earnings of a greater majority of workers do not stretch from one pay day to another. When these workers lose their

I B 3 c
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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 12, 1908.

jobs, they find themselves without even a bite to eat.

The living expenses of a workman are very high all over the United States. His earnings are so meager that he is unable to meet the expenses of all the necessary requirements of life, especially if he is married. He cannot afford to live in suitable living quarters, wear decent clothing, attend theatres, send his children through the higher institutions of learning, enjoy a vacation in the country during the summer months in order to get a breath of fresh air and build up his failing health, and he cannot afford to eat any of the more expensive foods, because his meager earnings cannot stand it. He is forced to lead a miserable life of poverty. Even his children have little hope of ever reaching a better, brighter, and happier life.

The only commodity which a worker has to sell is his health. As long as he enjoys good health, he is able to earn enough for a bare subsistence. However, when his health fails, he comes to the sad realization that with

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LITHUANIAN

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the labor of his entire lifetime he was unable to earn enough even for bread in his old age, nor for shelter, clothing, or other vital necessities of life.

Therefore, the life of a workman is full of grief and misery, and without hope for a better and brighter future. He is at all times dependent upon those who are more fortunate than himself. He must fear his superiors and be careful not to be late for work. Regardless of whether he is sick or healthy, he must perform a full day's work; otherwise he will be discharged and left without bread or shelter, and his friends will shy away from him. It is, therefore, not at all surprising that workmen complain so frightfully about their plight and engage in bitter struggles in order to ease the great burden of their lives.

However, the various struggles between the workers and their employers do not produce any satisfactory results. Whenever the employers shut down their factories, or other forms of enterprise, the workers either starve to death

I B 3 c
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LITHUANIAN

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or move to other sections of the globe.

Therefore, the life of a workman appears to be highly undesirable. It seems that we should seek other lines of endeavor for our livelihood.

Now let us review the life of an American farmer.

A farmer owns a strip of fertile land; he owns a home, a herd of cattle, and enjoys a healthy air, water, and food. He does not find it necessary to go out into the garden of nature on week-ends, because he lives in a garden of nature all his life.

A farmer does not need to pay rent or water tax; he does not need to buy coal if he has kindling wood; it is not necessary for him to buy milk, cheese, or butter; it is unnecessary for him to buy potatoes or other vegetables; it is unnecessary for him to purchase eggs or even meat, because he can always slaughter some of his cattle and have plenty of fresh and healthy meat. A farmer does not need to pay street car fare to get to work; he can ride to

I B 3 c
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LITHUANIAN

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work with his own horses. In other words, a farmer who owns a good farm, does not need to buy anything as far as food is concerned, and for that reason he is independent; he does not know the meaning of a financial crisis. He works on his own farm for himself; he does not fear anyone and is not obliged to obey anybody; he has **no** fear of losing his job or coming late to work. He is a king on his own land and does not have to fear any bosses.

A farmer does not need to buy any necessities of life. On the contrary, he has many products to sell. He raises wheat and, after providing for his own needs, he can sell the surplus and receive money for it. When a farmer raises some cattle or poultry, he sells them and receives money. He keeps cows and receives money for their milk. The longer he lives on his farm, the more profits he derives from it. His wealth **increases** from day to day. It is very plain, therefore, that the life of a farmer is incomparably much more fortunate and happier than that of a workman. All this leads to the inevitable conclusion that there is but one salvation for us Lithuanian-Americans, and that is to take to the land in order to free ourselves from foreign bondage.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 12, 1908.

A farmer can send his children first to a country school and later through the higher institutions of learning, because it is not necessary for him to depend upon his children for support. He derives enough bread from his farm for a decent livelihood without the aid of his children. An intelligent and industrious farmer not only provides for the education of his children, from whom he derives great joy and assistance in his old age, but in doing so he also fulfills his obligation to raise the intellectual level of society. Therefore, it would be a very good thing for all Lithuanian-Americans, who are now suffering hopelessly in the service of foreign masters, to give very serious consideration to the idea of settling down on mother earth; we should leave the cities and towns, and shy away from them as from a plague.

Although the best farm lands are already occupied, nevertheless, there is plenty of good land for colonization purposes still available in the United States. Much of the land, however, is unsuitable for profitable farming, even if it can be procured at comparatively low prices. Therefore, such factors as fertility of the soil, transportation facilities, water supply, etc., must be thoroughly

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LITHUANIAN

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investigated. Climatic conditions, in order to suit the Lithuanian racial characteristics, also must be taken into consideration. Furthermore, we will be able to preserve our national traditions better and lead a more happier life if we group together, and not scatter ourselves in various sections of the country among farmers of other nationalities.

The question, then, is how can we realize all these wonderful ideals? The solution of this problem, has been assumed by the Lithuanian colonization society Zinycia (Fountain of Knowledge). During the past three years this society has been actively engaged in a thorough investigation of the various farming sections in the United States. When this society was first organized, and the colonization question was seriously discussed, the members advanced a great variety of suggestions. Some wished to colonize in a warm climate in the southern states; others preferred the western states; and a third group pulled for the eastern states. The latter was soon eliminated from consideration after we learned of the high land prices and dense population of the territory.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 12, 1908.

In order to select the best location for the colonization of Lithuanian-Americans, the society decided to launch a very extensive and thorough investigation of all the available farm lands in the United States. The United States Public Land Office was contacted for information about available homesteads. A number of railroads representatives and other land agents were invited to attend meetings of the society to present information on the land situation in America. Contacts were made with individual farmers, both personally and through the mails. Justin F. Jakavicius toured the states of **Kansas**, Oklahoma, Indiana, and the Indian Territory; his brothers, George and Julius Jakavicius, made a tour of the southern states; Alex Bendris investigated the states of Tennessee and Missouri; Anton Mazeika went to Alabama and the neighboring states; Stanley Mikolaitis and Frank Domeika were sent into the states of Washington, Oregon, and Colorado; other members of the society conducted an investigation in the states of Wisconsin and Michigan. Information was also sought and received concerning prospective farm lands in the states of California, Utah, Idaho, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, Ohio, South and North Dakota, Minnesota, and in Alaska and Canada.

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Lietuva, June 12, 1908.

After three years of extensive investigation and study, the members of the society finally came to the conclusion that the states of Wisconsin and Michigan offer the best opportunities and advantages for the establishment of a Lithuanian-American farm colony. The southern states were eliminated because it had been learned that Lithuanians would experience some difficulty in adopting themselves to the hot and dry climate. About fourteen years ago Anthony Clis, an active member of the society, had formed a Lithuanian colony in the state of Arkansas. Although the soil was very fertile, nevertheless, the climate proved to be very unhealthy and the colony was forced to disband.

Minnesota and Dakota were eliminated because of the high cost of land. In the western states too much irrigation is required for successful farming. Heavy and prolonged rainfalls interfere with the prosperity of the farmers in the states of Washington and Oregon. The prevalence of tornadoes, earthquakes, and violent storms in the southern states was also taken into consideration.

Therefore, after carefully considering the colonization problem from all

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angles for three years, the Lithuanian colonization society Zinycia has decided to establish a Lithuanian agricultural colony in the state of Wisconsin. There the land is very fertile, the climate is very suitable and healthy for Lithuanians, and there is an abundant supply of healthy water. It has excellent railroad transportation, good roads, and many large cities and towns. Thousands of farmers in Wisconsin are already enjoying wonderful prosperity. It is, therefore, an established fact that any industrious farmer can make a very good living in Wisconsin.

The society has selected the northern part of Clark county in the state of Wisconsin as the most ideal location for the establishment of a Lithuanian-American agricultural colony. The society already has purchased a large tract of land in that section of Wisconsin and has named it "Zinycia," after the name of the society. An extensive campaign is now under way to colonize the territory with Lithuanians. Most members of the Zinycia society are already established there and are making splendid progress.

All land in the northern part of Clark county is very fertile, without stones,

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mountains, sand, or large swamps. Transportation facilities are excellent. A beautiful river flows through the territory. There are many old towns near-by, offering a very good market for farm products.

After the colonization work of the territory is well under way, it is planned to set up a Lithuanian town in the vicinity, with factories, a Lithuanian church, school, etc.

Therefore, here is an excellent opportunity for all those Lithuanians who desire to free themselves from the misery of city life. It is advisable to purchase a piece of land as soon as possible, while the prices are still low. All Lithuanians are invited to visit the territory and make a personal investigation. The cost of a round trip railroad fare from Chicago is \$13.00. For further information write or apply to Mr. A. Olis, General Manager, 3252 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

J. J. Hertmanavicius,
President of Zinycia

I. ATTITUDES

B. Mores

4. Religious

Customs and Practices

Lietuva, June 8, 1917.

LITHUANIAN CUSTOMS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

When Lithuanians come to America they bring the customs of their fatherland along with them. However, since all countries have their own distinct customs, not all Lithuanian customs fit in with those in the United States. Some Lithuanian customs die very fast over here, while others persist for a longer period of time.

Not all Lithuanian customs are important as far as the preservation of Lithuanian nationalism in America is concerned. However, some Lithuanian customs are so strange to American life that they should be abolished and replaced by American customs.

Let us take a few Lithuanian customs as examples. In Lithuania if a priest would be seen anywhere without a cassock there would be a great commotion; people would look upon that breach of custom as an insult to their religion. All priests

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in Lithuania wear cassocks wherever they go. In America it is just the opposite; it would be very strange and even funny to see a priest walking on the street here with a cassock. In Lithuania when a person dies, a black flag is placed in front of the home until the body is buried; while in America death is signified by a more pleasant symbol of flowers and various colored ribbons.

However, there is one Lithuanian custom in America that should be discontinued--the singing of psalms at funerals. This is not a bad custom in the hamlets and country districts of Lithuania, but in American cities the custom is, in our opinion, bad for several reasons.

Let us glance at the effects of the custom here in America. When a person dies in a thickly populated city, the friends and acquaintances of the deceased attend the funeral to pay their last respects. Among those who attend the funeral, there are always several "specialists" who sing psalms for the benefit of the soul of the deceased. There is no one to do the singing in the daytime, so it begins in the evening, when people return from work, and continues either all

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night or until a very late hour. We all know that Lithuanians have very powerful voices, and when a group gets together they sing so loud that it is enough "to chase all the saints away from the house"; their voices can be heard for a long distance, and hard-working people who live in the vicinity find it impossible to sleep and rest. These singers usually cannot sing long without occasionally "wetting" their dry throats. The more they wet their throats the stronger their voices become; and about midnight the singing turns into a very loud concert. It is not necessary to mention here what an unfavorable impression this creates in the minds of the non-Lithuanian residents of the community.

From every aspect, this custom is undesirable here in America. Our priests would do very well if they would use their influence to stop this practice, and replace it with a more peaceful custom.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 11, 1916.

LITHUANIAN CHILDREN IN INSTITUTIONS

A large number of Chicago Lithuanian children are being placed in institutions by the Cook County Juvenile Court. These children are placed in institutions for several reasons: they are either orphans, abandoned children, children who have been neglected and mistreated by their parents, and those whose parents are unable to support them. Many Lithuanian children are placed in Catholic institutions that are controlled by nuns and priests. Money for the support of all children placed in institutions through the Juvenile Court is supplied by the County treasury, although the County cannot and does not attempt to control or supervise those institutions to see that the children receive proper care and that they are reared properly. The Catholic institutions into which Lithuanian children are being placed have many shortcomings: the method of rearing the children is bad and is permeated with the spirit of the middle ages; the children experience much suffering.

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LITHUANIAN

Kaujienos, May 11, 1916.

There is a wide difference between the Catholic and Protestant benevolent institutions (orphanages). The educational methods in Protestant institutions are modern, the treatment of the children is humane, and the children are reared in the proper manner. Children who are unfortunately born of Catholic parents are condemned to all kinds of tortures under the whip of nuns and monks in Catholic orphanages. The people of Cook County have not progressed sufficiently to establish governmental orphanages into which children would be admitted without regard to religious affiliations, and where they would be reared and educated by experienced and humanitarian teachers and pedagogues of the modern age. Lithuanian children are among those unfortunates who must suffer in institutions controlled and operated by nuns and monks. Furthermore, they are forced to go into non-Lithuanian institutions.

During the past month sixty Lithuanian children have been placed into institutions through the Juvenile Court as follows:

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 11, 1916.

Fifteen Lithuanian girls were placed in the Chicago Industrial School for Girls (St. Mary's Orphanage, Desplaines, Illinois). Thirty-one Lithuanian boys were placed in the St. Mary's School for Boys (St. Mary's Orphanage, Desplaines, Illinois). Eleven Lithuanian girls were placed in the Katherine Kasper Industrial School for Girls (a German Guardian Angel orphanage). Six Lithuanian boys were placed in the Kettler School for Boys (a German Guardian Angel orphanage). Two Lithuanian boys were placed in the Lisle School for Boys (a Czech orphanage). Six Lithuanian girls were placed in the House of Good Shepherd (a Catholic house of correction for girls).

All these orphanages and institutions are Catholic and are controlled and conducted by Catholic nuns and monks. For the sixty Lithuanian children these institutions will receive \$5,360 from the County treasury. In Chicago there is the St. Vincent's Orphanage in which about 250 children are confined every day. Many Lithuanian babies are placed into that institution; most

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LITHUANIAN

Kaujienos, May 11, 1916.

of these are abandoned babies and babies of unwed mothers. This institution is famous as a place where the babies that are confined there often part with this world of tears and go hurriedly to God. Really, the death rate of babies in St. Vincent's Orphanage is ghastly large. In no other institution do the children die so fast as in this Orphanage which is in the hands of the "Sisters of Mercy".

Much more fortunate, however, are those innocent and neglected children of Catholic parents who are placed by the Juvenile Court in the governmental houses of correction or schools, such as the St. Charles School for Boys and the Cook County School for Boys. These institutions are well equipped, well conducted, and the children enjoy good life, compared to the Catholic institutions. Last month there were about thirty Lithuanian boys (all accused of some crime) in these two schools.

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IV

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 28, 1911.

THE LITHUANIAN NEWS
BY W. A. VILHARTIS

(Summary)

Our priest denounces the Lithuanian societies that are independent, and not under his control. When the co-operative society was organized, the priest denounced it. When the Grand Duke Gedeminas of Lithuania Society was organized, the priest denounced it. He especially denounced the officials of the society. The priest hates such societies which are not under his control. The priest denounces the socialists with all his power. The socialists are enemies of the church--the socialists are immoral--but the priest failed to prove their immoralities, etc.

There is a beautiful Lithuanian church, with a large auditorium; it was built by Lithuanian money. Yet, the priest does not permit us to have concerts, theaters etc., in the parish hall. For such programs, the Lithuanians are forced to rent halls from the people of different nationalities.

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Apr. 28, 1911.

I E

IV Since last fall, the progressive Lithuanians have presented fifteen theatrical spectacles. They paid on the average, \$30.00 rental per evening, a total of \$465. This money has been paid to the hall owners of other nationalities, but not to the Lithuanian parish hall.

The Lithuanian Singing Society, Aidas (The Echo), hires a hall from strangers, and pays one dollar a week, when they hold rehearsals. The Lithuanian Socialists Association, Local 137, paid \$60 last year in rentals for meeting halls—not to Lithuanians, but to strangers.

The Lithuanians have built a church and a parish hall with their hard-earned money, with the sweat of their brow, yet the priest does not permit us to use the Lithuanian parish hall for cultural purposes.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Mar. 31, 1911.

PRIEST BREAKS UP MEETING

In the district of Kensington, since last fall when the young Lithuanians presented ten plays, they have been studying singing--they have been holding meetings to discuss various problems, both economic and political. They have been reading progressive and reactionary newspapers, books, etc. There has been no trouble among them. The freethinkers, socialists and religious people have lived in harmony. They used to discuss their ideas without hate or malice.

On March 25, in the church hall, the St. Vincenta Paulo Society had arranged a lecture. The Rt. Rev. Serefinas permitted the use of the hall. The speakers were Mr. Semaska and Mr. Puskunigis from Chicago.

In his first speech, Mr. Semaska spoke about the life of St. Vincent. The



Lietuva, Mar. 31, 1911.

next speaker was Mr. Puskunigis. Then Mr. Semaska delivered his second lecture on the life of Christ. The speaker told how the wealthy people and the priests had crucified Christ, because He defended the oppressed and the poor. Then the Rev. Serefinas jumped to his feet. The priest cried, "Stop the speech....". The audience arose and asked the priest to stop. They demanded that the speaker continue. When the priest saw that his own parishioners were against him, he shut off the lights and called the police. When the police arrived, they found that there was no trouble except that caused by the priest himself. Then the people left the hall denouncing the priest. The parishioners had convinced themselves that the priest was the enemy of the working people.

N. A. Vilimaitis



Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 34, Aug. 26, 1898

WFO 344 PROJ. 50275

WHOM GOD WANTS TO PUNISH HE TAKES
AWAY HIS REASON

Dear Olszewski:

As you are an old friend of mine, I believe that you will fulfill my request and publish these few words in your newspaper Lietuva.

Last week I was asked to be a godfather for Anton Zemaitis' infant, 3216 South Morgan street. We took the infant to the Lithuanian church, where Rev. Krawozunas is the rector, to baptize it. The rector's assistant, Rev. Steponavicius, came to baptize the infant. The priest looked straight into my eyes and said: "You are an infidel, you have not performed the Easter confession this year and for this reason you cannot hold this infant at baptism; give the infant to a vestryman to hold, and you back away."

When I heard the priest's remark against me I was unable to understand what was the matter with the priest. Did God cover the eyes of the priest with smoke or turn his brains upside down? I was wondering why the priest did not recognize me.

Lietuva, Aug. 26, 1898

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I answered him: "Go and look in your books, then ask me if I performed the confession or not."

Then the priest left all of us waiting in the church, went to the rectory to search in the book to see if I performed the confession. After an hour the priest returned, said nothing, and baptized the infant.

You have said truly in No. 32 of Lietuva, "whom God wants to punish, He takes away his reason."

It seems that God already took away the reason from the priests, as punishment for their improper action, for not recognizing even his best parishioners. Imagine the priest does not remember me now, while with other members of St. George society I performed the Easter confession. He does not recognize them who bought the dishes for the altar, the chalice, cases for the sick persons, and donated many dollars for the church. He does not recognize them who were the first organizers of this parish; even Rev. Krawczunas wrote our names in the book, when he issued the statement in 1895.

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LITHUANIAN (3)

Lietuva, Aug. 26, 1898

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Today they are chasing me away from the same church to which I have donated many ten-dollar bills. I donated to the church then, when Rev. Krawczunas was butting letters with a pencil at his father's home in Szunskai (name of town in Lithuania).

Where is the truth? When one looks at the priests of such conduct, one must sigh and say: "God forgive them, because they do not know what they are doing!"

Simonas Leliaszius,
650 S. Canal street, Chicago.

Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 22, June 10, 1893

W. J. (and others) 3477

DEAR EDITOR
(A Horse in the Churchyard)

With a sad heart I am asking you to print in your newspaper Lietuva what is going on with a leader of our Lithuanian church of Saint George in Chicago. Our church leader not only holds power in the church, but he controls the churchyard too!

On the seventh day of this month, 3:00 o'clock in the afternoon, we parishioners were walking along by our church. We saw a horse pasturing in our churchyard! We never thought that the horse in the churchyard was pasturing with the consent of the priest Kolesinski. We came to the gates to chase out the horse and lo! we found the gates locked. Imagine such a priest allowing the horse to pasture in our churchyard. So we went into the priest Kolesinski's house, got the key, and took the horse to the police station at 35th and Halsted St. And the worst of it, the horse belonged to a Pole, Piechocki, the carpenter.

Imagine, dear parishioners, a horse rubbing his back against the holy walls and doors of the church!

We parishioners must stop this horrible nuisance, keeping the horse in the churchyard with the consent of our spiritual leader. We must stop such a practice of keeping the horse of some Pole in our holy churchyard.

Yours truly,

Jos. E. Szymkiewicz

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 13, March 11, 1893

NEW MIRACLES IN CHICAGO

There is in Chicago an ex-monk who is going among Lithuanians and selling pieces of the Holy Mother's skirt, and Christ's nails. Many simple-minded Lithuanians are buying these frauds as relics of Christ and his mother. But when we began to question the monk about the truth of those relics, we forced him to admit that the nails are not Christ's, and that the skirt is not from the Holy Mother's skirt.

Brothers, Lithuanians, we need education but not relics when we are educated nobody will fool us with all kinds of relics.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

**2. Labor Organization
and Activities**

a. Unions

(2) Craft

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II B 2 d (1)
I D 1 a
I F 3
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I E

LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 26, 1926.

ENEMIES OF LABOR AND COMMUNISM

(Editorial)

Lithuanian workers should take special notice of the fact that those Lithuanians who are enemies of the Communists are at the same time enemies of the entire working class movement. Although the Lithuanian enemies of Communism do not come out openly at present against labor unions, nevertheless, they do not dare to do so only because of their weak position in the Lithuanian colonies, and also because of the fact that the greater majority of Lithuanian-Americans are members of the working class - only a very small number are members of the bourgeoisie class. The Lithuanian bourgeoisie class is made up entirely of small business men, without any factories or large business establishments. They depend almost entirely upon the Lithuanian working class

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W.P.A.

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Vilnis, Jan. 26, 1926.

I C

for their livelihood. For that reason, they cannot come out openly against labor unions.

There is no shortage of facts to prove that the Lithuanian bourgeoisie are enemies of organized labor. Although they may even show some sympathy for unions with hypocritical words, nevertheless, their actions prove the direct opposite. Suffice it to mention the attitude of the Lithuanian bourgeois newspaper Vienybe (Unity) against organized labor. That publication is continuously agitating against unions, especially against the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, under the pretext that they are "Jewish Unions." Not daring to come out openly against unions, our bourgeoisie are attempting to wreck the unions in an indirect manner by saying that they are opposed only to "Jewish domination" in unions.



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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 26, 1926.

Therefore, when the Lithuanian bourgeoisie shout against Communism they do so with the very same motives as Mr. Edgerton, the anti - union lobbyist in Washington, and other capitalists.



Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

A QUEER STATEMENT

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

(Editorial)

p.4. William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before a capitalist institution, the American Chamber of Commerce, at Newark, Ohio, stated that "the working class organizations of America were never opposed to, and never fought against, the capitalistic system.....They agree with the present social order." He also stated that the workers reserve the right to organize, but they "willingly agree to allow the capitalists the right to possess and control the industries."

It is unnecessary to explain that such statements were very pleasing to the fat capitalistic exploiters who live off the labor of others. However, what Mr. Green said is true only of himself and other similar bureaucrats, who draw unspeakably large salaries from workers' organizations; but instead of serving the workers they serve their enemies. They are as afraid of class struggles as

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

are the exploiters. They fool and mislead the workers. However, the statement that workers "willingly" agree to allow capitalists the right to control the industries, and that they will not fight at all against capitalism is sheer nonsense. Furthermore, in spite of all the pacifying efforts of such fakers as Green, the workers do not get along without strikes. And if the workers are not yet fighting, as they should fight to defend their interests, then that is due to the fact that fake labor leaders still have influence over the workers.

It is a highly significant fact that now the capitalists, instead of inviting all kinds of preachers to explain "the brotherhood of man on earth," invite bureaucrats from the unions to do that. Even during strikes they invite those bureaucrats. An official organ of the miners union relates how "active" are certain union heads in speaking before clubs of capitalists. The organ states that John Mates spoke before the "Kiwanis" millionaires' club in Schenectady, New York; John Hollister delivered an address before the "Rotary" millionaires' club in Burlington, Virginia; Thomas Kennedy, treasurer of the union, spoke to the "Lions

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

WPA (ILL) PC11.50275

Club" of the capitalists in Fall River, Mass; Neal Terry, before the "Rotary Club" in Binghamton, New York. Here are mentioned only a few examples from many.

The union heads say they speak before the clubs of millionaires in order to "acquaint" them with the "demands of striking miners." But of what benefit is it to the strikers if the millionaire clubs know their demands? Furthermore, those demands are publicly announced and known to everybody.

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III A



LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan.12,1915.

MEETING OF COMPOSITORS SOCIETY.

p.4... The Lithuanian Compositors Society held its monthly meeting Jan.10. A motion was made and carried to affiliate the society with the Federation of Chicago Lithuanian Societies.

This society is newly organized and does not have many members, because many printing shop workers are afraid to join. Many printing shops workers have decided to discharge all employees who join this objectionable society.

In spite of that handicap we shall go forward. We have about fifty members, and are prepared to work in harmony with all worth-while organizations.

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II E 2 (Italian)

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. ., 1910.

N. LAZINSKAS' FUNERAL

Mazimieras Lazinskas, the first victim of brutality in the garment workers' strike in Chicago, was buried Monday, December 5. Mourning strikers began to congregate early in the morning, about 8 o'clock, before the Lithuanian St. George Church in 30th Street, in which the body was laid. More than 10,000 strikers and their sympathizers congregated by the church. The unionists wore their emblems. Most prominent were the emblems of the Italian section of the union, which were draped with mourning crape. You see, N. Lazinskas was killed by an Italian traitor who has sold himself to the Royal Tailors Company and, therefore, the Italians wished to express their protest against the cowardly deed of their fellow-national. The strikers of the Royal Tailors Company carried their flag, thus showing that the workers at Royal Tailors are also on strike and that only traitors are working there. The strikers from Hart, Schaffner and Marx, to which group



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LITHUANIAN

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

Lietuva, Dec. 3, 1915.

II E 3 (Italian)

A. Lazinskas belonged, also carried a flag. The biggest flag was that of all the unions, on which was written in black:

"We mourn the death of our worker friend, Kazinieras Lazinskas, who fell as a victim of brutality and the greed of the capitalists of the Garment Makers Association."

There were very many floral wreaths from various branches of the union with statements: "To the eternal memory of A. Lazinskas, a victim of capitalism."

While the orchestra played a sad funeral march, all those assembled removed their hats as one. A Mass was held in the St. George Church and the requiem was sung. The Reverend Kriščiūnas gave a short sermon.



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LITHUANIAN

I D 2 a (4)

I D 1 a

Lietuva, Dec. 8, 1910.

II E 2 (Italian)

All those assembled could not get into the church, therefore there was a large throng of mourners outside. The church ceremonies ended after 11 o'clock. The strikers carried the coffin outside, put it in the hearse, and the mournful procession started its journey to the cemetery.

The Lietuva's special photographer took a few pictures while the coffin was being put in the hearse and during the procession. Let this be to the memory of a youthful Lithuanian worker, A. Lazinskas, who fell as a victim in the big battle against exploitation and injustice.



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I D 2 a (4)
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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 2, 1910.

SOME DO NOT UNDERSTAND OUR NEWS ITEMS ON THE STRIKE

(Editorial)

It has become apparent that some of our readers have an erroneous conception of **the** news items given on the strike. We write one thing and the readers understand another.

Here, for instance, in the last issue of Lietuva we announced, in our news items about the Chicago garment workers strike, what M.A. Strauss, a representative of Hart, Schaffner and Marx, had stated at a conference with the representatives of the Citizens Committee on the matter of the strike. Strauss said that his employers "cannot in any manner agree on a closed shop or a preferential shop," and he ended his statement with these words: "Many of those who had been striking are beginning to realize that they were demanding the impossible and are beginning to return to work. Another week will go by and only a small group of

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 2, 1910.

strikers will remain."

These are the words of M.A. Strauss, a Hart, Schaffner and Marx representative. That was very clearly pointed out in the last number of the Lietuva. However, some of the strikers, reading that item, understood it to be the words of the Lietuva and became very angry with the Lietuva, saying that the Lietuva is on the side of Hart, Schaffner and Marx and not with the strikers.

We are very sorry that the strikers so erroneously understood the news items given by us. We advise them to read the mentioned item once more; then they will understand that those words were not original and that they are not ours but M.A. Strauss'.

The Lietuva has not and never did have anything in common with Hart, Schaffner and Marx or any other firm. The Lietuva fully sympathizes

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Lietuva, Dec. 2, 1910.

with the strikers and desires that the workers win their fight. Our sympathies are especially inclined toward the strikers because many Lithuanian garment workers are participating in this strike. Why, then, would we have sympathy for the exploiting Jewish employers instead of for our own people, the wronged Lithuanians?

Wishing to serve the strikers, we are publishing more news items about the strike. In those items we also mention what the employers or other people are planning, for it is obvious that the more the strikers know about the plans of the other side, so much the better will they be able to hold their own and win. We are only turning the strikers' attention to the fact that they should read better and should not mistake the opinions of some people for the opinions of others.

The editors of the Lietuva are in full assent with the strikers and hope that their fight for improved conditions will be won as soon as possible.

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II B 2 d (1)
I D 2 a (4)

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Nov. 4, 1918.

A WORD TO US

In our meeting of October 28 at the Columbia Hall, we, the Lithuanian garment workers, expressed our feeling of disgust to the Lietuva because of the misleading public announcement of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx firm published therein.

We are not surprised that the Lietuva inserted such a lying announcement of that firm, but we are surprised that the Lietuva, in publishing it, did not even make an observation about that firm's deception and did not mention in more detail the present tailors' strike in Chicago, which in recent months involved 40,000 workers.

It is sad to us that such a progressive newspaper as the Lietuva can regard this battle so coldly. Besides that, it must be remembered that the Lietuva had been asked not to print such deceptive advertisements--however, it did not pay heed to that! (The editorial offices had never

I D 2 a (2)

- 2 -

LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Nov. 4, 1910.

received such requests--Editor.)

Therefore, we, assembled at this meeting, expressing our disgust to the Lietuva, at the same time announced to the public that a general garment workers' strike is now in progress in Chicago, and asked that nobody go to take the places of the striking workers.

It is hardly necessary to reply to the advertised lies of Hart, Schaffner and Marx. Whoever has worked there knows well about the relations with workers and the sanitary conditions and their high pay. The working conditions at Hart, Schaffner and Marx were, in many respects, worse than in Russia.

Once more we warn the public and the Lithuanian garment workers to be careful and not to pay heed to similar future advertisements of the Company.

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- 3 -

LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Nov. 4, 1910.

In the name of those assembled,

J. Gaigulas,
S. Strazdas,
Jul. J. Mickevičius.

The explanation of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx firm was published as an advertisement, for which the publishers are not responsible. If it had been printed in the news columns, the editors would have probably made their observations. The strikers and the employers are two opposing sides; impartiality and the freedom of the press and speech demand that both the one and the other side be heard regardless of which tells the truth. The general public can make its decision only from the explanations of both sides. The announcement of the Hart, Schaffner and Marx firm not only did not harm the strikers but brought the benefit of arousing the strikers to write the above words and, in that manner, to advise garment workers not to work in the above-mentioned firm during the strike. Otherwise, the strikers' committees would not have thought

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- 4 -

LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Nov. 4, 1910.

of doing that until now. We gladly publish and will publish the announcements of the strikers' committees, but we cannot close the mouths of the employers also, since the character of the results of the strike depends also on them.

Only those who would hamper the freedom of the press and speech can become angry at this behavior.

I D 2 a (2)

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 32, Aug. 7, 1903.

TO THE LITHUANIAN CARPENTERS OF CHICAGO

As it is known, in Chicago (the various wood trades) were organized into one carpenters' union, to which we Lithuanians belong in various locals in all parts of the city. Now, the carpenters' union does not want to take in foreign workers. If this will become a reality many foreign-born workers, including Lithuanians, will get no job as carpenters. Therefore, we are urging the organizing of a separate union branch, to which only the Lithuanian workers would belong. For this purpose a meeting will be held on August 22, 7 P. M., at the J. Radavicius Hall, 168 W. 18th St. All the Lithuanian carpenters are invited.

Committee.

I D 2 a (2)
II A 2

Lietuva, Jan. 24, 1902.

LITHUANIAN



[LITHUANIAN TAILORS TO HAVE MEETING]

The first Lithuanian tailors' union will hold its meeting on Sunday, January 26, at 1 P. M., at the hall of J. Petroszius, 168 W. 18th St.

All the Lithuanian tailors are welcome.

A. Zimontiz,
Secretary.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(3) Industrial



Record Books of Lithuanian Workers' Alliance of America, 1937,
in possession of R. Mizara, President, J. Siurba, Secretary, 419
Lorimer Street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

2	groups,	K. Statkus, 11915 Eggleston Avenue.
53	"	A. Povilonis, 3116 S. Halsted Street.
72	"	M. A. Mocukevicing, 103 East 93rd Street.
76	"	S. Baranauskas, 2950 West 38th Street.
102	"	Mrs. A. Yurienė, 950 West 54th Street.
104	"	S. Dubcius, 4057 Jackson Boulevard.
112	"	Mrs. M. Chesniene, 1524 North Hoyne Avenue.
127	"	A. Chepas, 7200 South Campbell Avenue.
129	"	J. Stosiunas, 3116 South Halsted Street.
139	"	J. Pinikas, 10748 South Michigan Avenue.
202	"	Miss A. Bedaukiute, 3309 Emerald Avenue.
216	"	H. Meldzius, 7322 South Damon Avenue.
204	"	J. Boronauskas, 10542 South Indiana Avenue.
211	"	B. Boronauskas, 2950 West 38th Street.



LITHUANIAN

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I H

I E

Vilnis, Mar. 9, 1926.

LITHUANIAN GARMENT WORKERS' UNION

The Lithuanian local, No. 269, of the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America, will hold a meeting, March 12, at the Amalgamated hall, on Robey Street and North Avenue. All Lithuanians who are members of this union are requested to attend the meeting because many important questions will be discussed. A delegate to the coming National convention of the union will be elected at the meeting. The new contract of the union with employers will be considered.



- 2 -

LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Mar. 9, 1926.

All Lithuanian garment workers must bear in mind that we can make progress and win our demands only by taking an active part in the affairs of our union. We have learned from bitter experience that we cannot make progress nor win demands when we leave all the affairs of the union in the hands of our leaders. It is very essential for the rank and file to control the reins of our union. That can be realized only when all members attend union meetings regularly and take an active part in all the activities.

Employers always take full advantage of every opportunity to exploit the workers. Very often our union leaders either do not notice the exploitation or they pre-

Vilnis, Mar. 9, 1926.

tend not to notice it. This great evil can be abolished if all members of the union attend meetings regularly. In so doing, they will know exactly what is going on in the union. They will then be in a good position to present all their grievances and demands, and force their leaders to carry out the will of the rank and file.

Under the capitalistic social order, a labor union is the most effective means for gaining a higher standard of living, better working conditions, and for combating persecution of workers by employers.



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III A

Naujienos, Jan. 21, 1915.

MEETING OF A. C. W. OF A.

p.4..... The 269th Lithuanian local of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America held a meeting on Saturday, Jan. 16. New officers were elected. A. Cepaitis was elected president.

It was decided at this meeting to affiliate with the League of Chicago Lithuanian Societies. A decision was also made to contribute \$10.00 from the treasury to the Lithuanian Relief Fund to aid war refugees in Lithuania.

Our delegate, A. Baciunas, who attended the national convention of the Amalgamation in New York, was supposed to have made his report at this meeting. However, he failed to attend the meeting. Apparently he is not interested in the affairs of the union, because the union failed to find him a job.

Bitter debates took place at the meeting because the delegate failed to



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Kaujienos, Jan. 21, 1915.

attend and deliver his report. Many demanded to know the reasons why he not only failed to attend the meeting but also did not inform the local of his reasons for doing so.

According to reports made by the retiring officers, this local is in fairly good standing. Attendance to meetings is as good as can be expected.



I D 2 a (3)

Naujienos, Jan.16,1915.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF A.G.W.of A.

p.7..... All members of the 269 local of the Amalgamated Garment Workers of America are requested to attend a meeting of the local which will be held Saturday evening, January 16 at Cernauskas Hall, 19th and Union Ave. At this meeting a report will be made by our delegate who attended the national convention of our union at New York. There will be other important matters of interest to members of our organization. It is the duty of all members to be present. Also, do not forget to bring new members, because applications for membership are accepted at each meeting.

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LITHUANIAN



Naujienos, Jan. 8, 1915.

NOTICE TO GARMENT WORKERS.

p. 3..... The 269th Lithuanian chapter of the United Garment Workers of America will hold its annual meeting Saturday, Jan.16, at Cernauskas Hall, 1900 So. Union Ave.

Many important matters will be discussed. A report will be given by our delegate who attended the garment workers convention in New York. All members must be present.

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IV

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 26, 1913.

A WORD TO LITHUANIAN GARMENT WORKERS OF AMERICA

Some time ago we sent an appeal to every Lithuanian organization of garment workers in America in regard to the selection of one of the Lithuanian newspapers as their official organ. Very few have paid any attention to our appeal. Some have refused to give any consideration to this matter because they belong to an entirely different organization,--the I. W. W.

Regardless of the fact that we belong to different organizations, the interests of all workers are the same. For this reason, closer co-operation among us is very essential. As long as we have no unity, our organizations will be too weak to secure better working conditions. It very often happens that in one city or another there is a garment workers' strike. Often it also happens that the news of such a strike comes to

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Dec. 26, 1913.

II A 2

IV us very late. Meanwhile, the employment agencies, with their tricks, send garment workers to work in that city, but they arrive only to find that the garment workers there are on strike. In order to secure closer co-operation among Lithuanian garment workers, we must have one of the Lithuanian newspapers as our organ so that we can discuss our common affairs. In such an organ, we could announce the latest events in the activities of the United Garment Workers of America.

The purpose of this appeal is to renew the project described above. Lithuanian garment workers, do not pass this appeal by without discussion. Make your decision at once, and let us know it. Also, make suggestions as to which of the Lithuanian newspapers would be the best one for our organ. Later we can communicate with the newspapers to find a basis for its acting as our organ, etc.

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IV

- 3 -

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 26, 1913.

In the name of Local 269 of the United Garment Workers of America.

Julius Mickevicius

P. Galskis

P. S. Mail replies to this address:

P. Galskis
1652 North California Avenue
Chicago, Illinois



I D 2 a (3)
III B 2

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 2, 1908

LEAGUE OF LITHUANIAN CLERKS

The League of Lithuanian Clerks of Chicago will hold its third annual grand ball on Sunday, Oct. 11, at the Freiheit Turner Hall, 3417 So. Halsted St. Doors will be open at 4 P. M; the ball will start at 5 P. M. A first-class orchestra will furnish the dance music. Admission is twenty-five cents. Everybody is invited by the committee.

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III H

LITHUANIAN



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Worker's of America,
Lithuanian Local 269, in possession of the Secretary, Local 269,
Chicago, Illinois.

(This material was taken from the Executive Board records and from the Local 269 minutes book.)

The first year's books are lost, so I took the records since Jan. 15, 1915 to April 1937.

Jan. 12, 1915. It was decided to pay 12 cents per member to the Chicago Society League.

Jan. 12, 1915. A union man complained that the shop chairman of tht Local 39 would not allow them to organize Lithuanians in the Lithuanian Local 269, saying, that only members of Local 39 could work in that shop.

May 11, 1915. The shop chairman made a complaint, that two Lithuanians refused



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Worker's of America.

to participate in the May first parade; so the organizing committee decided to send the two members a letter asking them to come to the local meeting to explain their attitude in this matter.

July 2, 1915. Delegate P. Galskis reported that the May 1st parade expenses would have to be paid by the Local proportionately.

Aug. 21, 1915. \$5 was donated for the help of the two workers -leaders of Los Angeles.

Sept. 18, 1915. In preparing for the organizing of a non-union general strike it was voted to put an assessment of \$1 on each member.

Oct. 1, 1915. \$15 was donated to the women strikers.

Oct. 16, 1915. It was decided to send a letter to the Baltimore tailors belonging to the I.W.O., to the Garment Workers' Union, so they would not do the work of the



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America

Chicago strikers' firm.

Oct. 25, 1915. \$200 was donated to the Chicago Tailors strikers' Fund.

May 5, 1916. It was decided to join in preparing welcome speeches in honor of the newly arrived guests from Lithuania, A. Bulota and Zemaite.

Aug. 4, 1916. \$25 was donated to the New York Women's Clothing strikers.

Aug. 4, 1916. \$25 was donated to the St. Louis Tailor Strikers.

Aug. 8, 1916. It was decided to give several lectures, to explain more extensively the union's principles.

Aug. 23, 1916. A letter received by the board from the General office was read, asking for information regarding the number of members of the Local who bought American Liberty Bonds.



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

Sept. 16, 1916. It was decided to take part in the Chicago Society League meeting called for Sept. 16, which was given in order to collect donations for Lithuanian Day to help Lithuanian war veterans in Lithuania.

Oct. 29, 1916. It was decided to join the North Side United Organization Public Library. Delegates were selected to participate at the meeting.

Oct. 29, 1916. \$25 was donated for the Lithuanian war veterans in Lithuania.

June 15, 1918 a letter asking that three speakers be selected, was read from the U.S. Government, who were to talk four minutes for this country. The letter was accepted and three speakers were elected: P. Galskis, A. Cepaitis and J. Kaslikauskas.

Feb. 7, 1919. \$10 donated for the cigar makers strike.

Feb. 22, 1919. It was decided to assess each member 50c in order to help the workers' leader, Mooney.



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America

March 15, 1919. A delegate reported that the Chicago Joint Board would hold a mass-meeting on March 20 at the Garments' Hall, to push the organization work more quickly, and also to stir up the people advising them to elect candidates from the Workers' Party to high offices in Chicago.

April 8, 1919. The organizer, P. Galskis said, that this (sic) strike was not called by the organization, but that the people themselves went on strike out of sympathy with their fellow workers, who were laid off from work because they were active unionists. Con Richman got an injunction, and many were arrested. There are many shops which are thoroughly organized and pay monthly dues. Also, there are such non-union shops where for sixty hours work they make about \$70; and in such shops workers are very much against short hours. During this organization period, about 5,000 new members joined the union.

April 8, 1919. \$50, a proportional payment, was paid to the strikers' fund from the local treasury.



LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

April 11, 1919. Each union member was assessed one dollar a week, while the strike lasted in the non-union shops.

Aug. 8, 1919. \$10 donated to the Lithuanian Socialist Protection League Fund.

Aug. 8, 1919. A letter was received from the Lithuanian Liberty Bell Committee inviting to participate in the parade and farewell banquet of the Bell. After a short and lively discussion the invitation was rejected.

Aug. 8, 1919. The Mooney Protection League's invitation to the conference for working out a plan of how to release Mooney, and other political prisoners from prison was accepted, and delegates were elected.

Oct. 3, 1919. \$10 donated to the Lithuanian Aid Society.

Oct. 18, 1919. The North Side United Organization Public Library delegate reported that an evening school had been organized by the Public Library.



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of Ame

Nov. 7, 1919. It was decided to join the American Freedom League, each member paying one cent.

June 10, 1920. A union member was fined \$2, because he had pressed more coats than the union's regulation allowed, and if he did it again he would be suspended from the shop.

June 10, 1920. The Lithuanian News Pub. Co. Naujienos paid 30% dividends. They sent three shares as dividends.

July 2, 1920. \$100 donated to the Waterbury strikers, and the members collected \$55.

Dec. 14, 1920. \$15 was donated to a member, M. Prunis, a poor man.

Jan. 7, 1921. It was decided to withdraw from the North Side United Organization



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

Public Library.

Jan. 7, 1921 \$250 donated from the treasury for the New York strikers.

April 1, 1921 \$200 worth of Lithuanian books were bought for the union library

April 1, 1921. \$15 donated to Sernas and \$15 to John Perkunas.

Aug. 8, 1921 A resolution of sympathy was passed regarding the Lithuanian News Pub. Co. Naujienos striking workers, promising them help in every way. Also, P. Grigaitis, K. Jurgelioniz and Co. were censured for their treatment of their workers. It was decided to publish this resolution on the pages of Vilnis and Draugas. After passing the resolution the members turned to P. Galskis, asking why he, the president of the Naujienos Publ. Co., had voted for a wage cut for the workers. Mr. Galskis explained that such a question was never discussed



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

at a meeting and that the workers had gone on strike because they wanted to oust N. Jurgelionis from the manager's place.

Sept. 2, 1921 \$150 donated to the Russian people. The money was sent to "The Friends of Soviet Russia."

Oct. 7, 1921. It was decided to pay \$5 a month to the Friends of Soviet Russia Aid Fund, while it was necessary.

Oct. 7, 1921. It was decided to send a delegate to the starving Russians Aid Conference.

Nov. 4, 1921. It was decided to open a school teaching Lithuanian grammar.

March 31, 1922. \$50 was donated to the Amalgamated Textile Workers strikers.



LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

April 7, 1922. The \$40.70 collected for A. Janusius, who was ill, was donated to The Friends of Soviet Russia when he died.

May 5, 1922. \$10 donated to the Amalgamated Textile Workers of America strikers.

June 23, 1922. A letter was received from the Russian American Industrial Corp., soliciting to buy shares. It was decided to acquire shares. The members took right then twenty-nine shares.

Aug. 11, 1922. \$10 donated to the Socialist Labor Party for the Protectors Fund.

Aug. 11, 1922. Fifteen shares were bought for \$150 from the Russian-American Industrial Corp.

Sept. 29, 1922. A letter was received from the Darbas (Work) editor, Mr. V.



LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

Poska, to the effect that he would not publish in the tailor's organization The Work the resolution adopted against the Lithuanian news Naujienos. After talking this over, it was decided to translate this resolution into English and send it to the General Secretary, Schlossenberg.

Sept. 29, 1922. A letter was read from the workers of Naujienos, whereby the workers demanded that the resolution against Naujienos, and their directors be removed. The executive committee intended to write a letter in answer to this demand, but ultimately they decided to leave this question open and bring it up at the local meeting for further discussion.

Oct. 6, 1922. Donated \$10 to buy books in America and send them to Lithuania.

Nov. 3, 1922. The Friends of Soviet Russia reported that the Lithuanian group during the year has collected \$5,679 for the starving people of Russia.



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Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

Nov. 3, 1922. Decided to call a protest meeting against the government of Lithuania.

Dec. 8, 1922. The delegates reported that in Chicago a union of the seventeen Lithuanian societies had been organized.

Jan. 17, 1923. Resolved, that the administration members of Local 269 must buy shares of the Russian American Industrial Corporation.

April 6, 1923. A delegate was sent to the Farmer Labor Party convention which was held on April 8, 1923, Chicago.

July 13, 1923. A resolution was brought in against Dr. A.L.Graiciunas for organizing scabs in the Shaine Co.



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

Jan. 11, 1924. Donated \$50 for the political prisoners in Lithuania.

Mar. 14, 1924. The delegate reported that the Friends of Soviet Russia, had began to help the starving workers in Germany and the orphans in Russia.

Mar. 14, 1924. Resolved to advertise the local union meeting in the Daily Worker, for a whole year for \$3. Also donated \$10 for the political prisoners' fund.

July 11, 1924. The local approved W.Z.Foster, as candidate for president of the U.S.

Aug. 8, 1924. The delegates announced that the Board decided to support La Follette for president of the United States and donated \$50 for the campaign. The delegate of the Local voted against this and the decision was rejected.



LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

Aug. 22, 1924. The Local 269 officers brought in a resolution against the General Board for supporting the Republican candidate for the United States presidency, and congratulated brother Schosberg for voting against it.

Sept. 12, 1924. The delegate announced that the Joint Board donated for the La Follette campaign fund \$1,000. The members of the Local voted against it. Also, the delegate reported, that the Political Prisoners' Defense Fund had been reorganized, and that from now on it was decided to help, not only political prisoners, but the strikers, too.

Nov. 28, 1924. Donated \$5 for the Young Workers' League.

Jan. 9, 1925. The General Auditors' report showed that the Joint Board had as assets in Aug. 31, 1924 the sum of \$2,059,692.



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

Jan. 9, 1925. Resolved, that the Local should withdraw from the Friends of Soviet Russia, The Political Prisoners' Fund, and from the Chicago Societies Association.

After a long discussion, it was decided to remove the "censure" from the daily newspaper Naujienos. The Local before had forbidden to publish in this newspaper notices about meetings and other advertisements. Also, it was decided not to pay henceforth any money to the Daily Worker for announcements of the Local meetings.

March 13, 1925. Donated \$10 for the Sacco-Vanzetti Fund. The members collected another \$10. Decided to forgive Mr. A. Kemezis for writing for Naujienos.

April 9, 1926. A resolution adopted and recommended to the A.C.W. of America.

1. In favor of organizing all workers of the clothing industry.
2. Against the bill introduced in the U.S. Congress to deport all those that



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

not citizens.

3. To establish a Labor Party in America.
4. For forty hours work per week.
5. Against the bill for registration of foreigners.

May 21, 1926. Donated \$10 for the strikers of Textile Workers, Passaic, N.J.

April 5, 1927. Resolved to have a lecture; the speaker should be P. Grigaitis, the editor of Naujienos.

May 13, 1927. A resolution was brought against the execution of Sacco-Vanzetti. Decided to sell the shares of the Russian American Industrial Corp.

June 10, 1927. The delegate from the Joint Board announced, that the Chicago tailors had donated for the sufferers of the Mississippi flood \$8,000 which was sent to the Red Cross Society.



LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

Aug. 12, 1927. The delegate from the Joint Board announced that one garment firm, where the workers had been working overtime, had not paid for time and a half. The firm was fined \$400, and the money was donated to a charitable institution.

The business agent, Mr. Kairis, announced that, as a protest against the execution of Sacco-Vanzetti, work was stopped for half an hour. This demonstration succeeded 100%.

Dec. 9, 1927. Donated \$10 for the striking miners of Colorado.

Oct. 12, 1928. An assessment of \$25 was made on every member.

Dec. 14, 1928. A letter was received from the Holy Cross Hospital Fund asking for contributions. The demand was rejected.

May 10, 1929. The delegate from the Joint Board announced that they have



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

donated \$500 for the Labor Party of England.

The business agent, Kairis, announced that for the A.C.W. of America to build their building would cost \$1,059,700.

Sept. 13, 1929. Donated \$50 to the garment strikers in Philadelphia.

Nov. 14, 1930 Made assessments of \$8 on each member for the unemployed tailors. The assessments should be paid in sixteen weeks.

Aug. 5, 1930. Resolved to hold the 20th year anniversary of the killing of brothers K. Lazinskas and P. Nagrecki.

Jan. 2, 1931. Resolved to have speeches at every meeting on certain questions.

March 6, 1931. A letter was read from the Socialist Party, inviting Local to take part in the convention on March 8 at the Douglas Auditorium. Resolved to



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

elected two delegates, and donated \$10.

May 8, 1931. Donated \$5 for the state conference concerning the Unemployment Insurance.

June 12, 1921. Resolved, to participate in organizing the Illinois Farmer-Labor Party. Elected two delegates.

June 10, 1932. A protest resolution was brought forth against the Melrose Park authorities for shooting innocent citizens.

Oct. 14, 1932. Resolved to have an agitation lecture for the Farmer-Labor party and the Socialist Party to unite the parties in Cook County.

Dec. 8, 1933. The A.C.W. of America joined the union of the American Federation



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Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

of Labor.

April 13, 1934. Donated \$10 for the A.L.T. A. for the flight to Lithuania.

July 13, 1934. Joined the Lithuanian committee of the World's Fair for the Lithuanian Day on Aug. 5, 1934. Elected two delegates.

Sept. 14, 1934. Joined the Chicago convention which was called against war and fascism. Elected two delegates.

Oct. 11, 1935. Donated \$5 for the defense of Tom Mooney.

April 10, 1936. Resolved to participate in the Chicago Lithuanian Societies convention. Elected five delegates.

May 6, 1936. Donated \$10 for the strikers at the Kohler Co., Sheboygan, Wis.



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

June 12, 1936. Sent delegates to the Lithuanians' of America convention, Cleveland, Ohio.

Jan. 7, 1937. Donated \$5 for the miners' defense fund.

Feb. 5, 1937. Donated \$5 for the political prisoners in Lithuania.

Mar. 5, 1937. Resolved to join the Labor Party of Chicago and Cook County, with initiation fees of \$5.

This local every year has one or more banquets, lectures, and picnics.

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, Lithuanian Local 269, has about seven hundred members. Formerly had about 1,600 members.

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LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of America.

John Bachiunas, Pres., 5547 N. Austin Ave.,
V. Prusis, Sec., 3247 Beach Ave.,
C. Kairis, Business Agents, 333 So. Ashland Blvd.

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I D 2 a (4)

LITHUANIAN



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' of
America, Local 269.

On September 22, 1910, there has occurred a historical event, when in one factory - Hart, Schaffner and Marx - the workers went on strike against the brutality of the foremen and the low wages. Then the strike, with great rapidity, spread all over Chicago. About 40,000 tailors participated in this strike. There was a small organization, The United Garment Workers, and this union tried to lead the strike.

The workers' demands were as follows: To recognize the union, to shorten the working hours; the foremen's conduct toward the workers must be polite; wages must be raised and the factories must be kept clean.

The struggle started. Small groups of workers surrounded the factories and picketed them. Here they met the enemy equipped from head to foot. The workers



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of
America, Local 269.

were laughed at and spat upon; they were trampled and pulled by their hair. They were the suffering masses, the majority of them foreigners not knowing the English language, but they know one thing - the need of struggle; they know that without struggle they would gain nothing.

The Lithuanians participated with others, day in and day out. They began to worry, because they did not know the English language. The international meetings became loathsome and began to weaken their spirit.

The Lithuanians started to organize a separate group in order to uphold the strike. They got permission from the local authorities, and created their separate organizations. They elected Mr. P. Galski as president; J. Mickevicius as secretary. The active committee consisted of A. Zile, A. Bukauskas, J. Auksorius, A. Cepaitis, J. Katilius, J. Puniska, F. Lenkartas, K. Rugis, J. Tumosa, Mrs. A. Milianskiene, M. Lunzevicius, V. Kavalins, and many others.

They decided to appeal to the Lithuanian public, in order to get help to win the struggle. The Lithuanian public replied favorably, the donations



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of
America, Local 269.

come in, we started to help the most distressed families of the strikers.

The longer the strike lasted, the harder became the struggle. The winter came, it was very hard for the strikers. Three months passed. The workers who were still walking the streets and watching the strike-breakers, tried to persuade the latter to stop working, in order to force the employers to make peace with the workers. On December 3, 1910, when K. Lazinskas tried to speak to the strikebreakers, a policeman shot him.

On December 15, at B. Kuppenheimer's factory, a detective shot and killed in the picket line, Frank Nazrecki. At the same time, wounded M. Lungevicines, who as a result of this, was sick for a year, and lost his health.

At the funeral of Frank Nagrecki, the Rev. Savapinas, delivered the sermon in English. In part he said: "You, little boy, are lying here, killed by the brutal hand of a murderer. You sought a better life, a brighter morrow for yourself, and for others a larger piece of bread. But they stopped you on your way with a steel bullet. You, by seeking the sweet and much promised

Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of
America, Local 269.

morrow, have met death on the way you started on a narrow path; it will be a broad highway for the future generations.

With imposing ceremony Lazinskas was buried in St. Casimir's cemetery beside Nagreck. Now they are both at rest, the first ones to die in the struggle.

Every year on Decoration Day the organization appoints a special committee to put a wreath on their tomb. On the tomb stands a beautiful stone as a memorial monument.

Other misfortunes befell the strikers, mostly Lithuanians. A detective shot John Kuprevicins in the leg. It took a long time to heal.

John Katilins and V. Stucka were thrown in jail, and kept there for killing the detective, though it was not proved that they were guilty of this crime!

This was done with the purpose of breaking the strike. Since there was no

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America, Local 269.

proof against Katilins, the court freed him. The Lithuanians then organized Local 269, which still exists. On January 14, 1911, Hart Schaeffner and Marx signed an agreement with the workers. This agreement was not made with the union, but the workers got the right to organize outside of the factory, but not in the factory. At that time, it was a big gain for the workers.

A large majority of the workers were non-union. It was necessary to organize them secretly, because if the foreman would see them talking to non-union workers, asking them to join the union, the unionists would have been expelled from the factory.

On Mar. 29, 1913, Hart Schaffner and Marx signed the contract with the union locals, under the leadership of U.G.W. Chicago Labor Federation and the Women's Trade Union Unity League. On October 12, 1914 at Nashville, Tenn. a convention was held by the United Garment Workers' Union. The officers of the union refused to permit the 150 delegates to take part in the convention. The delegates then held a separate convention, and this is when the split in the U.G.W. union occurred.



Record Books of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of
America, Local 269.

Later on, the old administration tried to take the money of the locals, and was doing many other things of like nature.

On Dec. 25, 1914, in New York was held a special convention, and it was decided to quit the United Garment Workers, and organize the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America. The administration was elected and started to organize all the garment workers .

On August 29, 1915 the Chicago Garment Workers went on strike. In this strike participated 25,000 tailors. After three months on December 12, the strike was declared off, the union was not recognized, but some improvements were gained.

December 13, 1919, all large factories were forced to sign the agreement with the Amalgamated union. Such was the ultimate result of organizing the Chicago Garment Workers.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(4) Strikes

I D 2 a (4)
I D 2 a (3)
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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Feb. 23, 1926.

LESSON OF THE COAL STRIKE

(Editorial)

The anthracite coal miners strike is now over. More than 153,000 coal miners waged a brave but futile battle with their employers. They showed rare courage and patience and suffered greatly from hunger and cold. However, with only one stroke of the pen they were sold out by their own leader--John L. Lewis, national president of the coal miners union.

John Lewis renounced the demand of the coal miners for higher

OBJECT
H.P.

Vilnis, Feb. 23, 1926.

wages and agreed to sign a "five-year" contract. All future grievances of the coal miners will be placed into the hands of a committee of two officials, who are mere tools of the capitalist mine owners. Furthermore, at the Scranton conference, the aids of John Lewis laughed shamelessly at those delegates who attempted to defend the rights of the coal miners. Thus, the "black Friday" agreement was ratified.

The coal miners received a painful lesson. After striking for six months they were in a very strong position to win the strike. However, they were forced to return to their jobs



Vilnis, Feb. 23, 1926.

without winning a single demand. They returned to work because that was the wish of their leader, who receives thousands of dollars as a yearly salary. All this money comes from the pockets of the coal miners themselves.

In spite of this temporary defeat, the coal miners must not become discouraged. The strike proved that the coal miners union is very strong and effective. The only thing it still lacks is class consciousness. When class consciousness increases, the hypocritical leaders of the union will automatically disappear. Once the coal miners learn that John Lewis and his aids are in



Vilnis, Feb. 23, 1926.

the service of the capitalists his reign will come to an end.

Therefore, as the coal miners return to work they must never forget the great lesson of the strike. They should not fold their arms and wait for another strike. They should organize immediately into a strong, left wing and then sweep out the servants of mine owners from their union.

In this work the Communists will continue to assist their friends in the coal mines. We were with you during the strike and we shall continue to be with you during the time of "industrial peace".



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Vilnis, Feb. 23, 1926

NOTICE TO COAL STRIKE CONTRIBUTORS

The long strike of anthracite coal miners ended Feb. 7. The Central Committee for the Relief of Strikers has informed the Lithuanian public, through the Chicago district of the Lithuanian-American Workers Literary Society, that the coal strikers' relief fund was liquidated on the day the strike ended. Those who have made collections, and still have funds on hand are advised to donate the money to some other worthy, working class cause.

The Central Strike Committee has sent the following letter of thanks to the Lithuanian public.

"We are very grateful to all those who have donated for the relief of hungry, coal mine strikers and their families.

"Whenever, you, fellow workers of other industries, find it necessary to go out on strike against your exploiters as we have done, then we will always be with you, and will gladly assist you as much as possible.



Vilnis, Feb. 23, 1926

"We appealed to you for aid, and you did not fail to answer with generous donations to assist us in the hour of our greatest need. We were engaged in a very hard struggle. We shall never forget your generosity and sympathy. In the history of coal mining, it will be written in large letters that workers of all industries have common interests and needs. No matter in what industry we are employed, we are all lashed brutally by the whip of the present rotten social order."

A detailed statement of the strike fund will be made, shortly, in the Lithuanian newspapers. Contributors to the fund will be told what has been done with their money.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 26, 1926.

ASSIST STRIKERS AT WEDDING



Comrade St. Laurinaitis was married to Stella Jurevicius on Jan. 16, at Cicero, Ill. Comrade Laurinaitis is a capable and active leader among the working class. He is well known for his successful efforts in popularizing the Daily Worker, organ of the American Communist Party, and other working class literature. The bride is also an active worker among the same groups.

The guests at the wedding did not forget the needs of the working class movement. Comrad Laurinaitis suggested that a collection be made to assist the coal mine strikers and their families, and \$24.00 was collected and later forwarded to the strike field.

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ATTORNEY

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THE FORCE OF THE STRIKE

(Editorial)

By far the most important and the most effective weapon of the workers on the economic battlefield is the strike. It is especially effective in those countries where industry has reached a high state of development, where one industry is closely allied to another, and where the stoppage of one industry would seriously affect the other. Under such conditions long strikes are letal even to the capitalists. That is the reason why it is desirable for the workers to employ the strike to their advantage. The American capitalists are well aware of that fact. For that reason they are employing every means at their command to deprive the workers of that most important weapon. At this very moment, J. E. Robertson and J. M. Emery, who are leaders of the National Association of Manufacturers, are in Washington giving orders to their servants in the government to prohibit strikes by law.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnius, Jan. 26, 1923.

A number of bills on this subject already have been introduced in Congress. For example, one of these, the Winton bill, calls for the legal prohibition of strikes. Another bill, the Rogers bill, is an attempt to prohibit strikes in a direct and roundabout manner. This bill would give the President the right to place the mines under Federal control during a strike, and, "in order to safeguard public welfare and health," permit the mining of a necessary amount of coal. The provisions of this bill, therefore, would make strikes ineffective and altogether meaningless, because the Federal Government would have the authority to force even the strikers themselves to mine coal. The coal companies would then be able to withstand such a "strike" for many years.

The workers should form a strong front of all factions and thwart these nefarious attempts of the capitalists and their servants

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ITALIAN

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Vilnis, Jan. 26, 1926.

to take away the most effective weapon of the working class in the struggle for higher wages and a higher standard of living.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 18, 1916.

WORKERS AND STRIKES

by

M. S.

To strike is to struggle for a better life. But are such strikes as are conducted by the American Federation of Labor beneficial to the working people? Let us take, for example, the strike of the cattle slaughterers in the stock yards. As soon as the white slaves went out on strike through one door, a carload of black slaves was transported into the stock yards through another door. The engineer of that train knows very well what he is doing; he knows that he is transporting black slaves into the stock yards to take the places of the white slaves who are out on strike, and that he is transporting strike-breakers. Why is he doing this so knowingly? Because the American Federation of Labor leaders have divided the workers into various independent classes. A strike that is conducted in such a manner can never produce any desirable results; workers will be able to get results only when they become as strongly organized as are the capitalists.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 11, 1916.

AN APPEAL TO STOCK YARDS WORKERS

by

P. Vipartas

Comrade workers! The month of May is now here. The grass is turning green, the trees unfold their leaves, and flowers decorate the fields. Many living things have awakened after a long winter's sleep and have renewed their perennial struggle for existence. Comrades, it is also time for us to awaken from a long sleep, a slumber that has lasted for many hundreds of years. It is now time for us to open our eyes and see why we are living on this earth.

We work fifteen or sixteen hours per day for the smallest possible compensation, in the most filthy places of employment where the air is foul and where the rays of the sun never enter. Besides all this, we suffer all sorts of abuses from our bosses who do not consider us as human beings. Our comrades are dying by the hundreds from various diseases which they contracted

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LITHUANIAN

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Naujienos, May 11, 1916.

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I H in filthy places of employment, or they die from injuries or are
I H killed in accidents because there is no protection in the factories against such happenings. We who are still alive and healthy do not pay any attention to such matters until we ourselves become such victims of the capitalists and are forced to part with this world at an early age, often in the flower of our youth.

Why do we tolerate all these hardships and abuses? Is it because our employers are so poor that they are unable to better our working conditions or pay us higher wages? They are not poor, because every year they make millions of dollars profit from our labor. Take, for example, the past year which was the worst year for us. I say that it was the worst year for us because we had to walk from one factory to another, ragged and hungry, and beg the capitalists to be kind and have mercy on us by giving us jobs, but instead of giving us jobs their hired servants split our heads with clubs. While we were suffering from the pangs of hunger and misery, during that same year

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LITHUANIAN

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Nauijenos, May 11, 1916.

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I H Swift and Company had a net profit of fourteen million dollars.

I H Other companies such as Armour and Company and Morris and Company also enjoyed very large profits. Therefore, comrade workers, we see that these capitalists can greatly improve our living but they do not desire to do so. They are passing millions from our misery. Therefore, let us wake up at least once and enter the struggle against our exploiters. This year is an opportune time to win our fight, and we will probably never have another such opportunity.

Therefore, let us not be content with what we are now receiving from the capitalists, barely enough to keep ourselves alive, but let us demand better working conditions and more pay for our work. I am saying let us demand and not pray or beg, because only a beggar who is too lazy to work and does not produce anything can beg; but we produce everything and for that reason we have full right to demand a better living.

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LITHUANIAN

Kaujienos, May 11, 1916.

After we win higher wages and better working conditions we will be able to live much longer because we will be able to save more money, and when an unemployment period comes around, when the capitalists chase us out of the factories, then we will have some money with which to live and the ghost of hunger will not threaten us so quickly as it does now.

In closing this article I again invite you, comrade workers, to enter the struggle; that is, to go out on strike with those workers who are already out on a strike. Do not believe the sweet words of the capitalists, because they want to fool us and again oppress us as they have been doing in the past. Let us organize a union, for without a union there is no unity, and without unity there is no power with which to force our exploiters to submit to our demands. Therefore, let us unite all of our forces and enter into that uncompromising struggle if we wish to win for ourselves better working conditions and a bigger bite of bread for our families.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50000

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 9, 1916.

LABOR STRIKES

(Editorial)

Throughout the United States labor strikes are spreading, affecting all branches of industry. Strikes are nothing new, but it is significant that the increased activity of the workers is taking place in the dawn of spring. But there is nothing surprising in this. As Nature awakens from her long winter sleep and all life begins anew, there is born in the heart of the oppressed and exploited worker the strong desire to rid himself of the shackles that bind his body and spirit: it is a rebirth of that strong desire for freedom that has been dormant deep in his soul. As the refreshing winds of spring blow, the worker is imbued with new power, a new energy with which to fight against those who oppress and exploit him. (There is a good reason, therefore, why May first was selected as the holiday of all the proletarians of the world).

There are other reasons, besides those stated above, why the workers of America

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 9, 1916.

have become more active now than they ever were before. This activity has been stimulated by the capitalistic "prosperity". Our capitalists have received many war orders. Almost everywhere our industries are now working at full capacity. Workers are in demand everywhere because immigration has been greatly decreased during the war. However, wages are still very low in spite of an unusual increase in the cost of living. The workers realize all this very well. They know that the present is a suitable moment for an economic struggle, and for that reason they have become unusually active. A struggle with the capitalists is in progress everywhere. One victory is following another. The workers are winning higher wages, shorter working hours, etc.

However, the workers should make sure that their present victories and gains will not be merely temporary; they must see to it that they will not lose tomorrow what they have gained today. They can preserve their gains, and hold out against the strongly organized capitalists, only by remaining united in strong labor organizations.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 4, 1916.

PREPAREDNESS

(Editorial)

According to telegrams received yesterday, four cavalry units of the National Guards were hurriedly sent into the Pittsburgh area. The reason is that many big strikes are now in progress in that area and clashes have already taken place between strikers and strikebreakers. The police and state militia have already killed several workers and injured many others. But it appears that they are still unable to "establish order". For that reason the help of the National Guard was called.

Now it is clear why the capitalists thirst so much for an increase of the United States Army. A larger army will increase the business of munition manufacturers; a large army can conquer foreign lands for the capitalists; but most important of all, a large army protects the capitalists against the "internal enemy".

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LITHUANIAN

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Naujienos, May 4, 1916.

Therefore, as hard as the capitalists agitate for a larger army, the workers must fight just as hard against a larger army. The workers would be fools to allow their exploiters to prepare a bigger club over their heads.

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II B 2 d (1) (Polish)

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LITHUANIAN

Wujonas, May 3, 1916.

AT THE LIT

(Editorial)

The Nationalists have deafened our ears with their shouts of love of nationality. They say that love for one's nationality is the greatest of all emotions and that it controls every act of the person who possesses it. A German, they tell us, always sticks up for a German, a Pole for a Pole, a Jew for a Jew. Therefore, they say, the Lithuanians should follow their example and strive to develop love of nationality among themselves.

But what do the facts of life say?

Let us take into consideration the strike of the International Harvester Company workers in Chicago. Thousands of workers ceased working and demanded shorter working hours and higher wages. Now there is a large number

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 20273

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LITHUANIAN

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Kaujienos, May 3, 1916.

of loles. If love of nationality is such a lofty thing as the Nationalists paint it, then it should have forced all other loles to support the strike of their fellow nationals. But what do we see? The hour oris Polish newspapers, such as, the Dziennik Litwinski, not only do not support the strikers, but they publish the company's long appeals in which the strikers are urged to become scabs. These papers, of course, receive very good compensation for publishing the appeals of the company. But such business is the act of a Judas against the striking workers. Therefore, can workers love their fellow nationals who behave in this manner? Are those business nationals guided by love for their fellow nationals when they act like this? It is evident, therefore, that facts do not agree with the words of our Nationalists.

Nauijenos, May 2, 1918.

THE STRIKE OF ARMOUR COMPANY WORKERS

by

A Stockyards Worker

The workers of Armour and Company are now beginning to strike. On April 27, the butchers went out on a strike and immediately afterward the workers of the casing department struck. The strikers demanded a raise **of five cents** per hour. The company refused to grant their request on the ground that other companies are not paying higher wages. The strikers gave up and returned to work.

However, the workers are preparing to strike again. They are planning to confer with other workers and then go out on strike together for higher wages. At present about two or three hundred workers of the Armour Company are now out on strike. All that is necessary is more agitation in order to empty the stockyards of workers. It must not be forgotten that at present a shortage of workers is developing. No more immigrants are coming into this country, while native Americans do not want to work in the stockyards. Therefore, the best time to win our fight is at hand.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Apr. 15, 1916.

AN IMPORTANT COURT DECISION

(Editorial)

Two days ago, the Court of Appeals in Chicago handed down a decision that condemns peaceful picketing as harmful to the business of the firm where such picketing is conducted. The decision was made in connection with the case of Philip Henrici, restaurant proprietor, and his employees who conducted a long strike in 1914. This decision of the Illinois Appellate Court is a serious threat to the working people. Court decisions in America are more powerful than legislative enactments, and if the above decision stands, the working people will lose their most important weapon in strikes. They will not have the right to warn their comrades away from a shop where a strike is in progress. If the capitalists have been able with the aid of the police to get "scabs" to work in a shop or store where a strike is in progress, then with the aid of the foregoing court decision, they will succeed to a greater extent.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Apr. 15, 1916.

This means that as time goes on things are steadily growing worse in this "free" country, the government of which is in the hands of the capitalists.

I D 2 a (4)

LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 27, 1916.

McCord Workers Win Strike

The employees of the McCord Company in West Pullman have won their fight with the employers. When the strike was a day and a half old the company agreed to raise their employees' pay from twenty to twenty-five cents an hour.

This is what unity brings the workers! Workers, let us unite! We must gain this world!

WPA (LIT) PROJ. 1000

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 24, 1916.

THE CHICAGO TAILORS' STRIKE
by
Adam Norkus

There is a lot of discussion today about the strike of the Chicago tailors and its results. Some of the tailors say that they will never go out on strike again in any manner because they could never again endure such hardship, poverty, and privation as they have been forced to suffer during past strikes. "We would rather be scabs!" they say. Others are doubtful, but the **great** majority are of the opinion that a strike is unavoidable in the near **future** because, as everyone knows, the working conditions of the tailors at this time are much worse than they were immediately after the last strike.

Glancing at the lives of the Chicago tailors today, we see that they are having difficulties in supporting themselves and their families. And conditions are continually growing worse.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 24, 1916.

Today, the strike is the weapon by which the workers free themselves of slavery and poverty. The workers are against strikes because they are aware of the attendant hardships. But when it is apparent that the fathers of those families must be slaves, and for that slavery receive a wage insufficient to purchase food, clothing, and other necessities of life, then the workers and their families want to strike.

The bosses and the foremen of their shops tell us that the workers, and especially their families, oppose strikes. Yes, but who does approve of strikes? If nobody wanted them, they could not take place. The reason for the bosses' claims is that it is important for the capitalists to have the sympathy of the public. In order to gain this sympathy they and their servants tell the public through their newspapers that the living conditions of the employees are so good that they would never strike if there were no agitators. "Don't you see how good it is for the workers?" the capitalists ask.

However, the people of Chicago are aware that the demands of the workers are

MPA (ILL.) PROJ: 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 24, 1916.

just. They sympathize with the workers and blame the companies which have failed to keep their promises in regard to the losses and the hardships which must be suffered during a strike. That is fine. Let the strikes force the public to think a little, so that it will come to realize that the present arrangement has outlived its usefulness, and that its continuance forces new hardships on the public. This will benefit the workers.

The workers cannot refrain from striking for still another reason. The trusts, growing more powerful with time, take over a branch of some industry and immediately raise the prices of its manufactured products. But, from time to time, they lower the wages of the workers. Such conditions cause strikes--such gigantic strikes that they are felt by people who stand remote from the workers. Now, if the workers refrained from striking, what would be left for them to do? The capitalists would exploit them even more ruthlessly.

The Chicago garment workers are no different from other workers. Strikes

MPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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LITHUANIAN

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Naujienos, Mar. 24, 1916.

mitigate the difficulties of the battle of the future for the tailors as well as for other workers. Employers, seeing their employees' determination to defend their rights, remembering strikes won by the employees in the past, and, above all, estimating their own losses during a strike, often grant their employees' demands without a strike. The more often and the longer the employees had been on strike, and the more organized they are, the better are the chances of their demands being granted without a strike. In places where the workers had not often been out on strike, the employers fight harder, in order to destroy the urge to strike in the future. But, having struck once or twice before, even though unsuccessfully, the workers have a far better chance of winning the third strike in a much shorter period of time.

We are told that we must not strike. But today, as I have said before, the worker can get along without a strike no more than he can get along without bread or clothing. Because of this, every intelligent and conscientious person should use his knowledge and talent in persuading the scabbing strikebreakers to cease their destructive practice.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 21, 1916.

INCITERS OF THE WORKINGMEN

(Editorial)

The wave of strikes which accompanied the improvement of business conditions in the United States has encountered much criticism in the capitalist press. They could not openly condemn the workers for fighting for better working conditions because such a condemnation would mean the loss of a host of readers. But the capitalist press is trying to smear the workers and to discredit them before the eyes of the public by "revealing" them to be the tools of Teutonic agents. Wherever a strike occurred, the capitalist newspapers uncovered a German or Austrian "plot".

Innumerable facts reveal that the strikes were caused, not by the intrigues of foreign agents, but by the miserable plight of the workers of the country. Here is one of these facts: In its annual report the United States Steel Corporation announced that in 1915 the average wage paid to its workers was

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 21, 1916.

\$3.01 a day, while in the previous year the average daily wage was "only" \$2.97. During a whole year the workers' wages were raised--by all of four cents! Could the workers' in the steel industry be content with their share (four cents) of this "prosperity" when, at the same time, the cost of living had been greatly increased and the profits of the steel trust had reached a figure unheard of in history--\$726,683,589?

During the "prosperous" year of 1915 the plight of the workers had become much worse, despite the few cents that were added to their wages. Real prosperity was experienced only by the capitalists. That is why the workers revolted against their employers. The greatest inciters of the workers to strikes always were and still are our own capitalists, and not the agents of foreign countries.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 13, 1916.

PULLMAN CAR WASHERS ON STRIKE

About 850 employees of the Pullman Company are on strike. They are men and women of various nationalities, and include Poles, Lithuanians, Jews, Slovaks, Germans, Czechs, and others.

Last Tuesday the workers presented to the Company a demand that wages be raised to twenty-one cents an hour; that every second Sunday be a paid holiday for the workers; and that full wages be paid for overtime. The bosses informed the workers that they would not agree to these demands. The workers left their jobs on Friday, March 10.

On Saturday, March 11, the workers sent their representatives to the office of the Company. One of the bosses, Volter, told the representatives that the Company's board of directors would not meet before Monday, March 13, and that the workers would receive the Company's answer on that date.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 13, 1916.

One of the causes of the strike was the unscrupulous behavior of some of the superiors, the so-called foremen. They would accept bribes of twenty-five or thirty dollars, or even more, from new workers. If occasionally a person received a job without paying a foreman, this person did not remain happy long, for the foremen put such people to work at the worst kind of jobs. Not only the foremen, but the forewomen and supervisors in charge of the girls acted in this manner.

There were other dirty practices by the bosses. For example, two people are usually assigned to one machine, but if you did not tip the foreman, you would be assigned alone to a machine. The unscrupulousness of the foremen reached such a height that some of the bosses used the workers to perform their household duties. In other words, workers were forced to wash floors in the foremen's homes, and even paid tailors to press their foremen's clothes.

. The foremen exploited the workers in still another way. They forced the car washers to help the electricians, and at this work the car washers suffered losses through damage to their clothing. Because of this, the workers added one more

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 13, 1916.

demand to those mentioned above--that each worker work only at the job to which he is assigned.

The strikers' committee is composed of representatives from each of the Company's yards, and includes men and women. The leader of the strike is Joseph Zajonc (a Pole). [Names of members of strikers' committee omitted in translation.]

It is apparent that the unity among the strikers is strong. If they will persevere in the future as they have persevered in the past, victory will be theirs. Long live the unity of the workers! In unity lies their strength!

WITH (ILLUSTRATIONS) 30213

Haujienos, Feb. 1, 1916.

STRIKE AT STEINBERG AND POPKINS BROTHERS

The female employees of Steinberg and Popkins Brothers, 343 West Adams Street, went out on strike Saturday. The employees of this firm were on strike about four months ago. They won that strike.

Before the last strike the girls worked fifty-five and one-half hours a week, and after the strike was settled they only had to work fifty hours a week. The girls' pay was also raised ten per cent. Now, however, the firm has refused to live up to the agreement.

There was only one thing left for the employees to do--go on strike, which they did on Saturday. Only three girls and six men remained at their jobs out of a total of eighty workers. Most of the workers are immigrant Jewesses, Poles, and, in a few cases, Lithuanians. The spirit of the striking women

Kaujienos, Feb. 1, 1916.

is good, and they expect those still at work to join in the strike.

Steinberg and Solovins Brothers are manufacturers of popular priced house dresses, aprons and waists. It is a cheap type of work, but when the pay was raised it was possible for the experienced workers to ear eleven dollars a week. Of course, the inexperienced workers could not make that much. When the firm reduced the pay, some of the girls could not make enough money to exist on.

Workers' meetings will be held daily at Hull House. The employees are determined to fight their exploiters to the limit of their energies. The exploiters, by breaking their agreement and lowering the wages, seem to care nothing for the rights of their employees.

Workers, strengthen your organizations!

WPA (ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED)

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I D 2 a (2)
IV

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 22, 1914.

A STRIKE AT THE NAUJIENTOS PRESS

The Naujienos Company had an unpleasant week: it happened that during the past few days a workers' strike was called and the union label was taken away from the publishing company. The strike took place under the following circumstances: several of the press workers complained that they do not receive their wages on time, and one of them testified that he had worked overtime a great deal and that the Company owed him \$500 which it did not want to pay him. The manager and biggest stockholder of the Company, J. Ilgaudas, testified that the linotypist concerned, had left that money with him as a deposit. There was also other trouble with the Company. Therefore, the workers went out on strike one day and asked other printers not to go to work in the Naujienos Press as scabs. The Naujienos, however, did get nonunion scabs who did the necessary work. It is said that the Naujienos Press, which is a union shop, used nonunion help even before, for overtime work. One of the workers, who did not feel satisfied, complained to the officers of the printers union, who investigated the case. All of this did not last long,

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LITHUANIAN

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I D 2 a (2)

Lietuva, May 22, 1914.

IV

however. The manager of the shop was able to come to terms with the striking linotypist who, according to Mr. Ilgaudas, has returned to work under the old terms "until Wednesday, when it will be made clear whether we can come to terms or whether we hire another worker."

Having removed irregularities in the printing shop and having conformed to union requirements, the publishing company has had its union label returned to it.

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II D 10

III B 2

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Mar. 7, 1913.

DONATION TO THE BROOKLYN STRIKERS

The Grand Duke Gedeminas of Lithuania Society in Kensington donated \$10.00 from their treasury, and collected \$8.75 at their meeting. (Translator: I omit the names of donors.) The total of \$18.75 was sent to the Brooklyn, N. Y. garment strikers.

K. Baltrimias

F. Shedvilas

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II B 1 c (1)
II D 10

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Feb. 3, 1911.

A PLAY AND CONCERT

(Summary)

January 28, at the John Krupas Hall in East Chicago, Ind., a play and concert were given for the benefit of the strikers in the Chicago garment works. The artists were from Chicago, Ill. They performed "The People," written by P. Vargsas. The hall was packed. The artists were: Mr. L. Sileika, Mrs. Vainora, Mr. J. Ryskus, Mr. S. Vilimaitis, Mr. Titenis, Mr. V. Sileika, and L. Litavicius.

The audience **appreciated** the play very much. After the performance, a dance was held.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 23, 1910.

[AID FOR CHICAGO STRIKERS]

(Summary)

Having learned about the garment workers' strike in Chicago, the representatives of the Lithuanian garment workers' unions in Baltimore, Maryland, called a mass meeting of Lithuanians at which \$95.87 was collected for the Chicagoans.

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LITHUANIAN

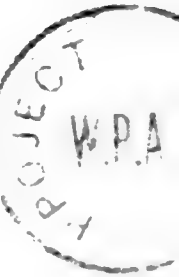
Lietuva, Dec. 23, 1910.

NEW STRIKE VICTIMS

In a clash between police and strikers Thursday, December 15.... a Lithuanian striker, Frank Nagrockis, age 33, 1722 Girard Street, was shot to death..... Another Lithuanian, Michael Longevicius, age 29, was seriously wounded.....
.....

It should be pointed out that in this strike the only victims have been from among the Lithuanian strikers although there are fewer Lithuanians than Jews, Italians, or Czechs. It is a good thing that the Lithuanians stand so firmly, but it is sad that the policemen's bullets hit only our brothers.
.....

It is an awful blow to Lithuanians. To date no other nationality has been so exploited by the police as ours. Some of the (American) newspapers react disgustingly toward the Lithuanians.
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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Dec. 23, 1910.

A Lithuanian mass meeting was held at the Freiheit Turner Hall, December 19, where those assembled expressed their protests against the deeds of the police.

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VPA

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 23, 1910.

GENEROUS DONATION OF BALTIMORE GARMENT WORKERS TO
CHICAGO STRIKERS

(Summary)

The Lithuanian Independent Garment Workers of Baltimore sent \$300 to the Lietuva for transmission to the Chicago Strikers' Committee.



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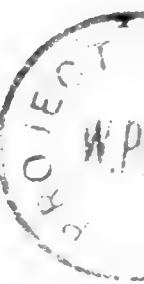
LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 23, 1910.

DONATIONS TO THE STRIKING GARMENT WORKERS IN CHICAGO

(Summary)

Recent donations from Chicagoans for the relief of the striking garment workers total \$63.75. The most generous donor in this group was Michael the Archangel Society, which donated \$50.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 23, 1910.

[DONATIONS FOR GARMENT WORKERS]

(Summary)

Donations, collected by A. Zuikas from various factory workers in Philadelphia, totaling \$23.80, have been received by the Lietuva for transmission to the Chicago Garment Workers Strikers' Committee.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 16, 1910.

THE GARMENT WORKERS' STRIKE

.....

Our priests are also supporting the strikers. Reverend Kriauciunas, pastor of the St. George Fairsh, donated \$40 to the strikers after K. Lazinskas' funeral.....



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 16, 1910.

DONATIONS TO THE STRIKING CHICAGO GARMENT WORKERS

(Summary)

The Kenosha, Wisconsin Chapter of the Lithuanian Socialist Alliance took up a collection for the striking Chicago garment workers. The collection, which totaled \$10.20, was sent to the Lietuva for transmission to the Strikers Committee.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 9, 1910.

LAZINSKAS, A LITHUANIAN STRIKER, SHOT TO DEATH

The first murder in the present strike was committed Friday, December 2. The victim was from the strikers' side. A Lithuanian striker, K. Lazinskas, was shot on State Street, near Polk Street. He was shot by Tony Yacullo, a special policeman employed by the Royal Tailors Company, 419 Fifth Avenue.

It happened after 5 o'clock in the evening. T. Yacullo, stationed at the Royal Tailors Company, was leading home two strikebreakers, Rosie and Tony Napatino, 17 and 16 years old. You see, Rosie and Tony Napatino feared that the strikers might attack them for breaking the strike. While accompanying these two strikebreakers, Yacullo noticed that three men were following him. Yacullo then instructed his two companions to go ahead of him and he remained alone. Looking around, he no longer saw the three men. As he proceeded to catch up with the strikebreakers he was suddenly hit from behind and was grabbed by the neck. The three men had attacked Yacullo and had thrown him to the ground. In defending

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Dec. 9, 1910.

himself, Yacullo pulled out his revolver and fired twice. One of the three men, K. Lazinskas, was kneeling on Yacullo's chest as the second shot was fired and the shot, fired at close range, went straight to Lazinskas' heart. Lazinskas fell, dead. The other two men had fled after the first shot.

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The victim, K. Lazinskas, was a Lithuanian, a young man of 27 years. He lived at 2860 W. 22nd Street. He worked as a tailor for Hart, Schaffner, and Marx for three years.....

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 9, 1910.

DONATIONS TO THE CHICAGO STRIKERS

(Summary)

A collection, totaling \$14.10 was taken up at a meeting of the Gediminas Society, in Kensington. The money was sent to the Lietuva which promises to aid in this matter by advertising the donations and transmitting them to the Strikers' Committee.

The Strikers' Committee announces receipt of \$20 in donations from Chicago societies.

IE

[DRIVERS' STRIKE]

WPA 300

The workers must understand that the Socialist Party is the only party that protects the workers' rights. The workers must join the Socialist Party, vote for the Socialist ticket, join the party and vote for its candidates, who protect your rights, your family and your children. Let us work for the workers' organization, for humanity, for the rights of the oppressed and the exploited.

M. D. Socialist

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, May 12, 1905.

DRIVER'S STRIKE

A driver's strike is now in progress. As a matter of fact strikes in Chicago are not unusual; they occur more often here than in any other city in the United States. It is a well known fact, that workers do not benefit much by striking. During the strikes they suffer great hardships, while fighting for their meager existence, and often they lose the battle against capitalists. If sometimes they do succeed in getting their salary raised at least five cents per hour; they have to pay twice as much for the necessities of life. These are the results of the strike; in other words, they won but lost in another sense of the word. One might say, in fact, that they gained nothing.

The capitalists exploit these poor workers and make them slaves of present day society. The poor worker is powerless, everybody is against him- government,



Lietuva, May 12, 1905.

police, capitalists and industrialists. There is no justice for a poor working man, who makes his living honestly and pays his taxes to the government as a good citizen. If a worker uses diplomatic means to get his salary raised he gets nothing, and if he goes on strike to get his salary raised, he gets a club over his head from brass button cops. And that is justice!

The best thing for a working man is to take life as it comes. Suffer hardships, poverty, keep silent and love God. That is what capitalists want every working man to do. But if a poor worker tries to improve his living conditions, he will meet strong opposition and he will be disliked by the capitalists. If attempts are made to throw off the capitalistic yoke under which they are bound, hand and foot, police clubs are put into action, soldiers' bullets fly, and workers are thrown into jails as if they were criminals and murderers. It is most disgusting to see the workers treated so cruelly by the capitalists. Animals are treated better than human beings.

I wonder if the poor workers, who are being looked upon as insignificant beings by the city government, remember that these very same city officials were



Lietuva, May 12, 1905.

candidates in the last election for offices in the city government.

Maybe workers who are mistreated now by the city government voted democratic for Mayor Dunne in the last election. What good did he do for the workers who put him in the office?

Now, he is sending a police force against the very people who put him in the Mayor's office. This is the Chicago Mayor's gratitude to the workers who elected him. This is how he repays them.

If all workers had voted the socialist ticket during the last election, we probably would not have any strikes today; or if we had, at least the government would not serve the capitalists blindly, it would uphold justice.

It is to be regretted that unity does not exist among our workers today. They cannot accomplish anything worth while for the future if they do not unite and again vote the socialist ticket, at the next election.



Lietuva, May 12, 1905.

The workers realized their mistake after it was too late.

When they have a chance to accomplish something they seem to sell their votes for a glass of beer to dishonest politicians, and capitalists who are their greatest enemy and who want to keep them in ignorance and in slavery. These dishonest politicians are not interested in the welfare of the workers who helped to elect them, and put them on the city payroll, with big salaries. They are well contented, why should they worry about the workingman's welfare.

During the period they are in office, they become rich and prosperous while the condition of the poor workers become worse and worse. The labor situation in Chicago as it is today, is deplorable. Nobody seems to be interested enough to take the initiative in combatting these evils in our great city of Chicago. I wonder if workers are able to understand the unjust state of affairs under which they live. Will they understand later what to do, and how to eradicate the social evils which exist? Will they cease selling their votes to their exploiters for a glass of beer? Will they vote the socialist ticket for the man who is interested in the welfare of the workers, The future will tell whether labor has awakened to the fact that it is being exploited by unscrupulous politicians



Lietuva, May 12, 1905.

and capitalists. It would seem that the workers are not working for their own benefit, but for those who exploit them. The workers are too gullible because they are ignorant. Ignorance is due to a lack of proper education. Ignorant people can be exploited much easier than those who have an education and a proper training. It is obvious that workers will never have any understanding of the situation, if they remain uneducated.

An education is the key to heaven not only after death, but also while on this earth. If we wish to find happiness here, both men and women alike, must strive for education, for after all every one of us should be interested in attaining a greater happiness.

It is obvious that under present conditions, the poor workers do not have enough available time for an education. They have to work very long hours in shops. Hence our social system will not allow them to improve themselves and raise their standard of living. They are made slaves of industry and politicians. They have very few

Lietuva, May 12, 1905.



chances of obtaining any schooling themselves and almost equally meager are the possibilities that the children may ever attain a higher education than the parents have. Only a rich man's son can afford to go to college under present conditions, not a poor man's son. A poor man can hardly support his own family with his earnings, so it becomes next to impossible for his children to go to college. So, what chance has a laborer to educate his children under our present social organization. His chances for sending his children to college are very poor indeed."

The government should help workers and their children as much as possible. The government should build colleges and universities and make them accessible to workingmen's children, who can not afford to go to private colleges.

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Lietuva, Sept. 12, 1902.

LITHUANIAN

[AID TO MINERS]

The Lovers of Fatherland Cluster of Chicago have donated \$10 to the striking miners.

The money was sent to W. B. Wilson, Indianapolis, Ind.



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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. V, No. 39, Sept. 24, 1897

THE CHICAGO LITHUANIANS PROTEST AGAINST SHERIFF
MARTIN'S MASSACRE OF MINER, LATTIMERE,
PENNSYLVANIA

Sunday, September 19, the Chicago Lithuanians held their protest meeting against the massacre of the miners at Lattimere, Pa.

A. Olazewskis opened the meeting and explained the purpose of this meeting. Mr. P. J. Jonaitis was elected chairman, and Mr. P. Chmielewski, secretary. The speakers were A. Olazewskis, Mr. Waranka, F. Masionis and A. Byanskis. Mr. Waranka read the resolution.

Synopsis of the resolution

That a few of our Lithuanians were killed and many mortally wounded when they were peacefully going on the highway to Lattimere, Pa. They were attacked by sheriff Martin and his deputies with guns. Several of the Lithuanian miners were killed and many wounded. The Lithuanians had been killed, and wounded in

Lietuva, Vol. V. No. 39, Sept. 24, 1897



in the back, that proves that they had no weapons and did not resist the attack of the sheriff. Seeing such terrible conduct of sheriff Martin, we Chicago Lithuanians are protesting against such a horrible massacre of innocent and peaceful miners. We are demanding of the State of Pennsylvania and Luzerne County, that this horrible massacre, committed by sheriff Martin be impartially investigated and properly punished.

At this protest meeting were reporters of the American newspapers, and on the next day it was fully reported in the ^English papers about the meeting and the full text of the resolution was printed.

Five men were elected to deliver the protest resolution to the authorities of the State of Pennsylvania and to the federal government, and to collect money for the families of the killed and for wounded persons. They are P. M. Jonaitis, A. Olszewskis, F. Masionis, M. Waranka and J. Chnielewskis.

It was decided to appeal to the Lithuanian societies and our rector, that he announce in his church about the necessity of helping the suffering miners.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 502/5

Lietuva, Sept. 24, 1897

On the same day the society of the Sons of Lithuania held their meeting, donated ten dollars, and elected five persons to collect money for the widows and orphans of the killed miners. The committee will appeal through the Lithuanian newspapers and to the Lithuanians of Pennsylvania to investigate this brutal conduct of sheriff Martin.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization & Activities

b. Cooperatives

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II A 2
III A



LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Feb. 12, 1926.

LITHUANIAN LIBERTY BUILDING

The directors of the Lithuanian Liberty Building, in Cicero, Ill., held an important meeting, Jan. 27.

Among other things, a decision was made to authorize Mr. A. Klainis, proprietor of the Liberty Restaurant to take care of renting the hall.

The Lithuanian Liberty Building is a large modern business and office building with a convention or dance hall. The building was erected with



LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Feb. 12, 1926.

funds raised among the Lithuanians of Chicago and vicinity.

According to a report, given at the meeting, 890 shares, at \$25 per share, were sold to 460 Lithuanians. The building is well managed and in excellent financial condition.

It was to sponsor a benefit during the summer for the building corporation. It was also decided to give one share in the building as a prize to the holder of the lucky admission ticket at the picnic.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Feb. 2, 1926

LITHUANIAN AUDITORIUM SHAREHOLDERS' MEETING

The shareholders of the Lithuanian Auditorium Corporation held their annual meeting, Jan. 25, at the Lithuanian Auditorium, 3133 So. Halsted Street. It was the first meeting of the members of the corporation in their own building. The building was completed only a few months ago. Over two hundred shareholders of the corporation attended the meeting. A new board of directors was elected for the coming year.

The Lithuanian Auditorium is a three-story modern business and office building. It also has a large convention and dance hall with a stage and several smaller halls for meeting purposes. In the basement there is a modern bowling alley and a billiards room. The building is being utilized as a center of Lithuanian activities in Chicago and vicinity.

Vilnis, Feb. 2, 1926

This building was financed by the sale of stock, at \$10 a share, to the Lithuanians of Chicago and vicinity. Lithuanian societies and individuals of all political faiths and religious denominations purchased shares.

Mr. John Ewald, the financial secretary, reported that \$58,210 worth of shares have been sold. He also reported that the total cost of the building was \$207,522.33.

During 1925, the directors sponsored three benefit entertainments to raise funds for the, corporations building fund. All three affairs met with moderate success.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

AN UNEXPLOITED BRANCH OF COMMERCE

by

Vaclavas Karuza

The Lithuanians, being farmers, have had little experience in the field of commerce. It is surprising, therefore, to observe the talents of our people who, having come to America, shift from farming to merchandising in a comparatively short time. The Lithuanian gets acquainted with the new living conditions and readjusts himself to them. Then, in a few years he becomes a businessman. Most often he opens a small grocery store.

The beginning is difficult but, in time, the man becomes acquainted with the duties and requirements of his new occupation, becomes used to them, and develops into an experienced businessman. Here his development ends.

Our businessmen do not have the desire to progress further, to better their businesses. Once having become grocery-store or saloon owners, they are



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I C fully satisfied and will not take one step forward to better their businesses, for they fear failure and also, they see no need for betterment. Yet our businessmen see the large stores around them and are surprised and jealous. They do not know how they themselves can attain just as much and develop just as large businesses. They need an explanation.

In these days both industry and commerce depend on an ample supply of capital. It is impossible to enlarge a business without capital. Therefore a single individual with only his own money very rarely conducts a large business today. Usually capital for such a business is supplied by various small concerns and the business is conducted as a corporation, whose policies are decided by a board of directors, elected by the stockholders. The business itself is usually conducted by trained experts, hired from the outside. So organized, backed by a large capital, and managed by capable leaders, the business can accomplish much.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

Our people hear a garbled description of the method of organizing a large business and then try to use the method themselves. Since success depends on the degree of knowledge one has about methods of organization, there are many failures.

In almost every colony the Lithuanians have attempted to establish so-called co-operative grocery stores, but very few have been successful. A group of common laborers collect a little money--always less than is necessary--elect a manager from among themselves--usually one who has not even the smallest understanding about business--and the "business" is started. The manager furnishes the store, paying too much for the necessary fixtures, buys all kinds of stock the salesmen offer him, though there is no demand for most of the merchandise he purchases--and finally opens the door for business. It is evident immediately that, though there is much stock in the store, it does not meet the demands of the customers. People complain and the manager is forced to spend more money for necessary merchandise, until



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

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I C the treasury is almost empty.

There is another bad feature. The stockholders of the co-operative, from the very beginning, receive credit in the store to the extent of their investment. During the first several weeks, when their enthusiasm is at its height, they pay their bills well. But as soon as something does not please them, their enthusiasm cools and they stop paying their bills. In a short time the manager lacks money enough to conduct the business and things come to such a pass that the stockholders, fearing that their store will not survive, try to get as much merchandise out of it as possible. What finally happens? The store closes. The reasons are many: there was too little money invested at the very beginning; a trained and capable manager was lacking; finally, the ordinary stockholders were given too much freedom to butt into the management of the business.

The Americans conduct their stores in another manner. Just glance at such



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

I C firms as the Acme Tea Company, the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company, James Butler and Company, and many other corporations which control hundreds of stores. It is difficult for us to understand how they grew into such gigantic firms. But there is no foundation for our wonder: their beginning was the same as that of many of our Lithuanian businessmen and companies.

The organizer of the gigantic Acme Tea Company, a certain Mr. Hunter, started a small grocery store in Philadelphia about thirty years ago. Thanks to intelligent leadership, the business prospered. In a year Mr. Hunter opened a similar store in another part of town. The work was hard, but it brought him success. More capital was invested from the outside, sales on credit were stopped, and the business was run on a cash basis only. The merchandise was always carefully selected. In a few years, more and more stores were opened. Recently the Acme Tea Company, having about three hundred stores, its own gigantic warehouse, a bank, etc.,



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

merged with other smaller companies, thus creating a syndicate of almost a thousand stores, which will operate under the name of American Stores Company. This example shows that where there is sufficient capital, good management, and the knack of selecting suitable merchandise, a business cannot help but succeed and grow.

By heeding American principles, the Lithuanians of America have an unlimited opportunity in the grocery business.

Our present food-store merchants, knowing little about their business, do not know how to take advantage of opportunities. Because of this, they lose money at every step, and can hardly keep going from one day to the next. The food-store field, however, is very profitable and is not fully exploited.

"Buy from your own people." This slogan is alive among our people. The time has gone when the Jews or Germans could carry on a thriving business



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

among the Lithuanians of America: our people like to buy from Lithuanians. Also, the popularity of the co-operative stores proves that our people are becoming more and more prepared for the corporate form of business. Our people have money and good intentions; they lack organization and good leaders. We need people who understand these matters thoroughly.

However, we cannot complain too much even on this score. We may be able to find many Lithuanians working in the large American firms who today do not have the chance to work among their own people. We do not yet have any large businesses, but we must turn our attention to that now, for we are maturing in business ability. We need an organization which will take the initiative in this matter and gather our experts who are now working for somebody else. This organization must be able to organize a large food business. Who can do this? Only the Lithuanian Development Corporation in New York.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

In every one of our colonies, and especially in Chicago, there are supporters who would like to see food-store corporations. The Lithuanian Development Corporation could do much in this field by providing a good system of management, finding and putting to work suitable managers, and investing some of its capital in the business in order to have an authoritative voice in its management. Then we would have stores in every one of our colonies, controlled by separate corporations in each city. Many of our people would be provided with jobs and the opportunity to train themselves in conducting a business successfully. Many of these people, after returning to Lithuania as trained merchants, could become very beneficial citizens to the country of their birth by replacing those undesirable and harmful elements, the Jews and the Germans. That is not all. Well-organized and well-managed food stores usually make a five per cent profit on their turnover. In other words, a store with a turnover of a thousand dollars a week, or fifty thousand dollars a year, makes a clear profit, after deducting all expenses, of about twenty-five hundred dollars a year.

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To organize and start such a store, one does not need a capital of more than twenty-five hundred dollars. This means that, in one year, the investment is returned and can be used to open a second store in another part of town. Thus, in a few years, it is possible to have a whole string of stores in one town, which bring a good profit to the stockholders.

It is therefore clear why the American firms grow so fast.

It should also be pointed out that having several stores in the same colony would provide the opportunity to buy merchandise in larger quantities and therefore at lower prices than one small store could get. Buying for less makes it possible to sell for less and, at the same time, to make more profit. Therefore, there is benefit not only to the stockholders of the store, but also to the customers. In time, bakeries, meat packing plants, etc., can be added to these corporations.

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

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LITHUANIAN

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I D 1 b

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

II A 2

I C One must be practical in starting such a corporation. It would be best first to become well-organized in one colony and then to go on to another. After a few years of successful work, almost all of the Lithuanian colonies in America would be included. We shall thus obtain a beneficial branch of business which will be profitable to our people and will serve as a practical school of commerce.



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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Apr. 26, 1916.

WEST SIDE LITHUANIANS PLAN A
CO-OPERATIVE FOOD STORE

We, a group of Lithuanian residents of the West Side district, held a meeting and came to the conclusion that a co-operative Lithuanian food store must be established in this community. Therefore, we invite all the residents of this district to come to a meeting on April 27 at Meldazis Hall, 2242 West 23rd Place. The establishment of a Lithuanian co-operative food store will be discussed at the meeting. The meeting is scheduled to start promptly at 7:30 P.M.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Apr. 15, 1916.

THE CICERO LITHUANIAN CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY
by
A. Ciceronian

I want to say a few words here about a food store. However, I wish to announce in advance that I will speak only about a co-operative food store.

Local grocers and butchers are attempting to convince the people that the proposed Cicero Lithuanian co-operative food store desires only to hurt private business. That is not true; we have no such motive. We only want to know what kind of food we are eating and how much that food is worth. Naturally, private businessmen will not and cannot give us that information. We will know these things only when we ourselves become the owners of a co-operative, that is, when we have a store of our own.

No human being and no other living creature wants to live at the "mercy" of another; everyone knows from experience how "pleasant" such dependence can be. Then why should food, upon which our very existence depends, be placed in the

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LITHUANIAN

Nauijenos, Apr. 15, 1916.

care of others? We often hear charges that food unfit to eat is being sold here and there by grocers and butchers. This is being done by private businessmen because they make a greater profit by so doing. And the present capitalist society is based on nothing else but profit. This is the reason why the Lithuanians of Cicero have awakened and are now organizing a co-operative food store.

Many people say that a co-operative store cannot hold out, and that after a short existence such stores go bankrupt, etc. But the time is long past when such things were true; the "smart alecs" who used to control co-operative stores and who played hard and fast with the money of ignorant and unsuspecting people are unable to do so any longer. Today there is more enlightenment and understanding among the people. The people no longer place the management of their affairs into the hands of unreliable people. Cicero Lithuanians are taking full advantage of the experience of others. They will know how to handle their own affairs. For that reason they do not intend to become frightened by the babble of private businessmen.

WPA (ILL.) FROJ. 30270

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Apr. 15, 1916.

People of Cicero, let us all become members of the aforesaid organization--
the Cicero Lithuanian Co-operative Store!

A meeting of the Cicero Lithuanian Co-operative Society will take place on
Monday, April 17, in the Tamaliunas-Kaupas Hall, corner of 15th Street and
49th Avenue. The meeting will start at 8 P.M. A final reading of the consti-
tution will be made, and a final vote on its acceptance will be held. Therefore,
all members and all those who would like to become members are invited to attend
this meeting. The initiation fee is only one dollar. A committee to obtain a
charter for the Society will be elected at this meeting. A committee will also
be elected to find a printer for the bylaws and constitution of the Society.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Apr. 1, 1916.

MASS MEETING TONIGHT IN WEST PULLMAN
by
The Committee

The Lithuanian Co-operative Food Products Company will sponsor an important mass meeting in West Pullman tonight. Attorney K. P. Gugis will speak. The benefits conferred upon workingmen by co-operative associations will be discussed. Lithuanians who are interested should take advantage of this opportunity.

The mass meeting will be held in the K. Dawn. and A. Dav. Hall, 12001 South Halsted Street, at the corner of 120th Street. It will start at 6:30 P. M.

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LITHUANIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Naujienos, Jan. 14, 1915.

TO ORGANIZE COOPERATIVE MARKET

p. 3.... A group of North Side Lithuanians held their second meeting at the International Club, Jan. 12, to discuss means and ways for lowering the cost of living. After long discussion and debates it was unanimously decided to establish on the North Side a cooperative food market where members of the cooperative may buy food at lower prices and divide the profit equally among themselves.

About thirty people attended the meeting. An executive committee of five was elected. The price of shares will be only \$5.00.

The third meeting of the group will take place Jan. 23 at Stancik Hall, on the corner of Girard and Wabash Avenue.



Naujienos, Jan.7,1915.

FOOD MARKET CONDUCTED BY LITHUANIAN COLONY.

p. 3... The Lithuanian Business Association of Kensington held its annual meeting Jan. 2 at the Shedwell Hall, Kensington, Ill. This association owns and operates a general food market in Kensington. It was opened for business five years ago. Shares in the market have been popularly subscribed by a large number of Lithuanians living in Kensington, Ill.

The annual business statement showed that the market did about \$30,000 worth of business during the past year. In spite of the marked decrease in business turnover, due to hard times, many debts that were incurred in 1913 were paid off. When times were better this market had a yearly business turnover of \$100,000.

Credit for the success of the business goes to P. Almbrazinnas, financial secretary, and to the manager of the market.

At the conclusion of the meeting, a collection was made for relief of war refugees in Lithuania. The collection netted \$4.55.



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Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 22, May 29, 1908.

FROM THE "ZINYCIA" (THE TRAMP) SOCIETY.

The "Zinycia" Society held its meeting on May 24, in the office of Lietuva and elected the new administration.

J. J. Hertmanavicia, president.

Just. Jakavicia, vice-president.

M. M. Juska, first secretary.

Aleksandra Olszewskis, second secretary.

Nicefor Zilevicia, reasurer.

A. Olszewskis, the publisher of Lietuva, general manager.

The "Zinycia" directors:

Povylas Rymkevicia.

Antanas Knistautas.

Moteijus Cernikas.

Antanas Draugelis.

Konstantinas Draugelis.



Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 22, May 29, 1908.

Stanislovas Milleris.

Vladislovas Milleris.

Povylas Juska.

Adomas Pocevicia.

Antanas Juska.

Julijonas Juska.

At the meeting the following decisions were made:

(1) The sale of the land should be started at once in Clark County, in the town of Thorp, Wisconsin. This is necessary in order to be able to establish the Lithuanian farmers, before the end of the summer in a colony, situated near the Central Wisconsin Railroad and the Black river, and to start to build the Lithuanian church, school, etc.

(2) To sell the farm land to the people cheaper than the company is selling it. To sell on easy payments for the term of five years or longer, as the case may be.

(3) The excursions to the colony should take place every Friday. Those, who will

Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 22, May 29, 1908.

buy the land, will have their expenses refunded.

(4) To construct the buildings and drill the well on the installment plan, if the buyers of the land cannot afford in the beginning to undertake this work themselves. The "Zinycia" society believes that it can erect the buildings and drill the well cheaper than the farmer himself.

(5) To sell the "Zinycia" stock at twelve dollars per share, until one-half of the "Zinycia" land is sold. When one-half is sold, then the price of the stock will be fifteen dollars a share.

(6) It was decided that those, who have subscribed for the "Zinycia" stock and have not paid in full, must pay for all the subscribed stock before the meeting, which will be held on June 28, 1908, at the office of Lietuva. Those, who up to that time have not paid for their subscribed stock, will have their shares sold to others, and the money will be refunded to the former subscriber.

(7) Decided, that those, who having changed their mind, do not want to buy the shares, should return their receipts at once in order that the money already paid by them can be refunded, and the stock sold to others.

(8) At this meeting one member returned three of his shares, and at once other



Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 22, May 29, 1908.

members of the Society bought them.

The "Zinycia" Society members are glad that the value of their stock doubled in one year. Last year they paid ten dollars per share, this year the price of the share is twelve dollars. The price of the land, which the "Zinycia" has bought, also doubled this year, that is why the value of the stock doubled.

Now then, those, who want to double their money, can buy a few shares of the "Zinycia" Society stock, and you will have a much better profit, than in any other business. The business of the "Zinycia" is to buy the land in large tracts at a low price and to sell at higher prices or the same prices as other companies are selling. Every one knows, that the money invested in land will not be lost, fire will not destroy it, nor will a thief steal it.

When a man buys property in the city, he pays a high price, say \$2000, during prosperity, but when an industrial crisis comes, millions of people are out of employment, and the value of city property falls to one-half or less. The price of the



Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 22, May 29, 1908.

farm land, however, remains the same regardless of industrial crises. During the present industrial crisis, people are buying land in order to protect their savings and the future of their own. The price of the land is going up. The "Zinycia" Society foresaw this, so the society bought farm land before the prices became too high. Many of the American large farm land companies have bought the land at a low price, now they have and still are making millions of dollars in profit.

If the companies made millions of dollars profit, then we see no reason why the "Zinycia" Society cannot make a profit by buying and selling farm land.

When the "Zinycia" Society will have one thousand members or more, its budget will be at \$100,000. Then the Lithuanians with \$100,000 can buy as large tracts of land as the American companies and make the same profits. For this reason many people are joining the "Zinycia", instead of joining other business propositions in cities, where the investments are always in danger.

Therefore, do not hesitate, join the "Zinycia" Society, come to the meeting, which

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Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 22, May 29, 1908,

will be held on June 28, 1908, at the Lietuva office.

Those, who want to see the Lithuanian farm colony of "Zinycia", call or write to A. Clszewski, 3252 S. Halsted Street, and he will give you information gladly.

The "Zinycia" Administration.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 21, May 22, 1908.

FROM THE "ZINYCIA" (THE TEMPLE) SOCIETY.

Many Lithuanians have heard, that in 1905 in Chicago, there was organized a Lithuanian society under the name, "The Assembly of Lithuanian Zinycia", with the purpose of establishing a Lithuanian farm colony in America. This society was incorporated with a capital of four thousand dollars, and in 1907 it bought a tract of land, close to the town of Thorp, Wisconsin. But the capital of four thousand dollars was too small to start the colonization, so the action was postponed until the capital was increased.

This year, the "Zinycia" Society increased its capital from \$4000 to \$25,000, and at the last meeting, on May 17, we decided to buy more land and to start the colonization at once. In order to make the colonization more successful, our society took as our organ the newspaper, Lietuva, in which from now on, all the official news of the "Zinycia" will be announced. And as the general manager of the colonization department was appointed Mr. A. Clszewski, publisher of Lietuva.

The purpose of the "Zinycia" Society is this: To buy land in large tracts at a



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 21, May 22, 1908.

fair price, and to sell it to the people in parcels of forty or eighty acres. The profit from such sales it to be divided equally among the shareholders proportionately to the number of shares owned by them.

The price of one share is twelve dollars. Last year the price was ten dollars. Thus, during one year the price of a share went up two dollars. Last year, this society bought land at seven dollars per acre. Now, the same real estate company wants twelve dollars per acre if you buy a tract of land; but if you buy acres for individual farms, the price is sixteen dollars per acre. Thus, if the company sells the same kind of land, adjacent to the "Zinycia" land for sixteen dollars an acre, then our land is worth sixteen dollars an acre also. Consequently, the price we have paid last year has doubled this year.

The "Zinycia" Society will hold its meeting on May 24, at 2 P.M., at the office of Lietuva. All the Lithuanians, who are interested the farm affairs, are invited to come to the meeting in order to learn the results. All will be admitted



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Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 21, May 22, 1906.

to this meeting. For better acquaintance with the "Zinycia" Society, its by-laws will be given free.

The "Zinycia" Administration.

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Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 52, Dec. 27, 1907.

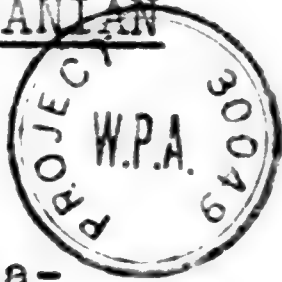
APPEAL OF THE "ZINYCIA"



The administration of "Zinycia" announces that we have bought a tract of land, 560 acres in Wisconsin, County of Clark, near the town of Thorp. By comparing the price we have paid with the prices of the land that other companies are selling, we find that the price of our land at present would be \$5 more per acre than we have paid. The price of the "Zinycia" stock is \$10 per share. We have paid \$10 per acre. As the price of the land at present is \$5 higher, its present value is \$15. Therefore, we have raised the price per share accordingly, and from now on it shall be \$15 instead of \$10.

The "Zinycia" administration held its meeting on Dec. 22, 1907, and has decided that after Jan. 12, 1908 the price of the shares will be \$12 per share for those who have joined this organization previously and have promised to buy shares. For those who shall join after the date mentioned, the price will be \$15 per share.

The "Zinycia" meeting will be held Jan. 12, 1908 at 2 P.M., at Northwestern University Settlement Hall, 122 Augusta St., corner of Noble St. All the members of this organization must be present at the meeting. The general



Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 52, Dec. 27, 1907.

Lithuanian public is invited to this meeting. Come and join this organization and help us to build the Lithuanian colony. If we get more Lithuanians in our organization, we will buy more land there; then we can build our city, factories, stores, etc. At present, thousands of Lithuanians are out of work and they are starving. So we must buy more land there and give to our unemployed brothers jobs in our colony. It is time for our Lithuanians to consider the problem of unemployment at present. If we had bought land a long time ago and had established our colony, these thousands of unemployed Lithuanians would have gotten jobs in our colony. They would not starve as they are at present. The banks are closing their doors every day, the hard earned savings of the people are lost. The future of the people is dark, they have lost all they had, and now they must starve.

Lo! Lithuanians, who have not lost their money yet, join our organization; help to buy more land on which to establish the Lithuanian colony, where we will have protection for ourselves and for our brothers. There will be no lack of jobs in this farm colony; everybody will work there, will be well paid, and the profits will be ours instead of being pocketed by the greedy trusts.

The "Zinyoia" administration:

Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 52, Dec. 27, 1907.

J. J. Hertmanovice, president, 3252 S. Halsted St.

Nikeforas Zylevice, treasurer, 1418 W. 21st Pl.

Mykolas Juska, secretary, 1098 S. Leavitt St.



LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 46, 11-15, 1907.

THE SPECIAL MEETING OF "ZINYCIA".



"Zinycia", - The Temple by-laws gives power to its president to call the meeting of stockholders and directors every time when there will be an essential cause for the benefit of the organization. Therefore, I hereby announce to all the stockholders and directors, that the special meeting of the "Zinycia" organization will be held on Sunday, November 27, 1907, at 2:00 P.M. North-Western University Settlement Hall, corner Augusta and Noble Streets. All the stockholders and the directors are urged to come, if they care for the future success of "Zinycia".

At this meeting to all the stockholders, the by-laws of the "Zinycia" will be distributed, printed in English and Lithuanian languages. In the same by-laws, the charter of the "Zinycia" is printed.

I have learned from the lawyer of "Zinycia", that the attorney of the company, from whom we have bought the land, have agreed to make all the documents as our attorney requested. And I have hoped that at this special meeting the matter of buying the land will be completely finished. Many members have appealed to me with questions, will we sell the land, and on what basis?

LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 46, 11-15, 1907. 6-11 (LL) PROJ. 30276

Therefore, at this meeting, we will decide and make a complete plan for the further activity.

The third important affair, which the meeting must take into consideration, we ought to find out which members of this organization want to become full pledged stockholders, and on what stipulations the shares will be sold. As we joined to the "Zinycia" organization, and promised to buy shares for the amount of \$100.00 but there were few who have fulfilled their pledges. Minority of the members have fulfilled their promise, while the majority are active with their tongues, but not by their deeds. Therefore, it is time to make a complete statement in our books, and to strike out those who did not fulfill their pledge. Therefore, those who are the supporters of the "Zinycia" project come to this meeting and convince yourself what great results the "Zinycia" organization has brought forth. Only two years have passed since the inception of this organization of "Zinycia", - the organization is completely established, has its own tract of land to start the Lithuanian colony.

Who loves land, wants to have his own roof, who have tired of working in factories, mines and stock-yards, railroads and other dangerous places and have been slaves of the industrial masters, come to "Zinycia" and be free.

J.J. Hertmanovicia, President.



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LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 13, 3-29, 1907.

BROTHERS LITHUANIANS!

Buy farm lands with woods on rivers and brooks, with small and large lakes, the picture of paradise, clear as spring water, where fish are abundant. This land is fertile for American and Lithuanian crops and vegetables, the land is very good for orchards of various kinds. The land looks like Lithuanian country, therefore from the older Lithuanian settlers it got the name of New Lithuania. Therefore, we are inviting all the Lithuanians to buy the farm land in New Lithuania, where we can establish cooperative farming. It will be no necessity to breathe the smoke in mines and factories and always be in terror of unemployment. There are 40,000 acres of land on sale, you can buy 40 or more acres. The price is from \$5.00 to \$12.00 per acre. You can buy on easy terms, with \$10.00 down payment you can buy a farm. Through the land passes three railroads. The land is not far located from Chicago in the western part of the state of Michigan. Those who are interested in buying a farm in New Lithuania, write or call,

Anton Kiedis,
59 W. 14th Place,
Chicago, Illinois.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 6, Feb. 8, 1907.

NOTICE FROM THE ZINYCIA

We are announcing to all the members of the Zinycia that, according to the statutes of the state of Wisconsin, where the Zinycia is incorporated, every member of the organization must pay as a first installment not less than 20% of the total value of the shares which he intends to acquire. He who will not pay right away that amount on the stock cannot be a member of the corporation. Therefore, we are reminding our members to make their first payment as specified above, because in a short time a meeting will be held by this organization. At this meeting we will elect a new administration. On March 1, 1907, the new administration will take the money from the present one and will make a contract with the land company to buy land for a Lithuanian colony.

We are reminding everyone that the membership fees up to March 1, 1907, are \$3. After that date they will be \$5. Whoever wants to have a voice in electing the new administration must pay 20% of the total value of the shares he has agreed to buy.

J. J. Hertmanavice, Chairman.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 15, April 13, 1906.

LITTLE RAIN FROM A BIG CLOUD

This saying can be applied to the Zinycia (The Temple) convention that was held on April 8, 1906. J. J. Hertmanowich proudly stated in No. 3 of Lietuva that the new Zinycia organization in Chicago, in the three months of its existence got more members than any other society. He said that they have three branches with 400 members, while branch 36 of the Lithuanian Alliance of America has only 151 members, even though this branch has existed for many years.

The convention was called at 1 P. M. I arrived at 1:15 P. M. and was surprised to find not one member of Zinycia at the so-called convention. The session was opened at 2:30 P. M. At the session there were 20-22 people including the administration.

The chairman, J. J. Hertmanowich stated that they had 40 members in their organization. Previous to this "grand convention" he boasted that their organization had over 400 members.



Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 15, April 13, 1906.

I will not repeat here what worthless discussions they had at the convention, but I will mention their "scientific" plan of colonization.

Every member must pay \$1.50 for initiation. When they get 1000 members every member must buy a share for \$100. They will buy a tract of land at one dollar per acre. On it they will build a city, factories, houses, etc. They will ask the railroad company to extend the railroad to the city. Then the price of the land, from one dollar, will rise up to \$100 per acre. This is how the Lithuanians will become rich. The question was asked, "what about the educational part that you have boasted so much about? The answer was, "if some one cares he can read books, etc."

The question was brought up, can they sell land to strangers? The answer was yes, because selling land to stranger will bring profit to Lithuanians, etc.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, April 13, 1906.

Geschaeft ist Geschaeft!

So the convention was a failure. The "scientific" organization of Zinycia is a common, ordinary scheme to exploit Lithuanians, etc.

John Ilgandas.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 12, March 23, 1906.

APPEAL TO LITHUANIAN ORGANIZATIONS, NEWSPAPERS AND SOCIETIES

The Central Committee of Zinycia (The Temple) will hold a convention for the discussion of various problems. They have decided to invite to this convention the Lithuanian organizations, newspapers, societies, and individuals who are well known because of their activities in the scientific and national field. Not having the addresses of many Lithuanian societies, we have decided to invite them not by letters but through the medium of the press. We hope that the Lithuanian Alliance of America, the Roman-Catholic Alliance of America, the Lovers of Fatherland Society, the Lithuanian Science Society, the newspapers Lietuva, Katalikas (Catholic) Vienybe (Unity), Saule (The Sun), and Zvaigzde (The Star), and all other societies of Chicago and of other cities will send delegates in order to make the convention more important. That will bring benefit to all of us.

Writers, teachers and other men of science, just let us know that you are coming; you need no other credentials.



Lietuva, March 23, 1906.

To avoid unnecessary expenses, the organizations can appoint their delegates from their local branches, the newspapers can appoint their local (Chicago) reporters.

If any society has no time to elect a delegate, the president or secretary of such a society can be sent.

The convention will be held on April the 8th, at 1 P. M., at the Northwestern University Settlement, Augusta and Noble streets, Chicago.

The names of the delegates, organizations, societies and newspapers, must be sent to the Zinycia secretary, M. Januskevicia, 137 Augusta St., Chicago, Ill., before the fourth day of April, so that a list of the delegates could be prepared.

J. Hertmanavicia, President
M. M. Januskevicia, Secretary.

Among the guests we are expecting to have many ladies and American visitors.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 8, Feb. 23, 1906.

THE FIRST CONVENTION OF THE ZINYCIA

The Lithuanian committee of the Zinycia (The Temple) announced four months ago its project to organize the Lithuanian colony in America. The Chicago Lithuanians accepted this idea favorably and organized four branches of Zinycia in Chicago. Now these four branches of Zinycia are calling a convention to make plans for further activity and to make by-laws for incorporation.

To this convention will be invited all the Lithuanian organizations, the newspapers and the persons who have taken part in national affairs.

The convention will be held on the 8, 9 and the 10 th day of April at the D. Semaika Hall, corner Union and Canalport Avenues. The program will be published later.



Lietuva, Feb. 23, 1906.

The Zinycia is a Lithuanian, scientific organization which is taking care of the present and the future existence of our nation.

The fortune, power and honor of every nation stand on a strong foundation, when the public workers of the nation understand their aims. Where there is no understanding, even of the greatest national movement, blind plans will not bring the desired results.

The Zinycia is inviting all intelligent Lithuanians, regardless of their views, to come to this convention, to share their opinions, to uphold the good, to eliminate the bad. Such a convention will bring much benefit to the fatherland and the nation.

Is it necessary to have such an organization, will it not harm the existing societies?



Lietuva, Feb. 23, 1906.

The oldest and the largest Lithuanian organization in America, the Lithuanian Alliance has over five thousand members, while in America there are over 400,000 Lithuanians. Some of them belong to the benefit societies, while many belong to no organization at all. This is clear: there never was an organization recognized by the public, that would answer the various needs of the Lithuanian colony.

Therefore, the Zinycia organization took the position of bringing all the Lithuanians into one national union, which movement is supported, not by individual persons, but by reason and the good will of the public.

The present existing Lithuanian organizations not only are going in various directions, but are spreading prejudice against each other. Such disorganization is against the intrinsic rights of the people and ought to be corrected.

Lietuva, Feb. 23, 1906.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Nature stands in harmony and centralization. Let us look to the water and land, to all living creatures. We shall see that everything is knit together by the unseen hand. The existence of one is due to the others and draws strength from the others.

The common man will understand much better when he looks at the rational beings - the people - who are separated into nations and kingdoms, establishing their own laws. Such a system brings fortune to some people and misery to others.

The time of the strong fist of the government is passed. We have seen in the Russo-Japanese war that largeness and multitude make the nation strong; that the strength is born of enlightenment, harmony, love of the fatherland and understanding of the national duties.



Lietuva, Feb. 23, 1906.

Through dissension and disorder our strong and worthy nation was lost. The source of the strength of our ancestors was the scientific national organization called the Zinycia.

Like the sun that gives vital power, the Zinycia enlivened and strengthened the spirit of all Lithuanians who for centuries knew how to defend and safeguard the liberty of their fatherland.

Our present movement, the effort to regain freedom and fortune, will bring the desired results only when we understand the Lithuanian spirit of this age, unite all our strength, and join ourselves to the national cause like one man. If there is no such organization, let us organize one without delay. The sooner we take action, the sooner we will receive the benefit. If in the ancient days the Zinycia bound



Lietuva, Feb. 23, 1906.

all the Lithuanians by ties of solidarity, let its name in the present bind us in one organization.

Do not question who brought up the name of Zinycia; this is a minor issue. Let us use this name because it binds us to our greatness in the past.

Let us not envy the honor, it is the reward of honorable activity. There is a lot of work to be done. There is enough for all of us, and there is plenty of honor, too. The ants and the bees deserve eternal honor for their work and organization. Let us work likewise, and we shall enhance the greatness and the honor of our nation.

J. J. Hertmanavicia
President of the Zinycia.



Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 49, Dec. 8, 1905.

FROM THE ZINYCIA

The Zinycia Society held its first massmeeting at the Azukas Hall on Sunday, Nov. 26, 1905. At this meeting the establishment of the Lithuanian colony in the United States was discussed. The chairman, in a long talk, showed the public the necessity and the benefit of such a colony. The same views were also expressed by the representatives of the western railroads.

For the discussion of the affair of establishing such a colony, it would be better to submit the plan to the Lithuanian Alliance of America during its next convention in Chicago. At this meeting the public will have the opportunity to express its desire and approval of the project.

No matter who establishes it, whether the Lithuanian Alliance of America or some other organization, the public agrees to support the plan.



Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 49, Dec. 8, 1905.

It was decided to organize this branch on a strong basis, and when the convention of the Lithuanian Alliance of America is held, to send the Zinycia's delegates to the convention for the final approval of the project.

The purpose of the Zinycia Society is to organize the people so that the people themselves will make the laws. At this meeting several new members joined the Zinycia Society.

The administration of the Zinycia Society is as follows:

J. J. Hertmanovicz, 137 Augusta St., President
Ignacas Doviatt, 423 W. 18th St., Vice President
Aleksandra Benderis, 519 Noble St., Financial Secretary
Mike Januskevicia, 140 Augusta St., Secretary
Niceforas Zylevicia, 1418 W. 21st Place, Treasurer.



. Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 49, Dec. 8, 1905.

The board of directors:

Bagdonas Januskevicia
Antanas Olszeviskis
Adomas Bucevicia
Alfonas Dziadulis
Stanislovas Milleris
Steponas Jezierskis



Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 44, Nov. 3, 1905.

REMARKS FROM THE LITHUANIAN COMMITTEE OF "ZINYCIA"

1. "Zinycia" (temple tabernacle) is the central committee of the Lithuanian Cooperative Association of America. The authoritative administration consists of five members, and the directory of seven.
 2. "Zinycia," as the Lithuanian Cooperative Association of America, takes in all of the American-Lithuanian affairs.
 3. The corporation, Lithuanian Cooperative Association of America, will be incorporated when the Central Committee have not less than one thousand members. When this number has joined "Zinycia," then a convention will be called at which the delegates shall make the by-laws, incorporate the society, elect reliable officials, print the shares and start selling them. Then the organization will be completely organized.
- The committee of "Zinycia" shall not sell the shares nor collect any money to cover expenses for propaganda in favor of the organization.

Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 44, Nov. 3, 1905.



All members shall pay in proportion to cover the current expense.

4. Zinycia, until this association is completely organized, shall propagate its purpose, advertise its ideas and, as this is a public association, ask the public to give its views on the project with criticisms and suggestions.

5. Whereas the Lithuanians are spread in small groups in various cities of the United States, they cannot attend the meetings of the central committee of "Zinycia." Hence, every Lithuanian colony should organize a branch of "Zinycia." The members of these branches shall have full right to come at the meetings of the central committee.

The administration will mail upon request all the necessary literature with instructions on how to organize branches of Zinycia in any Lithuanian colony.

6. All compatriots wanting to ask a question or wanting to have any information from the central committee, call or write the president,



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Mr. J. J. Hertmanovicz, 173 Augusta St., Chicago.

7. The meetings of the central committee of "Zinycia" are held on the second Thursday of the month, 8 P. M., at Northwestern University Settlement, Augusta and Noble Streets.

J. J. Hertmanovicz
President Central Committee of Zinycia.

We requests other newspapers to publish this item.

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IV

LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 41, Oct. 13, 1905.

FROM THE LITHUANIAN COMMITTEE ZINYCIA

(Zinycia, temple, tabernacle - is a word impossible to translate. It would be like a place in which to obtain knowledge.)

There are many roads which lead to the improvement of living conditions. One such road was selected by the group of Lithuanians who organized the Lithuanian committee of Zinycia. Its purpose is colonization.

To command Lithuanians to new action the committee of Zinycia has published its plan:

1. We see plainly that in all parts of the world the workers are wronged while the employers are rich and fortunate. Therefore, we must organize and establish our own industry and commerce and thus become employers and workers. By doing this we will have fortune, power, and honor.

But (how can we) bring industry and commerce? Well, let us look at



Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 41, Oct. 13, 1905.

the labor of the ants and we will understand everything and be able to bring forth. Like the ants we must take the job we know best. Therefore, this committee is willing to organize a huge Lithuanian industrial and commercial organization, and appeals to all Lithuanians who are willing to take active part, to send their names and addresses to the secretary of the Lithuanian Committee Zinycia.

2. On the second point, where and how to start such a job? The answer is in the Lithuanian colony. To establish a Lithuanian colony in America is much easier than for all the Lithuanians to find good jobs in the cities. There are lots of good land not inhabited by the people, yet it is possible to get such land almost for nothing. Ten thousand Lithuanians could very easily establish such a Lithuanian colony of industry and commerce. The committee desires that every member of this organization should have equal rights in the affairs of such a colony. Each member may not buy more than \$100 worth of stock, and if there were any money left, a bank should be established with it.



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3. The capital will be used to buy land, to establish factories, to buy all necessary machinery and all the implements for erecting the buildings, making roads, for raising domestic animals, and the payment of wages to the workers.

The larger the membership the stronger the organization will be and will become more and more powerful and famous. The \$100 given by each member for such an industrial colony will build our industry and commerce, so that we ourselves will be employers and employees. There will be no longer the necessity of standing like dupes at the gates of a factory waiting for a job. On our own land and in our own factories there will be enough work to do.

4. In America there are over 100,000 Lithuanians. By depositing \$100 each in the corporation's capital stock, we would have \$10,000,000. It would leave enough money to establish a Lithuanian colonization bank.

Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 41, Oct. 13, 1905.



Such a corporation would be the richest in the world because we would have not only the capital but our own workers, too. We poor people are powerful, only we need the brains of ants and bees to make us realize it.

5. With such a group of people and with such an amount of capital, we could go into the most vacant corner and make a living there. In this wise have the kingdoms of Europe been established. All those nations came from Asia, and settled in the vacant spaces, built cities, domains and villages. In the same way we could establish our colony in free, enlightened and rich America. The government is giving millions of acres free in the states of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, and in other states you can buy for \$1.25 and \$2.50 an acre. Who then is obstructing our way in getting these lands?

6. The land bought for \$2.50 per acre, cultivated and inhabited will go up to \$100 and more per acre, while in the cities the price would



Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 41, Oct. 13, 1905.

rise to \$1,000 for a lot. In the same way the American millionaires have come into existence. So, we the poor, obscure Lithuanians can become a rich people, too.

7. To establish a city is not so hard as many people think. On this land should be built various factories and farms, lumber mills, brick kilns and grain mills. It would be necessary to build stores, houses, churches and schools. All these would be our possessions. It would be necessary to meet the needs of the people. Clothing and building materials would be supplied through our own industries. Around the Lithuanian city would arise Lithuanian villages. The territory would become a small Lithuania. This colony would become the greatest weapon to free our fatherland in Europe. We must mention that for such new colonies the American government is giving help, by granting them free land for schools, known as the school land.



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\$1.25 per acre we could buy two million acres for the Lithuanian colony in America; land with forests, mines, lakes, rivers and natural resources.

Such a Lithuanian colony and its industry would attract the attention of the railroad companies, the commercial industrialists, etc., by seeing the Lithuanian industry and diligence.

In the Lithuanian schools after ten years our children would take courses in universities, engineering schools and other educational institutions.

10. How to establish this organization with such broad aims and purposes? The first foundation of this society for the establishment of Lithuanian industry and commerce is the committee of Zinycia, which will be the first branch of this organization. The purpose and the foundation of this organization is explained above. Every



Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 41, Oct. 13, 1905.

member will pay ten cents per month to cover the expenses of the committee of Zinycia. It will be necessary for every member to buy a \$100 share to form the organization's standing capital. But the shares will be sold when the organization is ready to take the proposed action.

For the time being we will have no laws of our own, the organization will be conducted by the majority vote of the members.

The committee will be composed of the president, vice-president, financial secretary, secretary and treasurer. The treasurer will be under bond.

A member of this organization must be a Lithuanian of moral standing and willing to take active part in this organization.

P. S. The sponsor of this organization was J. J. Hertmanovicz.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 20, May 19, 1905.

BUY FARMS AT THE LITHUANIAN COLONY VALYPIUS, RILEY COUNTY, MISSOURI.

Do not put your hard-earned dollars in the banks. The banks are unsafe, are closing, or dishonest bank officials will steal your money.

Land is the best investment for your money. Thieves will not rob you of it. Fire will not burn it. Water will not wash it away. Land always will supply you food and give you safety for the future.

If you wish to avoid strikes and unemployment, which are com on this year, settle on a farm where you will have enough food and your future well-being is guaranteed.

We have thousands of acres of good and productive soil for industrious Lithuanian farmers, workers and tradesmen. If you wish to live on farms where the climate is healthy and agreeable, where the winters



Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 20, May 19, 1905.

are short and mild, while summer is long and the climate medium; where the dark gray clay land has a sufficient supply of water to raise crops and hay; where vegetables grow fast and bring good prices; where the water is clean and healthy; where there is lumber in abundance, therefore cheap for building houses; where the railroads are going through, assuring the transportation for farm products; where the farmers, on account of light winters, can work on the farms through the winter months; if you want all these advantages go to the Lithuanian colony Valynius. In the northern or eastern part of this country the farmers cannot make such profitable living as they can make here. Quit the dangerous factories and the deceitful mines and establish yourself and your family on a farm. Own your roof and farm.

Do not wait too long. Buy now that the land is cheap and you can choose better land. Our land is just 6-hour ride from a large city, St. Louis, Mo. Four miles from the town of Doniphan and eight miles from Poplar Bluff.



Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 20, May 19, 1905.

We are selling choice land from eight to twelve dollars an acre, on easy payments. All the documents for the buyer are made free. We refund the railroad expenses to the buyers of farms.

We have excursions to our farms every first and third Tuesday of each month. The railroad tickets are cheap. Convince yourself by seeing the farms as others have done before they bought. For further information and for maps, write to the Lithuanian Colonization Company, Charles Peters, General Agent, or A. Lychinski, Manager, 217-220 Manhattan Bldg., 315 Dearborn St., Chicago. Mr. Vaicaitis is the Lithuanian representative.

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Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 45, November 6, 1903

THE CHICAGO LITHUANIANS ARE ORGANIZING A
LARGE STORE.



Recently there was incorporated a Lithuanian organization under the name of "Bridgeport Clothing Company", with a capital of \$10,000. The purpose of this organization is to buy a lot on which to erect a building, and to establish a department store, the main portion of which will be used for clothing. Of this company or society any Lithuanian, man, woman or child may become a member by buying one or several shares. The price per share is \$50.00.

This money will be deposited in the bank, and when all the shares are sold the company will begin business at once. There are only 200 shares. The company believes that these shares will be sold in a short time and that the business will begin soon. The office of the company is at the Lietuva office.

If the people of other nationalities have organizations, have established large stores and are realizing gigantic profits, why then cannot the Lithuanians do the same? We hope this first Chicago Lithuanian Company will succeed in

Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 45, November 6, 1903

its aims; will make the start and will induce the Lithuanians of other cities to go into business.

Those who wish to buy the shares may come to the office of Lietuva.



Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 25, June 22, 1900.

WPA (LL) PROJ 302/5

NEWS FROM WESTVILLE, ILL.

Our Lithuanian newspapers, especially Lietuva, are urging the Lithuanian people to organize cooperative societies. As it was announced in Lietuva, last week a Lithuanian cooperative society was organized. A meeting was held, and at this meeting 50 shares were sold. The priest and businessmen are against this cooperative society. They are telling us that the money will be lost in this society, etc. Our little priest, last Sunday during a sermon, denounced our cooperative society, which proves the ignorance of the priest. He cannot distinguish between religion and public work. To such denunciations by the priest the people are giving no heed.

Our parishioners made arrangements so that the committee could collect money in the church; the money collected to be given to the parish treasurer instead of to the priest. The priest announced that during mass there should be no collections any more. The committee did not make collections. Everybody was surprised in the church when the priest himself, during mass, started a collection. Some of the parishioners kicked the priest's scoop, and the money was spilled on the floor. The priest

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 25, June 22, 1900.

WPA (CL) PRO. 1002

sued the man, but the poor little priest lost his case in court.

The Cooperative Society

Sanarys and Sakalas.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 24, June 15, 1900.

THE LITHUANIAN COOPERATIVE SOCIETY OF WESTVILLE, ILL.

As announced in the papers Vienybe and Lietuva, a Lithuanian company was organized. In the first part of May it obtained from the State of Illinois permission to sell stock, and we are pushing our work forward. The price per share is \$10 so that every Lithuanian can afford to buy.

The aim of this cooperative society is to buy a lot, build a building, and open a meat market and grocery, clothes, and other merchandise store.

Therefore, brothers understanding the benefit of a cooperative society should support us by buying the shares. Everyone, men and women, can buy shares and become stockholders in the company. We are inviting all the Lithuanians from this town and from surrounding ones to join this cooperative society. Why should the Lithuanians buy and spend their money at strangers' stores when they can buy at their own and reap the profit for themselves?

W. S. Kreiwenas.



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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 21, May 25, 1900.

THE LITHUANIAN COOPERATIVE SOCIETY

In Springfield there was incorporated the Lithuanian Cooperative Society of Westville, Illinois. The capital of the society is \$2,000.

The incorporators of this society are: Kreiwenas, Mat. Derwinis and Joseph Urbas.

Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 3, Jan. 21, 1898

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE NECESSITY OF COOPERATIVE ESTABLISHMENTS

We are complaining about the hard times, but we do not try hard to improve our condition. We can improve our condition by establishing co-operative societies to be organized in every city where Lithuanians live. They can open their own stores and buy from their own establishments. Even Prof. R. T. Ely says that trusts and even monopolies cannot exist where the people have their cooperative stores.

Brother Lithuanians, American workingmen! Why are you passing your youth in evanescent pleasure? Why are you wasting your time? Don't you know that time is money? Success and better times are under your feet if you knew how to use them. The gold and silver can be brought to us by our united strength from the established stores and factories. We must admit that up to the present time we were guilty ourselves, not only to our fellow-men but to our nation and our Fatherland. Let us work together for mutual and national benefit. By organizing and joining the cooperative societies, you will help not only yourself but all Lithuanians. There is no statute that would prohibit us from doing that. Let us get rid of our

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Lietuva, Jan. 21, 1898

WPA (ILL) PROJ 30275

greediness and organize materialistic and scientific locals. Such a cooperation could establish schools and get reliable teachers to spread the needed literature for the enlightenment of our people.

In such a cooperative society the culture ought to go hand in hand with the materialistic uplifting of our people. When these pillars get strength, they will bring great benefit to our Fatherland. Then the Lithuanians will respect Lithuania as other nationalities are respecting their fatherland. Let us unite and work for the benefit of our own brothers.

Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 20, May 20, 1898

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

CAN WE ORGANIZE A LITHUANIARY ARMY?

We see a desire shown in the newspapers by other nations in this country to organize an army to help the United States in the present Spanish-American War.

Can we Lithuanians organize a separate army? Where are the leaders of our army? We think that in America, among Lithuanians, there are no higher army officers than a sergeant. A sergeant has no education nor the qualifications for an efficient officer. Some times, officers, by their own foresight, need to make an attack on the enemy but a sergeant cannot do that as he is not prepared for it. A sergeant only knows how to instruct in drilling, but not how to attack or repulse the enemy.

The army leaders require that the officer must know something about strategy. To lead a separate army on the war front requires tactics not to be found among Lithuanians in America.

I. ATTITUDES

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LITHUANIAN

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Juanimas, Dec. 23, 1937

AS OTHERS SEE US

p.1... In 1800, F. Heisburg wrote: Lithuanians are noted for their affability and loveliness; they are compassionate to suffering and hospitable to foreigners. Crime among them is extremely rare. Women and girls of Lithuanian stock deserve the highest praise for constant love of purity and the best evidence of their lofty moral standard is evidenced by the fact that the Lithuanian vocabulary has no word to signify "divorce" and that in the translation of the Bible a periphrase is required to render into Lithuanian the sixth commandment.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 12, 1926.

REFULSE ATTACKS ON ALIENS

(Editorial)

The question of narrowing the rights of aliens in this country appears to be the most important issue in Washington. A bill on that question has been introduced in Congress.

The proponent of this bill is Congressman Oswald from Louisiana. It is said that the public declaration of President Coolidge concerning the restriction of the rights of aliens, and the unceasing agitation of the Secretary of Labor Davis against aliens, has inspired and encouraged Congressman Oswald to introduce such a bill. According to it all aliens will be compelled to register and be photographed. They will be required to carry a passport at all times. At any time and at any place they may be required to show their passports on demand.

PROJECT

Vilnis, Jan. 19, 1926.

Anyone found without his passport will be punished.

The purpose of this proposed passport system, as it was in Czarist Russia, is to afford a means for persecuting and terrorizing our foreign-born workers, to make them powerless to resist exploitation, and to make it impossible for them to get organized. Most of the workers in the basic American industries and railroads are foreign-born. For that reason if all their rights are taken away then it will be possible to persecute them severely during a strike, and even force them to become strikebreakers. Under such conditions it will be very difficult or even impossible to win a strike. The reason why the capitalists are threatening to divide the foreign-born and American-born workers is to disrupt their unity, destroy their unions and organizations, and make them their slaves, because then the workers will be unable to resist even the most brutal exploitation.

Vilnis, Jan. 19, 1926.

We must protest strongly against this brazen attempt to shackle the foreign-born workers and cripple the entire working class movement. Every organization of naturalized Americans and aliens must call all factions to conferences and arrange to hold big protest mass meetings. In a crisis such as this, it is possible to marshal the forces of all factions into a united front, because it is very evident that all are equally endangered.

Lithuanians should also get busy and do their part in this crisis. We have hundreds of organizations. They must not be silent. In every city and town they must call a conference of all factions for a united front, and arrange to hold protest mass meetings. If no one raises a voice against such brazen measures of the reactionaries, then the latter will succeed in carrying out their Czarist plans.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 26, 1918.

ARE LITHUANIANS "UNDESIRABLES"?

(Editorial)

Various persons have pointed out to us that the reputation of Lithuanians has been soiled in this country, thanks to the propaganda of many insolent creatures. In various places, Lithuanians are treated with unmistakable unfriendliness, or at least coolness, by Americans.

When they attempt to present their problems to the big American newspapers, Lithuanians find it almost impossible to have interviews with the editors. In some places, we have learned, Lithuanians have been accused of being "slackers" and on that account, it has been said, they cannot expect the sympathy and support of this country. Our newspapers have a most difficult time in obtaining release from the English-translation ruling, even though some of the German-language newspapers have been granted such releases.

Many complaints are heard from Lithuanian workers who claim that they are refused



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Apr. 26, 1918.

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work or laid off from their jobs for no apparent reason.

All of this proves that the Lithuanians are not trusted and are on a sort of parole. This situation has been noticed by people who should know how the Americans regard the Lithuanians. According to these people, the Lithuanians are beginning to be looked upon as "undesirables" in America. They are accused of being syndicalists and members of the I. W. W. and therefore "undesirable". So we should not be surprised if our efforts do not win widespread support.

Those who know the Lithuanians better know that this opinion is wrong. They know that the majority of Lithuanians are good, orderly citizens but that we have among us a bunch of cry-babies who do much harm to our reputation. Bad is always more noticeable than good.

Upon reflection we must admit that the above-mentioned observations are true. The presence of various groups of Lithuanian Bolshevik, the frequent "brave", crazy speechmaking of our cry-babies, and the shameless slandering of our



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 26, 1918.

Lithuanian factions as "reactionaries" and "German hirelings" (as the Lithuanian-American Workers' Council has called other factions)--all of these things, added to the fact that the I. W. W. and the Bolsheviks support the People's Council, are only a part of the crazy conduct which has defiled the good reputation of the Lithuanians in America.

What the consequences will be, we cannot predict. But it is clear that Lithuanian-Americans cannot stand idly by while a little group of insolent adventurers injure the reputation and interests of the Lithuanians.

We know very well that, with the exception of that small group of restless people, ninety-nine percent of the Lithuanians here are among the most peaceful and most faithful citizens of this country. They perform their duties to this country honestly and devotedly.

At this time, when America is becoming more and more involved in the war, the



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 26, 1918.



Government and the people of this land cannot tolerate any illegal conduct, even if it is cloaked in innocence. There cannot be a middle or neutral position; you are either a loyal American or a traitor. It is no wonder, then, that the immigrants of various nationalities are now being watched so carefully.

Will the Lithuanians allow themselves to be marked with the stamp of unfaithfulness? Now is the time to act. It is the time for the Lithuanians to become better organized. By common action, we should convince the people and the Government of this country that the Lithuanians are not the kind of people others are led to believe they are by the actions of a small group. Cry-babies, trouble-makers, and adventurers are to be found among any national group and, unfortunately, we have them among us.

The purchase of Liberty bonds through the Lithuanian Branches is one way the Lithuanians have at present of washing off the undeserved stain of unfaithfulness.

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Lietuva, Apr. 26, 1918.

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Be loyal! Buy Liberty bonds! Do everything you can to help the country which gave you refuge!



Lietuva, Oct. 19, 1917.

THE POLISH PARADE AND LITHUANIANS

by

A Member of the Lovers of the Fatherland Society

A big Polish parade took place last Sunday in the Town of Lake district of Chicago both to commemorate the one-hundredth anniversary of the death of Thaddeus Kosciuszko and to send off five hundred Polish volunteers to the Polish Army in France. The most unusual thing about the parade is that several Lithuanians took part in it. For example, A. Zemaitis, owner of a printing shop, who is a real Lithuanian, participated in the parade as one of the leaders.

We do not envy the Poles; let them work for the interests of their nationality as much as they please. But it is not only a shame but really a sin for Lithuanians to place themselves voluntarily under the yoke of the Poles. Lithuanians, is it not enough that our people have been tortured and oppressed by the Poles for five hundred years? Why should we continue to be their slaves?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

Lietuva, Oct. 19, 1917.

I am particularly annoyed by Mr. Zemaitis' participation in the parade because he is now the printer of the publications of the Lovers of the Fatherland Society. Do the central officers of the Lovers of the Fatherland Society know about the political sympathies of Mr. Zemaitis? Undoubtedly, when the officers gave printing jobs to Mr. Zemaitis they believed that they were dealing with and supporting a Lithuanian. But if Mr. Zemaitis is a supporter of the Union of Lublin [the ill-fated union between Poland and Lithuania effected in the sixteenth century], then we should know about it.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 29, 1917.

POLES, LITHUANIANS, AND "SLACKERS"

(Editorial)

Newspapers report that in the recent war registration not even one Pole claimed any kind of exemption from army service. "Not one Pole claimed an exemption," the English-language press reports. It is said that the Poles received a word of thanks from Washington, D. C. for such loyalty to this country. They are determined to fight for the liberty of this country and their fatherland.

Among Lithuanian-Americans there are some, though not many, "slackers"; not all Lithuanian-Americans view the war with the same degree of enthusiasm. It is interesting to know the reasons for this Lithuanian-American attitude. There are several. The Poles are more warlike and temperamental than Lithuanians who are more calm and less temperamental; however, once they decide to do something they are more stubborn and have much more endurance than the Poles.

The memory of historical traditions, independence, the army, the flag, national

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Lietuva, June 29, 1917.

liberty, and the kings of Poland are still fresh in the minds of the Poles, but among the Lithuanians the memory of the glorious historical traditions of Lithuania is five hundred years away. The Lithuanians, generally speaking, are still either feudal slaves or members of the first generation of feudal slaves. As a result, this new generation knows little of the national liberty of historical Lithuania and has not yet fully tasted new liberty. During the past five hundred years the Lithuanian has fought and shed his blood not only for his own but also for foreign interests: Polish, Russian, and German. For that reason a feeling has been inculcated in the Lithuanian, generation after generation, that he can fight only when forced to do so by foreigners and not through his own free will. Such slogans, "He who does not know how to defend liberty loses it" or "He who does not want to fight for liberty does not deserve liberty," are foreign and unfamiliar to most Lithuanians. That is not at all surprising!

The Lithuanians did not know or taste liberty for centuries, and that had to leave some mark upon the soul and character of the entire nation. To most

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 29, 1917.

Lithuanian-Americans the army, army service, and the war appear to be the same as the army and wars of old Russia. In new Russia, where monarchism has recently been overthrown, a new ray of hope for the freedom of Lithuania has begun to radiate; as a result, the Lithuanian people have assumed a new and an entirely different attitude. A strong voice has been raised by Lithuanian war refugees in all corners of Russia, calling for the formation of Lithuanian legions, which would later become the nucleus of a Lithuanian army when Lithuania regains her freedom.

The second cause which has bred a certain number of "slackers" among Lithuanians is the half-open agitation that was waged by orators and certain newspapers. In a cultured country any person can criticize and oppose a proposed law until it is definitely adopted or rejected by the government. However, when the measure becomes a law then it must be obeyed without opposition. Some of our people, who do not understand a highly developed democracy, even attempt to oppose a definitely enacted law. Those who do that, and those who urge others to do so, are not friends but are the enemies of progress and order, because

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 29, 1917.

they are planting the seed of anarchy among the people. We must beware of such people and fight against them, because they are promoting disorder among the masses. Not all of the people can be masters at one time; we must abide by the decisions of the majority.

Finally, there is another cause deserving attention, which has bred more than one "slacker" among Lithuanian-Americans. We recently came across the following statement in one of our Lithuanian-American newspapers: "It is a good thing for Poles to join the American army and fight. The Washington Government has recognized and announced more than once that America is waging war for its own and for Poland's liberty. But, did the Washington Government ever clearly state that Lithuania, also, must be freed after the war? It is true that the Government did state that it is fighting for the freedom of all oppressed nations, but so far Lithuania has not been mentioned specifically. Therefore, are we Lithuanians going to fight again in order that Lithuania shall be placed under the domination of Poland?" These words are very significant and deserve our attention. It is the duty of our leaders to bring this matter to the

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Lietuva, June 29, 1917.

attention of the Washington Government, for this fact is cooling off the enthusiasm of a certain number of Lithuanian-Americans for the participation in war service and the purchasing of Liberty bonds.

Generally speaking, Lithuanian-Americans are fulfilling their duties and obligations toward this country as much as the immigrants of any of the other nationalities. A Lithuanian does not brag or advertise as much as a Pole, but rather fulfills his duty quietly, feeling that it is not proper to brag about such matters.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 31, 1915.

GREETING THE NEW YEAR

(Editorial)

We are now about to push the old year aside and greet a new but unknown year. We are not sorry to see the old year of 1915 go by, because from nearly all angles that year was not good to the Lithuanian people. Across the ocean, Lithuania, our fatherland, is beset with the greatest misfortune in his history; the land of our fathers is being used as a battlefield of the European war.

Here, in America, the old year has placed upon Lithuanian-Americans a stigma that will be very hard to remove. The former unity of the Lithuanian-Americans has been seriously impaired; endless quarrels and disputes now prevail among our people. It is true, however, that during the past year Lithuanian-Americans have accomplished some good: We raised a fairly large sum of money for the relief of our war-stricken brothers and sisters in Lithuania; we have



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Lietuva, Dec. 31, 1915.

taken steps to aid our fatherland in regaining his political freedom; and we made several attempts to improve our status here in America. However, all these lofty deeds were swamped by a sea of disunity and partisan hatreds that flooded our people in America.

We hope that all quarrels and disputes among our people will vanish with the old year and never return again! We are not a bit sorry for the old year. We are pleased with the opportunity to accompany the old year to the graveyard. We hope that the new year will be a better and happier year for Lithuanians in Europe and America, and for all mankind.



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Lietuva, Nov. 5, 1915.

RUPERT BROCKE'S PLAY IS GROSS SLANDER AGAINST LITHUANIA

(Editorial)

A play entitled "Lithuania" and written by one Rupert Brooke (an Englishman who is said to have been killed in the war in the Dardanelles) was recently staged in the so-called "Little Theater" in the Chicago Fine Arts Building. An announcement about the play appeared in the October 15 issue of the Lietuva. However, we have learned that the play is nothing else but a gross slander against Lithuania. The play depicts the characters of the most highly depraved degenerates, who are completely sunken in a life of drunkenness and immorality. It is very apparent that the author of that play never was in Lithuania and is not acquainted in any way whatsoever with real life in Lithuania. With the same degree of honesty or dishonesty the author could have entitled his play "Russia," "Germany," "England," "America," "Hell," or any other name. Only the author himself knows why he named his play "Lithuania."



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Lietuva, Nov. 5, 1915.

Everyone who is well acquainted with the Lithuanians can easily see that the play is the greatest nonsense that anyone can invent to blacken the reputation of the Lithuanian people. However, dramatic critics, whose comments on the play appeared in the local English-language press, appear to believe that the drama is an accurate portrayal of life in Lithuania. Chicago Lithuanians should have made a vigorous protest against such a defamation of Lithuania immediately after the initial performance of the play.

The editors of the Lietuva have been informed that a letter of protest against the play was sent to the Chicago Daily Tribune. However, like all other articles that have been submitted about Lithuania and Lithuanians to the Tribune, that letter was never published.

A letter entitled "In Lithuania" protesting against Mr. Brooke's play appeared in the October 28 issue of the Chicago Daily News. It was written and submitted by Miss St. Ciurlionis, a member of the recently organized



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Lietuva, Nov. 5, 1915.

Gabia Sorosis (Gabia Sorority). The letter is intelligently written and is a good refutation of Mr. Brooke's play.



Lietuva, June 11, 1915.

GULLIBLE LITHUANIANS

(Editorial)

We have often heard the statement that "anyone with a good throat and good eyes can make an easy living among Lithuanian-Americans". This assertion is rather harsh, but its accuracy can hardly be questioned. Many of our people are so gullible that a clever but irreverent person who takes advantage of this situation can make an easy living, and may even become wealthy.

No doubt, we all have heard of the Chicago Lithuanian who sold "magic carpets" to people of his own nationality, with which they could cross the ocean on foot; who made a good profit selling "magic caps" that were supposed to make the wearer invisible; and who defrauded many Lithuanians by selling "money-making machines" to them. Such a fraud could not even get started among people of other nationalities. However, he is making a good living among our people by taking hard-earned dollars from gullible Lithuanians.

Lietuva, June 11, 1915.

Among what other national groups can a person who cannot write be an editor? Where else can a person who only intends to study medicine issue a medical journal? Where else can such a publication as the Sake (The Prong) exist? We have been unable to learn whether or not such things are possible among people of other nationalities, but they are not only possible but are actually happening among Lithuanian-Americans.

Lately, a new evil "star" has begun to shine upon our people in the person of a certain "Reverend" M. X. Mockus. He is traveling among the Chicago Lithuanian colonies, and is delivering "sermons" based on the Bible. All he lacks is a "St. Peter's Cathedral". [Translator's note: That is, he has no church or parish.] He seems to have won some favor among the Socialists, because his activities are often reported in their press.

Who is this person who has only recently come before the public? In the twentieth number of the Amerikos Lietuvis (The Lithuanian-American), a certain Juzes Vaikas

Lietuva, June 11, 1915.

[a pen name meaning "son of Josie"] gives some very interesting information about the life of Mockus.

He was born in Ramanava county, state of Suvalkai, Lithuania, and emigrated to America in his youth. He first settled in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania, where he found employment, and for a time was a medicine salesman for a "pain expeller" company. Later he moved to Detroit, where he engaged in the sale of all kinds of "magic tricks"; he advertised and sold all kinds of nonexistent "world secrets", and even engaged in the sale of "devils."

Juzes Vaikas relates the following interesting incidents: "One time a stylishly dressed Lithuanian came from Buffalo, New York to see Mockus in Detroit. Mockus asked him, 'What do you wish?' The immigrant answered: 'I heard that you are selling devils, and I would like to buy one.' After a short silence, Mockus said: 'You are too late, brother. I have already sold out all the American devils I had. However, I have ordered a trainload of devils from Germany; it will take at least two months before they arrive in the United States. But if you wish

Lietuva, June 11, 1915.

to wait that long, you can leave a deposit, go home, and when the devils arrive I will send you one.' The fool left twenty-five dollars as a deposit, and went back home to wait for the devil.

"Another time, a man stole nine dollars from his wife, and came from Pittsburgh on a freight train to purchase some devils."

When the business of selling devils suffered a relapse, Mr. Mockus began to conduct various lectures and discussions. In that manner he eventually developed into the "free-thinking," Reverend M. X. Mockus. If the story about Mockus in the Amerikos Lietuvis is true, it is certainly not surprising. The existence of all kinds of "priests" among Lithuanian-Americans is nothing new. But how can one explain the conduct of the Socialist newspapers which are publicizing Mockus' activities?

[Translator's note: Reverend Mockus died in the Oak Forest Home for the Aged, Chicago, in the latter part of 1939; his death received wide publicity in the Lithuanian-American press.]

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Lithuania, Jan. 22, 1919.

THE LITHUANIAN DAILY NAUJIENTOS

(Editorial)

The Lithuanian daily Naujienos (News) writes about the fact that the Lithuanian nationalist press has ceased to publish articles dealing with the various disputes among our people, especially about Socialism, in order to devote more space to articles dealing with the raising of money for the relief of Lithuanian war refugees and for the Lithuanian autonomy fund. For that reason the Naujienos is rattled; now the Naujienos will not have anybody to quarrel with. The Naujienos interprets this step by the nationalist press as a sign that the nationalists have recognized that their arguments with the Socialists were erroneous. With this point in mind, the Naujienos invites the nationalists to form a united front with the Socialists.

The article on this subject in the Naujienos appears to be purposely written in such a manner as to irritate the nationalists, with the aim to revive the disputes and quarrels between the two factions.

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Lietuva, Jan. 29, 1915.

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I E The Naujienos loves to call others wreckers and quarrel inciters.

 However, the Naujienos is really the greatest trouble-maker. When others put aside disputes and quarrels in order to devote their time and energy to a useful purpose, then the Naujienos makes another challenge to quarrel by throwing a "glove."

The nationalists did not come to any realization that their arguments with the Socialists are erroneous. They merely came to the conclusion that it is a waste of valuable time and energy to quarrel with other factions through our newspapers.

The nationalists believe now more than ever that they did not make a mistake by refusing to form a common front with the Socialists. It is now very clear that if a united front had been made between these factions, it would have led to unpleasant misunderstandings. That this would really happen is proven by Mr. Kapsukas, popular Lithuanian Socialist. The Vienybe Lietuvninku (Unity of Lithuanians) makes the following comment

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Lietuva, Jan. 29, 1915.

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I E about Mr. Kapsukas' proposal to secretly send war relief funds to
"known and unattached individuals":

"The proposal by the Socialists to send war relief funds to 'unattached individuals' who are known to them is sheer nonsense. Let us not send any money to persons who are 'known' to the Socialists but unknown to the Lithuanian public! We demand that Lithuania be assisted openly through committees, and not through unattached individuals. Who knows those unattached individuals? They are known only to one or two members of our Socialist faction. And who can vouch for the honesty of an individual who is so little known? Only the individual himself..."

The above comment is probably sharp, but it is honest in principle and irrefutable. However, the Naujienos might wish to refute it. It offers a good opportunity for a quarrel. It would be a shame if the Naujienos does not take advantage of it.

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Lietuva, July 24, 1914.

ILLITERATES IN AMERICA

Though the enemies of the immigrants cry that Europe is sending hosts of illiterates to America and demand that such persons be denied admittance, America itself is not without illiterates. It is true that from certain Eastern countries where economic conditions are unfavorable to enlightenment, a great number of illiterates arrive in America. However, there is less illiteracy among the children of the immigrants than among the children of the Americans. It is revealed by the statistics collected in the recent census of America, that illiteracy among the children of the real Americans is 3.7 per cent; among the American-born children of the immigrants it is only 1.1 per cent. This shows that the immigrants like to enlighten their children and strive to do this more than the real Americans. If there are many illiterates among the arrivals, especially from the eastern countries, it is only because, through no fault of the immigrants, circumstances in those countries hinder enlightenment. Finding themselves in different surroundings,



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Lietuva, July 24, 1914.

the immigrants strive to enlighten themselves and their children. They are more concerned with this than the real Americans.



Naujienos, June 3, 1914.

WPA (ILL) PRO. 304/5

EXPANDING HIS NATION

A census-taker came to a Lithuanian saloon keeper, P. Katkeviciu, who has a business at 3310 Mospratt St., in Bridgeport, and asked him what his nationality was. Mr. P. Katkeviciu told the census-taker that he is Lithuanian. The census-taker told him that there is no such nationality. Mr. P. Katkeviciu argued with this census-taker for an hour and failed to convince him that he is Lithuanian. In spite of Mr. Katkeviciu's protest, the census-taker, who was a Pole, entered him in the census records as a Pole and not as a Lithuanian.

The Poles are Polanizing Lithuanians not only in Europe, but in the United States as well. The Poles are making every effort to increase their population by Polanizing Lithuanians and other nationalities. This census-taker was a Polish patrick and politician who wanted to make a name for himself in Chicago politics. Poles, even in Chicago, want to show their strength by misinforming the American people about their voting power. The Poles are always bluffing the American people by spreading false propaganda, writing in their newspapers that there is no such nation as Lithuania, that Lithuania is the name of a Polish province.

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Naujienos, June 3, 1914.

WPA 6116 1914-1915

We cannot expect much from the Poles, because they have no honor and no character.

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Lietuva, Oct. 24, 1913.

THE LITHUANIANS OF ENGLEWOOD, ILLINOIS
by
M. Panemunelis



In this district of Chicago there are many Lithuanians. It is impossible to say how many but I think no mistake will be made when I say that there are approximately one hundred and fifty families and twice that many single persons. Yes, there is a large number of Lithuanians here, but no cultural activity among them. Maybe this is a fault of this district, because the Lithuanians here do not live in one place but, instead, widely scattered among Americans and Irish people.

The other cause for this lack of activity here is the lack of enlightenment--to tell the truth, the darkness--which exists among Lithuanians. Very seldom can one find among them a newspaper, an educational book, or even a prayer book. Therefore, it was nothing to be amazed at to find here only one society, the Lithuanian Alliance of America, Branch 251,

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even this with only twenty members and not much life in it. Many people were unwilling to join this society; they said that this was an organization of infidels! But this charge of heresy was not the real reason. The whole secret here is that at the corner of 61st and State Streets, a Jew operates a "Lithuanian Hostelry" where the people can very easily spend their hard-earned money. As a natural result, therefore, whenever the opportunity comes, they have a chance to scratch someone's ears, or to investigate the strength of someone's head bone [Editor's note: i.e., to fight]. In such circumstances, it is impossible for a man to have even the few cents necessary to buy a newspaper or to have the time to join a society. Four months ago, however, there was organized the "Light Singing and Theatrical Society." Already, about sixty members have joined this society. The initiation fee is twenty cents, and the same amount is charged for monthly dues. Also, during sickness (as this is a mutual benefit society), the member receives five dollars a week. This society is young, and what it will accomplish in the future is

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very difficult to predict. On October 5, [sic] it will give its dance in the rear hall of a saloon in Town of Lake. They got the hall free. Later, they decided to hold their dance in Englewood but two members, as I have heard it, still wanted to have the dance in Town of Lake, and have already ordered printed leaflets announcing that the dance will be held there. Evidently there are people who do not yet understand the value of majority rule and of unity within a society. Another reprehensible fact is that they have selected several young girls to serve beer at the tables, their point being that drunkards will buy more beer from a beautiful girl and the society will thereby make more money.

Lietuva, Oct. 17, 1913.

THE PROFUSION OF OUR SOCIETIES

(Editorial)

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If we look at the life of Lithuanians of America we see at once a very pleasant characteristic. When we examine a larger Lithuanian colony, our eyes will be attracted first to the large number of societies. Indeed, this is a striking and important characteristic. This large number of our societies should mean growth and strength to our public life, but if we look closer into this matter, our attitude toward this problem will change abruptly. We will find that the profusion of our societies adds no importance to our public life.

Let us see! In every Lithuanian colony every time that we are confronted with Lithuanian societies, their aims and purposes are the same. The only difference between them is that they have the names of different saints, or that they hold their meetings at different saloon halls. What benefit are we getting from such multiplicity?

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Another thing, we are weak in intellectual leadership. We have very few good leaders. If it is difficult for us to accomplish something good by acting together, what can we accomplish when we are disunited? Why is this division into many branches necessary amongst us? Well, we might find some arguments to justify the existence of the various societies. We can say that every society has its own customs and practices, and thus every person may choose one to his own taste and inclination. But such an argument does not outweigh the disaster brought on by intellectual disunity.

Finally, even if such a separationist idea exists among us as an innate trait, if we cannot individually exist without it, should it not be possible for the majority of our societies whose aims and principles are identical to develop centralization among them? If this is impossible among all the Lithuanian colonies in America, should it not be possible to develop centralization in the larger Lithuanian colonies? Let us consider the Chicago Lithuanian colonies. It is said that there are from 150 to 200

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Lithuanian societies, clubs, etc., here. Yet, where they are, what they are doing, no one knows. If you ever want to do something of importance, you will be able to find the addresses of only a few societies. If it could be possible to locate all such societies through some centralized office, we could accomplish much.

Incidentally, there has been organized in Chicago the Lithuanian Societies Association, but for the lack of activity or some other cause, this organization is far from successful. If it were active, it would produce huge benefits. The same situation exists in other Lithuanian colonies, in Brooklyn, New York City and its vicinity, Pittsburgh and its suburbs; the Pennsylvania hard coal district, where many Lithuanians are living; the New England Lithuanian colonies, etc. Every district could organize its own center.

Of course, it would be much better if the number of our societies could be decreased. A smaller group of societies could grow in strength, not only in membership, but financially, too. Such societies would be much stronger and could accomplish a lot of good for our own benefit.

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Lietuva, Sept. 5, 1913.

HOW OUGHT WE TO REGARD THE REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE NATIONAL MUSEUM?

(Editorial)

The Lithuanian nation, like every other nation, has its public divided into groups with different viewpoints or parties. Every national problem that came up was discussed and decided by these groups, according to their point of view. There are many problems which have been approved by one or another of these groups. There are problems which are supported not by all, but by several groups. Are there no problems that not several groups, but all the groups together would feel they could support? Speaking on this matter, I have in mind a question that concerns all of us; what attitude ought we to take towards the National Museum of Lithuania? Well at the beginning, all of our groups, together, regardless of their views, recognized the necessity of supporting the proposal



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for our National Museum. But in a short time--it is very strange from our point of view--we witnessed a sudden change of attitude towards this matter. From the start, it was recognized by nearly everybody that this project should be supported. But now, certain groups are obstructing it in every way that they can.

What is the reason for this curious manifestation? The main argument they have is that they do not agree with their (Dr. Basanavicius and M. Ycas) views. Upon serious consideration, this argument has no grounds; it ought to be set aside without any explanation. Our public life has become so degenerate, has reached such a point, that in discussing this matter, we must use earnest arguments in order to prove their mistakes.

The weakest point of their argument is that they do not know what the Lithuanian Science Society is, nor the persons who are representing this



Lietuva, Sept. 5, 1913.

society. The Lithuanian Science Society is nonpartisan. It does not belong to any political party, nor to any partisan group of any kind. It is a cultural society, [whose aim is] to spread culture among Lithuanians. Every conscientious Lithuanian belongs to one or another group. Therefore, every Lithuanian can belong to the Lithuanian Science Society. In joining the Lithuanian Science Society, every Lithuanian leaves behind him all of his political aspirations. In this society everyone feels that he is a Lithuanian only, his duty is to spread or support culture. In this society there is no clerical, no socialist, no nationalist, no anarchist. They are only Lithuanians--members of the society. Thus they are, and so we look at them. The society's officials are among the most illustrious Lithuanians. They do not belong to any party..... Those persons are elected who support and care for the society's benefit only.

This is the point upon which some of the Lithuanian groups are making their mistake. They claim that a member of this society can be of any

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color. When an elected official of this society wants to act as a partisan, it is against the principles of the society, and all the members of this society oppose him. This is a violation of one of the fundamental principles of the Lithuanian Science Society--it is nonpartisan.

What, then, would become of this society if, as some people suggest, it became a partisan group? Suppose they would elect as officials, clericals, progressive nationalists, socialists--then the trouble would start at once, because each one of them would work for his group. Other officials of this society would object to the socialists' point of view, and vice versa. Then, we could not progress even a needle's point. As the Russian saying goes, "it is impossible to see the woods for the trees (sic)."

If we want to co-operate, and if we are willing to be of service to our nation--we can accomplish this through the Lithuanian Science Society

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of Vilnus. We must understand clearly the fundamental co-operative principle of this society; then we will reap the benefit. We talk about patience and broad-mindedness. This is the place where we can express our tolerance and show our conscientiousness to the public. I doubt whether another such opportunity would come in a lifetime. I am emphasizing these words /for the benefit/ of those people who are guilty of destructive work, and who cannot foresee their own mistakes. Let them stop for a moment and think it over; we have no doubt but that tomorrow they will become the ardent supporters of this project which they have denounced, and yesterday trampled under their feet.

For such malicious persons....and yet they have no reasoning faculty..... A long time ago, the public designated a suitable place and name for such people.



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I C (Bohemian)

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 8, 1913.

LITHUANIANS AND SPORT

(Editorial)

By birth Lithuanians are one of the healthiest and strongest people among the national groups. But, if we compare ourselves with other peoples, such as the Americans or the Czechs, etc., we will see that in sport activity, they are far superior to us. Why is this so? When we are one of the healthiest nations, why are the others stronger than we are? At first glance it would seem to be impossible, but this is really so. It is not enough to be healthy and strong by birth. Since nature has endowed us with such a treasure as health, it is our privilege to conserve this treasure; to conserve it not by destroying our health, but by gaining greater health, and increasing our vitality. This we can gain by physical exercise, by joining sport activities. Other nations have understood the value of sport, and for this reason, have spread the idea of sport as widely as possible among their people. Let us consider the American sports, baseball, football, and the "falcons" of the Poles, etc.

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Lietuva, Aug. 8, 1913.

I C (Bohemian) This is the fruit of their effort. Let us look at those nations that have developed their sport to a high degree. We see them vigorous in strength and energy. They are not only strong and healthy in body, they are strong spiritually and mentally. Only in a healthy body will you find a healthy spirit.

I do not know why we Lithuanians consider sport activities as child's play: that jumping and running are a degrading form of behavior for grown-up people. This wrong conception we have brought from Lithuania. But now, in Lithuania too, they have seen their mistake, and now they are trying to correct it. At present in Lithuania, the students are participating energetically in various sports. Sport activity among the students has produced a new spirit among them. That pessimism, that unwillingness to live, that dreaming flight to nowhere, is diminishing very rapidly, and in a short time the pessimism will entirely disappear. But, let us return to the American Lithuanians. The majority of us are hard-working,

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Lietuva, Aug. 8, 1913.

I C (Bohemian) ordinary laboring people. Day after day in the factories, we are engaged in hard labor. Not one of those workers will say that when his body is tired, he needs no exercise for his body. But, let us look at the other nationalities. They too work hard, their bodies get tired and weary, but they find the time and opportunity to arrange all kinds of games and exercises. They are living under the same conditions that we do. Well, let us take an example from them. When we have the natural gift of strength and health, we should not remain inferior to others, but we must surpass them. Let us develop our sport activities, and we will see good results at once. Let us get rid of our customary awkwardness!

/Translator's note: Because of such nonsense as the above, written by the editor, B. Balutis, the Lithuanians ceased reading this newspaper, and publication was suspended. Lietuva is full of such idiotic articles./

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Lietuva, Mar. 21, 1913.

LITHUANIAN ACTIVITY IN KENSINGTON

by

K. Valys

Not long ago, one Scenic Lover No. 2, wrote in Lietuva about the Lithuanians of the vicinity of Kensington. He drew a very dark picture of the Lithuanians in this locality. True, there is some card playing and drinking among some of them, but you cannot say that all the Lithuanians behave thus. Let us look at the facts.

The Lovers of the Motherland Society, branch 113, have lectures every Saturday night at F. Shedvilas Hall, 341 Kensington Avenue. Up to the present time, the following lectures have been delivered: on February 15, K. Valys read a lecture entitled, "White Slavery"; February 22, Dr. Aldona Rutkauskaite, "The Maintenance of the Home"; March 1, K. Valys, "G. Baltakys (Mr. G. B. Raitelis), his life and writings"; March 8, K. Jurgelionis, "Present Day Art"; March 15, Dr. A. Rutkauskaite delivered a lecture entitled "Health". The last four lectures were illustrated. After the lectures, we had discussions.



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Lietuva, Mar. 21, 1913.

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III B 2 At Palmer Park, every Sunday afternoon, concerts are given.

II D 1 February 23, the well-known Lithuanian singer, Miss A. Klimaviciute

III H sang at the concert "Elsa's Dream" from "Lohengrin" and Gounod's

I B 4 "Tell Me Beautiful Maiden." She was accompanied by Mr. A. Pocius.

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March 6, eleven members organized an Aurora branch to establish a library and school. Before the school and library will be established, the meetings will be held in private homes. The project of having an Aurora branch in this vicinity has been under discussion for some time. At last it was realized and the school and library will be opened after the Easter holiday.

March 6, the Discovery of the Holy Cross Society in West Pullman, held its meeting for the purpose of organizing a parish. Most of the promoters are from the All Saints Parish of Roseland; they are not satisfied with their priest Father Serafinas. If they establish a parish in West Pullman, the parishioners there will have the same trouble with their priest, as they have with Reverend Serafinas in Roseland. At that meeting, one elderly man



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said that we Lithuanians have enough churches in Chicago. He said: "I helped to organize many parishes in Chicago. We need Lithuanian schools, not churches, where we and our children can go to obtain enlightenment and culture."

March 9, Reverend B. Serafinas in his sermon spoke very unfavorably about the new parish.

March 7, at Stancikas Hall, lectures were given. They were arranged by the Lithuanian Alliance of America, Chicago district. The speaker was Mr. J. A. Chmieliauskas, a representative of the newspaper Birute, from Prussian Lithuania. He spoke about the Lithuanian conditions in Prussia. Then, Dr. A. K. Rutkauskas, spoke about the Prussian Lithuanians, and about the affairs of the Lithuanian Alliance of America.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Mar. 14, 1913.

APPEAL TO THE LITHUANIAN BOARDERS OF AMERICA

February 26, several men and women who are boarding at Lithuanian homes held a meeting; they agreed that a Lithuanian Boarders' Union is necessary. Some of the housewives are dealing dishonestly with their boarders as well as being unclean; they cook the sausages in the pot at the same time with the laundry, they do not make the meals on time, fix the beds only once a week, wash clothes once a month, etc.--this is unhuman. There is no way that we can force them to be more considerate except by organizing a union among ourselves.

Therefore, after a long discussion, we came to the conclusion that we should appeal to our brother boarders. We are asking you to call meetings where you can discuss this very important problem: how to organize a strong union.

Do not delay, organize, because the housewives are organizing among themselves, with the purpose of exploiting us even more.



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Lietuva, Mar. 14, 1913.

Write to: The Boarders' Union
2634 West 67th Street,
Chicago, Ill.

Temporary officers: P. Mackas, president,
Augustas Sakaitis, secretary,
A. Juzapavicius, treasurer.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 9, 1911.

[PLAN TO ORGANIZE LITHUANIAN FARM COLONY]
By
Jonas Derkintis



There are many Lithuanians in Chicago and in other cities who are not satisfied with city life. Would it not be better to buy land and establish a farm--then we would not have to worry about unemployment and the strikes.

I have devoted much time to the investigation of farms, and at present I have a great deal of information about farm land in various states. Those Lithuanians who are interested, [please] write or come to me; then if we agree, several of us can look for a place to establish a Lithuanian farm colony. I am not an agent, nor am I inducing anyone to buy a farm. I have valuable information about [various types of] farm land, such as fruit farms, stock farms, and general farming. Come, let us talk it over; if we can make [satisfactory] arrangements, then we can decide about the establishment of a Lithuanian farm colony.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 16, 1910.

CONCERNING LITHUANIAN PHONOGRAPH RECORDS
by
A. Olszewskis

We often receive letters inquiring about Lithuanian phonograph records. Unfortunately, no one has made any Lithuanian records up to now.

Last summer I saw representatives of the Victor Company in Camden, N. J., and the Edison Company in Orange, N. J., and urged them to manufacture Lithuanian records. Both companies stated that they would not make Lithuanian records because the Lithuanians are too few, the sales of such records would be too small, and would not cover the manufacturing costs. The Victor Company stated that during its existence it had received only five letters requesting Lithuanian records and the Edison Company has received only three such letters. They said that the manufacture of Lithuanian records would cost several thousand dollars and, probably, not even a thousand dollars



Lietuva, Dec. 16, 1910.

worth would be sold. "Convince us", they said, "that we can sell at least \$10,000 worth of such records and we will then make them."

Therefore, if we want Lithuanian records we must, as you see, convince the phonograph companies that many people will want such records. Then the companies will make them.

But how can we convince them? The companies will not hear the arguments of one individual and will not believe them. In order to interest the phonograph companies, it is necessary that they receive several letters with requests for Lithuanian records. They will judge from the number of letters received whether it will pay them to manufacture Lithuanian records or not. We advise all those who want Lithuanian records to write in Lithuanian to the phonograph companies, inquiring whether they have or can make Lithuanian records. Write to both companies, whose addresses we give here:

- (1) Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J.
- (2) National Phonograph Co., Orange, N. J.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 16, 1910.

Write to both these companies in Lithuanian. They will get translators who will translate your letters into the English language for them.

If there are enough requests the companies will undoubtedly make Lithuanian records and then they will be available in all stores. If the companies receive few requests they will not make them. Therefore, let everybody who wants Lithuanian records write to them.



I C

LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

II B 2 a

II B 2 b

Lietuva, Sept. 7, 1909.

II D 6

I A 2 a

THERE ARE ONE HUNDRED LITHUANIAN ORGANIZATIONS
IN CHICAGO

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V A 2

According to latest statistics, there are at least one hundred Lithuanian organizations in Chicago. That is a fairly large number, compared to the size of the Lithuanian population. But of what benefit are these organizations to our people? A study of the character of a majority of the Lithuanian organizations will more or less reveal the character of the majority of the Lithuanians of Chicago.

The Lithuanian population of Chicago is large enough to establish and very easily support at least one daily Lithuanian newspaper, and a good school with a library and national museum, but we still stand very far away from the realization of these aspirations. Furthermore, we do not have even one Lithuanian book in the Chicago public library; a number of less numerous nationalities such as the Japanese, Czechs, French, and Russians, have many



Lietuva, Sept. 3, 1909.

of their own books in the public library. It does not cost anything to introduce Lithuanian books into the library. In order to do that, all that is necessary is for our societies to send a petition signed by their members to the librarians, who will purchase a number of Lithuanian books with public funds. It appears, however, that our societies are not much interested in the educational uplift of our people.

Recently a movement was launched to build a Chicago Lithuanian community hall; and what happened? As in all other efforts to accomplish something worth-while, the above proposal precipitated many disagreements and enmities. The members of the movement were split in half, and it now appears to be a lost cause.

When our priests learned that non-Catholics were planning to build a community hall, they immediately went to work and built a church hall, together with a parochial school. In that way the need of the Catholic societies for a community hall was satisfied; they have no need for another hall and for that



Lietuva, Sept. 3, 1909.

reason will not support the efforts of the association of Chicago Lithuanian Societies to build a community hall that would suit the needs of all Lithuanian factions.

Nevertheless, the non-Catholic societies can still realize their aim, without the aid of Catholic organizations, if they will only unite and work together. But they refuse to unite, and as a result we now have two non-Catholic associations of Chicago Lithuanian societies; later on there may be more, because that is the way of our life.



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II B 1 c (1) .

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 7, 1909.

LITHUANIAN ALLIANCE STAGES DRAMA

The 122nd Lodge of the Lithuanian Alliance of America staged "Aukso Dievaitis" (God of Gold), a drama, on April 25, at School Hall, 48th and Honore Streets. This drama was translated into Lithuanian from the Polish language.

I regret to state that the performance failed to affect the audience in any way, and it would have been better if the 122nd Lodge had not presented this play. Much effort and energy has gone to naught.

It was impossible to understand any part of the play. Almost all the players behaved like lifeless, wooden statues. Only people who were seated in the first two or three rows were able to hear the voices of the players. In other words, the "artists" were not only lifeless, but they were also silent!

"Kaisutis" (played by P. Vaiciulis), in whose home all the action of the play



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, May 7, 1909.

took place, spoke in a very dull and monotonous tone; when he started to talk he went ahead without the slightest pause to accentuate sentences and paragraphs, and even failed to raise his voice where that was required. However, it was at least possible to hear his voice. But his mother "Morta" (played by Miss F. Beinora) spoke so softly that no one in the audience was able to understand her. Her actions and behavior created the impression that she was a servant-girl and not the mistress of the house; throughout the entire play she sat in one position behind a table and appeared to be cold and frightened. She answered the questions of her husband in a frightened manner.

Their daughter "Vanda" (played by Miss F. Bierzinis) did not act like a lively young girl, but like an old woman. The same is true of her sweetheart "Henrikas."

"Burbulis" (played by M. Jankus), the large landowner, looked more like a poverty-stricken Jew than like a prosperous landowner; when he came out on the stage he appeared to be saying his morning prayers.



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II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

Lietuva, May 7, 1909.

"Kraicius" (played by J. Lechas), the merchant and rival for the hand of "Vanda," acted more like a Lithuanian ranch foreman than like a prosperous town merchant; he appeared to show no concern at all whether "Vanda" was willing to marry him or "Henrikas." The latter (played by I. Kucinas) also acted with an air of indifference.

"Henrikas" acted more like a merchant than a lover; he approached "Vanda" as if he wanted to buy something and not to ask for her love. Furthermore, he was chewing gum while acting! That is altogether out of place on the stage, except in certain American scenes.

"Sagaitis" (played by I. Zolpas), the baron, did not appear like a baron. He was too young for that part. However, his behavior was better than that of the other players.

Generally speaking, the performance was terrible. It appears that the sponsors



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LITHUANIAN

II B 1 c (1)

II D 1

Lietuva, May 7, 1909.

of that play were more interested in business than in pleasing the audience; even during the progress of the performance, beer venders were passing through the audience. As a result, instead of having only one show we had two: One on the stage and one in the audience.

How long will our stage artists and theatrical sponsors continue to present unworthy performances?

By St. Strazdas



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I B 1
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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 7, 1909.

NEEDS OF CHICAGO LITHUANIANS

The needs of Chicago Lithuanians are manifold: We need more education, greater ability to understand and distinguish bad from good, and a Lithuanian educational institution. However, it is of little value to enumerate all our needs when we have neither enough desire nor the necessary means to fulfill them. Above everything else we Lithuanians of Chicago should strive to build a hall or auditorium for our conventions, meetings orations, concerts, theatrical presentations, etc. The fact that our population and public activities in Chicago are rapidly increasing should convince every Lithuanian that we are badly in need of a hall of our own. Therefore, all Lithuanians should join in a movement to realize this need.

A hall is necessary for all public affairs, such as theatrical presentations, conventions, commemorations, lectures, or public speaking programs. It is true that we have a number of church halls, and there is a small hall attached to almost every Lithuanian saloon. However, these halls are not suitable for all our affairs; they are suitable

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 7, 1909.

for ordinary society meetings, but not for concerts, theatrical presentations, or other large public gatherings.

There are about sixty various Lithuanian societies in Chicago at the present time; every society holds regular meetings, and every society needs a hall in which to hold its meetings. We have become so accustomed to holding meetings in saloon halls that we hardly notice the deplorable consequences that follow from our association with such demoralizing places; a suitable hall of our own would abolish this disgraceful situation. Furthermore, our young people do not have suitable quarters for recreational or other activities; they are forced to go to other nationalities and expose themselves to the dangers of denationalization. A hall of our own would correct this deplorable situation.

Just think of it: There are 50,000 Lithuanians in Chicago, and we do not have even one public (common) institution about which we could brag to other Lithuanian colonies in America! The Lithuanian colonies of Baltimore, Brook-

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Lietuva, May 7, 1909.

lyn, Philadelphia, Waterbury (Conn.), and other smaller colonies have their own community halls; then why can't we have one? All we have to do is to make up our minds and we shall have one. If we invest only one dollar for every Lithuanian in Chicago, then we would have a sum of \$50,000, which is enough to pay for the cost of a large, well-equipped and beautiful hall.

Therefore, let us not wait for some mysterious benefactor, let us not rely upon foreigners to supply our needs, because they are concerned only about themselves. It is about time we ceased enriching foreigners by renting their halls. Chicago Lithuanians, especially our young people, are presenting theatricals almost every week. These activities of our people are very praiseworthy; we must help them and encourage them. They are forced to carry on these activities under very difficult and unfavorable conditions, especially when theatricals are presented in the small halls attached to Lithuanian saloons. It is not at all surprising that many of our theatrical performances are failures; our actors and actresses are forced to suffer so many inconveniences

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LITHUANIAN

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that they are thoroughly exhausted and nervous long before they appear on the stage. These deplorable conditions would not exist if we had a hall of our own.

Many more reasons can be pointed out to show why we need a hall of our own. However, the above reasons ought to suffice for the time being. I believe that many will ask the question: How, and how soon, can we acquire a national community hall of our own in Chicago? That question is easy to answer. However, I will postpone the answer to this question until a later time. At present it would be very interesting to hear the opinions of our people on this matter. If a sufficient number of supporters of this proposal are found then it will be possible to call a public meeting and make plans for its realization.

By M. J. Damijonaitis

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I C (Polish)

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I J

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 23, 1909.

THE POLES ARE ETERNAL ENEMIES OF LITHUANIANS

(Summary)

In the April 2 issue of the Lietuva, J. J. Hertmanavicius states that the Poles of America, under the leadership of the Polish National Alliance, plan to erect a statue in Washington, D. C., of Thaddeus Kosciusko, famous Lithuanian hero of the American Revolution. He wrote about the "close ties" and the "brotherly relations" which existed between the Poles and the Lithuanians in the past, and raised the following question: "Would the Lithuanians accept an invitation to assist the Poles in this matter"?

Mr. Hertmanavicius should go to the Poles with his question: "Will the Poles invite the Lithuanians to help them erect a statue of Kosciusko"?



I C

I C (Polish)

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 23, 1909.

As to whether or not the Lithuanians would accept such an invitation is another question. The latter may be answered as follows: If there are still some Lithuanians left who are willing to co-operate with, and be enslaved by, the Poles then we repudiate them and are not responsible for their acts.

The Poles are not doing us any harm by honoring our fellow-countryman, Kosciusko; we can be proud of the fact that a son of Lithuania is recognized as a hero and a pillar of liberty. However, any co-operation of the Lithuanians with the Poles is unthinkable. We have had bitter experiences with the Poles not only in the Fatherland but also here in America. Dr. J. Sliupas performed a very patriotic deed when he completely divorced the Lithuanians from the



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I C (Polish)
II C
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Lietuva, Apr. 23, 1909.

Poles in this country. The behavior of the Poles with Lithuanian divinity students in the St. Stanislaus School in Chicago and in the Polish Seminary at Orchard Lake, Michigan, should be enough to convince even the most skeptical Lithuanian that it would not only be useless but also a disgrace to continue any association with the Poles. The Poles are continuously advocating that a Lithuanian is a Pole, but a Pole is only a Pole. This Polish attitude reminds me of an American proverb: "What is yours is also mine, but what is mine is not yours."

The statement of Mr. Hertmanavicius that the Lithuanians and the Poles are still "united" politically, is not only untrue but also a big joke. We all know that the Lithuanians are fighting for a free Lithuania, independent of Poland, with Vilna as the capital; whereas the Poles are fighting to include Lithuania in a free Polish state, with a common capital at Warsaw. If



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LITHUANIAN

I C (Polish)

II C

Lietuva, Apr. 28, 1909.

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Mr. Bertmanavicius still does not know that the "ties that bind the Lithuanians with the Poles" are decayed and broken, then he alone should join and co-operate with the Poles. Let him confine all his activities with the Poles; we Lithuanians are very anxious to forget those "ties" of which he speaks.

In the April 16 issue of the Lietuva (Lithuania) Mr. Bertmanavicius states that the Poles have already invited all Lithuanian organizations that have a membership of 500 or more and a number of distinguished Lithuanian patriots to take part in a Polish congress to discuss ways and means for erecting a statue of Kosciusko in Washington, D. C. I hope with all my heart that not even one faint-hearted Lithuanian will be found to represent our people at that congress.

Let the Poles hold congresses and split their heads in the efforts to devise means of enticing the Lithuanians; but we who have learned from bitter experience, will not put our necks in a beautifully decorated noose.

By Dr. A. Rutkauskas.



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III F
II C
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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 2, 1909.

POLES PLAN TO ERECT STATUE OF LITHUANIAN IN WASHINGTON

(Summary)

The Poles of America, under the leadership of the Polish National Alliance, are planning to erect a statue of Thaddeus Kosciuszko, a Lithuanian soldier of fortune who became a hero of the Lithuano-Polish state and the American Revolution. The statue will be erected alongside of the monument of Pulaski in Lafayette Square, Washington, D. C., at a cost of \$40,000.

"Since Lithuania was once united with Poland, and because Kosciuszko was a Lithuanian and a hero of the Lithuano-Polish state, then the question arises will the Poles invite the Lithuanians to join them in this under-



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III F
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taking; and if the Lithuanians are invited will they accept.....? It would be interesting to learn how the Lithuanians feel about this matter; perhaps it would be a good idea if the Lithuanian intelligentsia would express their views on this matter in the Lietuva."

By J. J. Hertmanavicius.



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II B 2 d (3)

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 2, 1909.

SHOULD WE PUBLISH A BOOK ON LITHUANIANS IN ENGLISH?

Sometime ago our newspapers discussed the advisability of publishing a booklet in the English language, to explain who the Lithuanians are, etc.

While working in a factory, foreigners (non-Lithuanians) often inquire about my nationality. I answer that I am a Lithuanian, but on account of my inability to speak English I am unable to explain who the Lithuanians are. When I make an effort to explain, and mention the fact that Lithuania is situated next to Poland, I am immediately taken for a Pole and called a "Polak."

Therefore, I appeal to the educated Lithuanians to write at least a small booklet of six or eight pages on the Lithuanians in the English language,



Lietuva, Apr. 2, 1909.

explaining where they came from, their number, when they had their own kingdom, their present status, and the difference between Lithuanians and Poles. That, in my opinion, should be sufficient. If copies of such a booklet are well distributed among Americans, then they will know how to distinguish Lithuanians from Poles.

I believe that the cost of publishing such a small booklet would not be large.....

By J. V. Vitautas

Editorial Note: We are publishing this suggestion, but it does not appear to us to be so important. English speaking people can, if they so desire, find sufficient information about the Lithuanians in English literature.



Lietuva, Apr. 2, 1909.

English speaking people, especially Americans, know nothing about Lithuanians not because there is no literature in the English language about Lithuanians, but because they are not interested in the Lithuanian people and for that reason make no effort to get acquainted with them. The Germans, especially those who attended school in Germany, are well acquainted with the Lithuanian people.



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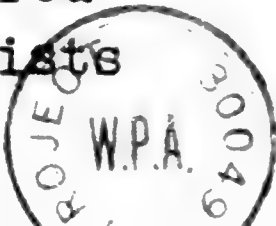
LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 11, 1908.

LITHUANIAN ORGANISTS END RELATIONS WITH THE POLES

We all know that in Chicago we have many Lithuanian Catholic churches, about eight in all, and that each church has an organist to direct the church choir. Up until now, these Lithuanian organists have been serving the Poles of Chicago; they have organized and entertained the Poles with many musical concerts and theatrical presentations. In that manner, they realized thousands of dollars in profits for the benefit of the Poles. These organists have made practically no effort to entertain or benefit the people of their own nationality, the Lithuanians, with musical and theatrical programs.

It is very gratifying to note that the Lithuanian Catholics of Chicago finally convinced the organists that their conduct, serving the Poles, and neglecting the Lithuanians, was improper, and should be stopped. The Lithuanians belong to an altogether different nationality, and have nothing in common with the Poles. Therefore, the Lithuanian parishioners had a perfect right to demand that their organists engage in musical and theatrical activities for the benefit of their own people, and not for the Poles. For that reason, the long desired goal finally has been achieved, that is, the separation of Lithuanian organists



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II B 1 a

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 11, 1908.

from the Poles. Last Saturday, August 29, our organists unanimously decided to end their relations with the Poles.

This separation of Lithuanian organists from the Poles will be most heartily approved and admired by **every** Lithuanian in Chicago. Our organists deserve great honor for their manly deed. It is now clear that they desire to be free and independent individuals, and not slaves of foreigners. It is hoped that our organists will now devote their talents and energy towards the musical, spiritual, and intellectual uplift of their own people. We also hope and believe that our organists will not fail to produce a number of musical and theatrical programs during the coming winter season in order to console our souls, our hearts. We all feel the lack of real musical programs among our people in Chicago. We also hope that our organists will organize a choral group, such as the Birute Singing and Dramatic Society of the non-Catholic Lithuanians.

Therefore, let us go forward bravely. Life belongs only to the brave, to those with courage, and not to slaves. Our organists can rest assured that they will receive greater support from the Lithuanian masses of Chicago than they received from the Poles, because people of our own nationality are always closer to our hearts.

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LITHUANIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

Lietuva, June 26, 1908.

III B 2

III A

INTERNATIONAL RECREATIONAL ACTIVITIES IN CHICAGO

The officers of the Chicago Playground Society have made public their plans to conduct a series of recreational activities during the coming summer months in the various parks and playgrounds of Chicago. They have invited the pupils and students of all public and private schools, the athletic circles of both men and women, and the nationalistic societies of all the different nationalities in Chicago to participate in these activities. In this manner, all groups are provided with an opportunity to display their talent, skill, and ability to each other.

The following points illustrate the general aims of the Chicago Playground Society: (a) To promote a recreational spirit with various sports, popular games, and nationalistic dances; (b) to determine whether or not it is possible and feasible for the city to take over the playgrounds; (c) to create more playgrounds, parks, and recreational opportunities for the people of Chicago; (d) to study and promote a variety of activities in the playgrounds; (e) to encourage activities in the fresh air and promote a greater appreciation of the many beauties of nature in the vicinity of Chicago.

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- 2 -

LITHUANIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

Lietuva, June 26, 1908.

III B 2

III A We will not discuss the question of whether or not such international activities are beneficial to the non-Anglo-Saxon nationalities, which are oppressed here by the Irish and English. There can be no doubt that the main purpose of the sponsors of these activities is to hasten the assimilation of other nationalities by the Anglo-Saxons, and thereby strengthen the latter group in America. They are fully aware of the fact that when a number of different nationalities intermingle with each other, the weaker and less numerous nationalities are forced to surrender and become the servants of the stronger and more numerous one. The Anglo-Saxons are not only more numerous, but they also have the upper hand here in almost everything. They feel perfectly at home in Chicago and other parts of the United States. For that reason the other nationalities, by intermingling with the Anglo-Saxons, expose themselves to the danger of extinction and servility. However, the situation is more hopeful than it seems. Even if our nationality is weak in numbers and power, it is possible for us to mingle with a more numerous and powerful nationality and still preserve our identity and independence. If we fully understand and always keep in mind the real motives of the friendly gestures of the Anglo-Saxons, then it will not be necessary for us to lose our heads. We should

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LITHUANIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

Lietuva, June 26, 1908.

III B 2

III A mingle with them freely, but accept from them only that which is beneficial to our own group. It is always better to possess our own ideals and live with the aid of our own brains than to be **dependent** upon and be subservient to others.

However, looking at the matter from another angle, the recreational activities in our parks and playgrounds are very praiseworthy and beneficial to everybody. They encourage and provide opportunities for wholesome recreation in the fresh air, bring people closer to the beauties of nature, and stimulate a better appreciation of ethical culture. They are as beneficial to us as they are to the Anglo-Saxons. It is very advisable for our people to participate in such activities if, in doing so, we will remember who we are and not permit anyone to confuse our heads.

One of these activities, as described above, took place last Saturday, June 20, in Ogden Park, which is located in the southern part of the city. Among those who participated in the program were the teachers, pupils, and students of

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LITHUANIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

Lietuva, June 26, 1908.

III B 2

III A various schools, a number of athletic circles, and nationalistic societies of the Czechs, Jews, Norwegians, Dutch, Lithuanians, Irish, and Swedes. The Lithuanian part of the program was rendered by the Birute Singing and Dramatic Society under the direction of Mikas Petrauskas. The program was unusually long; it started at ten o'clock in the morning and lasted until eleven o'clock in the night. During the evening, when the program was at its height, more than ten thousand people surrounded the temporary platform, which was more than one hundred feet long. The spectators were seated on three sides of the platform, while those who participated in the program were seated on the fourth side behind the platform. The latter group presented a very picturesque sight. Women athletes wore gymnastic trunks; the male athletes were also dressed in very light attire; the various groups of the nationalistic societies were adorned in the garb of their native countries. Each group was photographed before and after the program.

The entire program was very interesting and entertaining. A group of Dutch maidens, dressed in both male and female attire of their native Holland, pleased

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LITHUANIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

Lietuva, June 26, 1908.

III B 2

III A the audience with a dance that closely resembled the Lithuanian "Klumpakojis" (wooden shoe dance). Other national groups also executed a few numbers of their native dances. The Lithuanian group sang two popular Lithuanian songs, including the "Jieva" (Eve), and danced the "Suktinis" (a twirling dance), the "Klumpakojis" (wooden shoe dance), and the "Aguonele" (poppy dance). Our dances proved to be a great novelty to the spectators; they viewed our program with open mouths, holding their breaths. Our group executed the dance numbers gracefully with required precision. They lacked only one thing - the men were not dressed in native Lithuanian garb.

The above event represents the first appearance of our nationality in an international scene, and we have made a splendid showing. The songs and dances of our group drew tremendous applause. That indicates that although our nationality is very little known, nevertheless, we are not inferior to other nationalities. The realization of this fact fills our hearts with great joy; the very same joy which is experienced by a child who has just

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LITHUANIAN

II B 1 c (3)

II B 1 c (2)

Lietuva, June 26, 1908.

III B 2

III A started to walk. Yes, we also have started to walk, thanks to
Mr. Mikas Petrauskas, the director of the **Birute** Singing and
Dramatic Society.



Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 47, Nov. 22, 1907.

THE FUTURE OF LITHUANIANS IN AMERICA

It is common to investigate the nation in the past and to lay the future road on the basis of historical events. Even though the past our our nation is not examined clearly, although the enlightened Lithuanian knows more or less of the past, we have some foundation on which we can stand and look at the future.

Even though the examination of the nation's past is good, it is more important to look to the future plans for the existence of the nation. Without a plan no nation can live a sovereign life of development and growth.

By looking to the future and by investigating the past, we must understand many similarities; we ought to know the circumstances in which the nation has lived. The circumstances we can divide



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into two parts: spiritual and material. The spiritual comes from within the nation, while the material from circumstances in which the nation lives. By getting acquainted with circumstances, then we can lay plans for the future existence of the nation. I will speak about the future Lithuanian life in America. At first we must know the circumstances in which we are living, what place we occupy among the people of this country.

United States statistics show that there are over 80,000,000 inhabitants here. How many Lithuanians (there are) nobody knows. Some say three hundred thousand, others that there are five hundred thousand. I will take the middle figure, four hundred thousand Lithuanians.

Now then if there are 80,000,000 inhabitants, for every two hundred people there is one Lithuanian.



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It is very easy to compare the standard of Lithuanians with Americans. The Lithuanians in every way are far behind.

The three most essential factors in the life of the nation, those on which the nation stands, are morality, enlightenment and wealth.

Morality. To compare the morality of Lithuanians with Americans', we must look into the court records, where we can make a comparison as to whether the Lithuanians stand higher or lower in morality.

The American writer, Upton Sinclair, in his book, The Jungle, about the stock yards, describes Lithuanian life on a low plane of morality.

From the point of view of enlightenment, on this question we do not need to make a search, the enlightenment of Lithuanians is far behind that of the Americans. I have previously stated that for every Lithuanian there are two hundred Americans. Then for every two hundred



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American students there must be one Lithuanian; to every two hundred American professionals there ought to be one Lithuanian, etc. The country of America is free, we Lithuanians are great lovers of liberty, therefore, let us make an effort to fulfill this above mentioned gap (?). Then we can prove to the American public that we are just as good and know how to use opportunity like the Americans do.

From the material point of view. This also we can compare with the proportion above stated. If the Lithuanians were more advanced, business and industry among Lithuanians would be the same as the professional proportion.

There are more problems which we need to discuss, but I will omit them. The other problem which is very important, let us say the fourth one, is politics. We Lithuanians are very honest people, so we look on politics as a dirty occupation. We must not neglect



Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 47, Nov. 22, 1907.

politics. In a free country we must mingle in political affairs, we must participate in political activity, take the leadership, and then we can be elected to some minor or higher office, by being some kind of official we can do something for the benefit not only of the Lithuanians but of the general public as well.

The above mentioned problems the Lithuanians ought to take under consideration. If we want to have a brighter future, let us take action to do away with our bad habits, let us begin to read scientific literature, books and newspapers, they will show us the road to progress, civilization and fortune.

J. Hertmanavicia.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Nov. 9, 1906.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLAND PROBLEM

President Theodore Roosevelt is promising the Philippine people their own parliament. When the Philippine constitution will be made by the American Senate and Congress, it will bring nothing good to the Philippine people. It will be like the Russian Duma. According to the project only those Filipinos can vote who are 23 years of age and who can write in the Spanish and English languages. What about those Philippine people who cannot speak Spanish nor English? They are speaking an entirely different language. The Spanish and the English language is not the Philippine language.

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Lietuva, Mar. 23, 1906.

IS IT NOT TIME TO AWAKEN?

When we observe only superficially the life of the Lithuanian colony in America, we overlook the most essential things. Many of the manifestations of this life of ours are very bad, as, for instance, the altercations arising in our Lithuanian parishes. Have we no more important work to do than the establishing of parishes and the building of churches which only help make our life more miserable? Civilized nations care but little about the building [of churches, which] give no benefit but misery to us. Civilized nations don't care about the building of churches; they care about economic improvements. We Lithuanians should do likewise in order to improve our living conditions.

Look at our compatriots in Chicago, for instance. We are over 30,000 Lithuanians here but have nothing we could be proud of. We have over fifty national and religious societies, some of which arrange celebrations, anniversaries and banquets. From such activities, however, we derive but little

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Lietuva, Mar. 23, 1906.

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III A benefit. Most of the benefit goes to non-Lithuanian breweries and

III C hall owners--complete strangers to us.

We have built a great multitude of churches and are preparing to build new ones. What benefit do we derive from all this? We are giving thousands of dollars for the churches, but of what benefit is it to our nation and to the Lithuanian public? Yes, the benefit goes to the clergy and the bishops. Look at the massacre committed by the priest at the Lithuanian church, Providence of God, 18th Street and Union Avenue. And this is not an isolated case either. A similar occurrence was reported not long ago from a Lithuanian Church in Philadelphia, Pa. Do you think that the money and the bloodshed go to the glory of God? No. It was of benefit to the priests, bishops, police captains, lawyers, and judges. In spite of this we cry at our meetings for unity--but where is our unity?

It is high time for us to become conscious and lay a firm foundation to our unity. The time is ripe when we should look back to our fruitless accomplishments.

What is it that is most essential to us? The schools, of course, because we see that the Lithuanian youth is denationalizing rapidly. The parish school teaches

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Lietuva, Mar. 23, 1906.

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III C nothing good. We need asylums. We have many old people who cannot work anymore. We need halls where we can hold meetings to discuss various problems of importance. We need cooperative stores or else keep on making the Jews rich, as we have done up to now. In short, we have many important affairs to be taken care of. In Chicago there are many Lithuanians and we must take a different mode of action from the one we took before.

As a common man, I am appealing to all the national and church societies, as well as to the Lithuanians individually, to start action for the benefit of our national cause.

At present a project has been proposed to establish a cooperative store on the corner of 33rd and Halsted Streets. No doubt this will be a great benefit, as a few of our compatriots will get positions.

I am calling our brothers to action!

Frank Eismontas.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. XII, No. 48, Nov. 25, 1904.

WPA (Lithuanian) 1904

THE POLISH PROTEST

Last Saturday the Chicago Poles held a massmeeting protesting the building of a monument of Frederick the Great, which was delivered to America as a present from Germany. The Poles ought to have more important matters on hand than to watch where President Roosevelt will place Frederick's monument. Why should the Poles worry when President Roosevelt and his friends are standing in the shoes of Frederick. If the Poles did not want the monument of Frederick, why did they vote for Roosevelt? The protest will help none. It is known to all that Germany offered the monument of Frederick to Roosevelt and he accepted it.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 36, Sept. 4, 1903.

THE AMERICANS ABOUT LITHUANIANS

One of the largest daily newspapers, the Chicago Record-Herald, for some time, in its Sunday issues, has been writing about the different nationalities in Chicago. Every Sunday issue contains one article about one nation. In last Sunday's issue it published about the Lithuanians, their pictures, etc. It seems that the American writers do not care much about the truth of their writings. They are making no effort to get acquainted with the subject they are writing about. Such writing is sometimes absurd.

The same author, not long ago, wrote that the Lithuanians were the most ignorant people; that they still are worshipers of the holy oaks. But now the same writer states that the Lithuanians are not idol worshipers, but are highly cultured, civilized, with high ideals, with their soul and body devoted to their Fatherland, which is under the severe oppression and persecution of the Russian government. Now he wrote about the Lithuanians from the best point of view. We are sorry that the writer has gone too far. From the author's article we found out that every Lithuanian in

Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 36, Sept. 4, 1903.



Chicago pays \$1.50 to the National Lithuanian Society, which keeps the orphans and poor Lithuanian children.

Even the least enlightened Lithuanian knows the writings of John Stuart Mills, Jeremy Bentham, Sir Henry Maine, etc. During their leisure time, the Lithuanians are reading scientific books, attending museums, the public libraries, the art institute, etc.

We are not astonished that when the author praised the Lithuanians so highly he did not want to go to the other side, where the Lithuanians are spending their money and health in the saloons; where they spend their time for learning cards, playing pool, etc., because this would be too big a contrast. This is the crossroad where the Lithuanians are stopped from the cultural and the intellectual way. We do not ask undeserved praise, but we do ask the truth.

Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 32, Aug. 7, 1903.

OBSCURANTISM OF THE EDITORS OF THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS

In last Sunday's issue of the Chicago newspaper, The Record, there was published an article about the immigrants from Russia that are living in Chicago. About the Lithuanians it states that one part of the Lithuanians are Christians, while the other part are still worshiping the holy oaks. That shows that the writer of that article has not the least conception about Lithuanians, and yet he writes about these people. In Europe not only the co-workers of the newspapers, but even the primary school pupils, would not write or tell such an absurdity about America, nor what the ignorant writers of America are writing about the European nations.

It seems that the writer of that article obtained the information from the Russian Jews, who for a joke told this so-called American writer about the Lithuanians, and the ignorant American newspaperman took it for a reality. Against such foolish writings it is not worth even to write a protest.

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 23, June 5, 1903.

THE LITHUANIAN-POLISH SOCIETY'S ACTIVITIES

May 24, the so-called Lithuanian-Polish society Unya Lubelska (The Lublin Union), presented the drama, "Kosciusko pod Koslawicarni," at the Pulaski Hall, 800 S. Ashland Avenue. At this play only the Polish language was heard. The officials of this society are Poles. Only the Polish language is used at the meetings of this society. Why did they named it the Lithuanian-Polish society when the Lithuanian language is not in use? What benefit do the Lithuanians get by joining the Polish society where they have no voice nor rights? The Lithuanians should join the Lithuanian National Alliance, their own organization and build their society, not the Polish.

Jovaitas.

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1) (Polish)
Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 6, Feb. 8, 1901.



FROM THE FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS

The Polish clergy Resurrectionist newspaper Dziennik Chicagoski, (The Daily Chicagoan), in No. 28 published an article, "Unity in the Civilized World," where it gives a review of the prohibition of the Lithuanian press in Russia, the history and the results of the prohibition of the press; speaks of the exhibit of the Lithuanian publications at the Paris exhibition. There is nothing of importance in that article. We should not forget that the Dziennik Chicagoski and all the Polish clergy, whom they represent, are not in favor of separating Lithuanians from the Poles, because by separating the Lithuanians from the Poles, the Polish priest would have no chance to exploit the Lithuanians. The Polish priests' newspaper, in ending the article, says: "Perhaps on account of the prohibition of Lithuanian press, many Lithuanians are leaning towards the Socialists, and some of the Poles are learning the Lithuanian language and using it as their native language."



Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 6, Feb. 8, 1901.

About such Poles we have never heard that they would become users of the Lithuanian language, and we are sure that even the Dziennik Chicagoski never heard (of them). This newspaper very rarely replies to the Lithuanians, but when it replies then it cannot state anything without lies.

The Russian newspaper Svoboda (Freedom), published at Olyphant, Pa., in No. 5 published an article under the headline, "Litovci a Rusini," (The Lithuanians and Russians), by Mr. Levkov. The writer states the truth about the oppression of the Lithuanians in Russia, about the Lithuanian activity in the United States and in Prussia. He finds that the Lithuanian activity in the United States is more important than that of the Russians; mentions the prohibition of the Lithuanian press and the exhibit of the Lithuanian press at the Paris world exhibition,



Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 6, Feb. 8, 1901.

and about the number of books published abroad and in this country. Mr. Levkov ends his writing with the following words: "The Lithuanian nation consisted of farmers from its earlier period and its history is related to the Russian. The Lithuanians and the Russians in olden times have had one Lithuanian-Russian kingdom, which later came under the rule of Poland, the Lithuanians and the Russians were then enslaved. After the collapse of Poland, the Lithuanians were divided by Russia and Germany, and the Ruthenian by Russia and Austria. The Russian government persecuted and oppressed both the Lithuanians and the Ruthenians, and their people exiled to Siberia. Under the rule of the foreign government, the Lithuanians and the Ruthenians forgot their mutuality and lost their friendship. But the evil fate brought us to America and we have met each other again. With us and the Lithuanians there is the same suffering. On many problems we could work together. The activity of the Lithuanian patriots in America can be as an example to the Ruthenes. The Lithuanians have no Hungarian

Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 6, Feb. 8, 1901.

Prussian, nor tsarist Slavonian-Russian Lithuanians, as there are among the Ruthenes. With them be a Lithuanian, or go away."

In every word in this Rusinian article, there is more love and favor toward the Lithuanians than in all the lies of the Polish clerical newspapers.



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LITHUANIAN

Lithuania, Vol. 11, No. 1, Jan. 11, 1901.

IN THE AMERICAN ...



The Polish Związek-Alliance supports the plan that their united power the oppressed nations could publish in English language a newspaper, explaining the wrong done by the oppressors. They also decided to call a convention of the oppressed nations, on February 5, 1901, at Pittsburg, Pa. They elected a committee of the following members: J. K. Jablowski, president; S. Kokosz, vice-president; T. Helinski, secretary; L. Majewski, treasurer; directors: S. Lauferiski, M. Sreeczynski, M. Zolkowski, Dr. K. Zurawski. The address of the Polish committee is: T. Helinski, 102-4 W. Division St., Chicago, Ill.

In the articles of the Polish newspapers we see that the Poles and the Lithuanians have a different conception of this problem. It was suggested by Dr. J. Szliupas to issue a newspaper for the oppressed nations. We support the idea and we would like to see the differences forgotten, so as to go forward with this new idea, the unity of the oppressed nations.

Litvak, Vol. IX, No. 2, Jan. 11, 1901.

It seems to us that to organize a Polish republic of the oppressed nations is a one-sided problem. Besides the Poles, we ought to take into consideration the Lithuanians, the Ruthenians and other oppressed nations in Russia, Austria and Germany. In Russia are oppressed the Latvians, Estonians, Finns, Georgians and Armenians. In Austria besides the Poles and Ruthenians are Czechs, Slovenes, Croatsians, etc. Of course in such a short time it is impossible to get at the convention the delegates of all the oppressed nations. In time we will come to a closer acquaintance in America and in Europe, and will be able to reap results. There are many enlightened Lithuanians and Poles in Russia. They can help us spread the idea of unity among the oppressed nations.

Since the Russian government started to persecute the Finnish separatists, it is essential for us to get acquainted with them. The more oppressed nations in our union, the stronger our union will be.



Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 2, Jan. 11, 1901.

By working together we must forget the past. In the past much harm was brought not only to Lithuanians but to Ruthenians and to the Poles, by the lack of unity of their own people, between the farm folks and the city intelligentsia. To the old idea that all the small nations should be under the protectorate of Poland, this would bring harm, and we could not bring the oppressed nations to the union in question.

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 37, Sept. 14, 1900.

THE LITHUANIAN PLEASURE CLUB OF CHICAGO

In Springfield there was incorporated a club under the name, "The Lithuanian Pleasure Club of Chicago."

The incorporators are Samuel Goldstein, Eli Goldstein, and Arthur Goldstein. The names of the incorporators are Jewish. Is it possible that Chicago Jews are organizing a pleasure club for Lithuanians?

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LITHUANIAN

APA 62-11-3070

Katalikas, Vol. II, June 14, 1900.

LOCAL NEWS

How strange and peculiar things occur in our city with the taking of the United States census. City census takers refuse to register Lithuanians as Lithuanians, but as Poles or Russians, making the excuse that they have no instructions about Lithuanians.

In districts populated by Lithuanians, mostly Polish census takers were appointed. For them it was a good opportunity to take advantage of Lithuanian awkwardness. "To register Lithuanians as Poles in order to delude Lithuanians," announced the Polish newspaper Dziennik Narodowy, a recently started Polish paper in our city, published by Polish nationalists in order to harm other Polish newspapers.

Lithuanians demand of census takers that all Lithuanians be registered as Lithuanians, otherwise they don't want to be registered at all. Census takers have no right to register us other than as a separate nationality. About this there wasn't any explanation from Washington.

Katalikas, Vol. II, June 14, 1900.

Further, that same Polish newspaper says (maybe on account of its stupidity) that one Lithuanian wrote a letter to the director of the National Census in Washington and received an answer that Lithuanians can't represent a separate nation because Lithuania never was a separate and independent country. That the census takers were given a free will to register Lithuanians either as Poles , Russians or even as Germans.

We like to ask Dziennik Narodowy why not register as Poles all Chinamen, Turks, Gypsies, etc. Such absurdities proclaim our "Gentlemen Polaks," who call themselves a progressive people. There is nothing else for the Lithuanians to do but to raise a protest against Polish lies and appeal to Washington and ask whether the United States government doesn't want to make a distinction between Lithuanians and "Polaks," or maybe just Polaks themselves spread false rumor about that Lithuanian who wrote the letter to National Census director in Washington.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 6, Feb. 9, 1900.

LET US IMPROVE OUR LIVING

We, the American Lithuanians are making our living by hard labor, because we cannot get better jobs with higher wages due to our lack of education. We cannot improve our living conditions, as we have no unity among ourselves for the lack of education.

For that reason we must suffer. We are making a bare living as long as we have a job, but as soon as the dull season comes, we are on the edge of starvation. A few of us save some money, deposit it in the bank, and then the others are doing business and profiting with our money. If the Lithuanians were an enlightened and educated people, they could open businesses with their own money. Look at the people of other nations, as soon as they make some money, they go into business. If the Lithuanians were enlightened, they could organize among themselves to open here and there small businesses, small factories, and later on we could develop into a large business

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, no. 6, Feb. 9, 1900.

By having a big business we could not only make a better living for ourselves, but we could establish schools, where we could educate our unfortunate brothers, and the most important thing is to educate our children, make them good Lithuanians. Then let our young generation look back on our accomplishments, then the young Lithuanian generation by seeing our established business and factories, would get more inspiration, and would go further with new ideas, by enlarging the business and the Lithuanian industry. Now then brothers, let us have unity, let us put our money in business, let our money work for us, this is the only and proper way to improve our living conditions.

Winslawas.

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Katalikas, Vol. I, No. 24, June 15, 1899.

LITHUANIAN

EDITORIAL

The lack of unity, harmony and solidarity is one of the saddest manifestations among the Lithuanian American intelligentsia of the present time. Regardless of their political differences, national aim and religious belief, the people of the very same opinion are accusing one another, because one individual wants to become a leader and the other and both causing disharmony among the members of the organization. Some of the members who have a strong desire of becoming leaders are not willing to recognize other members of the organization who worked just as hard as any other member. Under such circumstances we cannot have a national unity, and we cannot accomplish much of anything by fighting one another. We have to come to some kind of agreement or else our organization, which took us years to build, will break up. If our organization breaks up our hard work will be in vain. We don't want to see our organization go to pieces; we must put all our efforts to save it from breaking up. First of all, we must create harmony among our members; then we will be able to save our organization.

Katalikas, Vol. I, No. 24, June 15, 1899.

We have to blame our newspapers for creating disharmony among our members. We cannot expect much from our members if our newspapers disagree among themselves. For example, our two newspapers, Garas and Tievyne, both are of the same opinion; yet they disagree on certain points and those points are so trivial that they hardly mean anything. One paper wants to take a leading part in the community and the other paper has similar desires. These two papers create disagreement among our members in the organization. This situation is deplorable from a national standpoint. Instead of trying to create and maintain our strong national unity, they create disharmony among our brothers. Our papers have failed completely to perform their civic and national duties, especially in maintaining our national unity. We have very good examples of our two newspapers, Garas accusing Tievyne for taking the leading part in raising funds for the erection of the monument in honor of Rev. A. Purbos. The newspaper Garas accuses Tievyne for employing dictatorial power



Katalikas, Vol. I, No. 24, June 15, 1899.

and claiming to have originated the idea for raising funds for the erection of a monument in honor of Rev. A. Burbos. If Rev. A. Burbos were alive, he would not allow such an argument among our members and newspapers. We hope this controversy about Rev. A. Burbos will end soon and leave his soul to rest in peace. If he has earned anything in his life, he will be well rewarded by God and the nation. We will pray for his soul and good deeds, which he performed for the honor of our Supreme Being.

Rev. A. Burbos had no desire for empty honors; his desire was to serve his people in the name of God. He performed his civic and religious duties as a good Catholic and his work will not be in vain.

Hereafter we hope that peace will reign and all controversies will end forever among our Lithuanian brothers.

Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 22, May 30, 1896.

LET US HAVE MORE COURAGE

No matter to what side we look, we find that the Lithuanians are fearful; they are ashamed of their Lithuanian names, they are timid to show themselves real Lithuanians. It was discussed before in the Lithuanian newspapers about the Lithuanian names, that all Lithuanians should write plainly and shorten their names.

For example, such a name as Buragas, and yet the Lithuanians are writing the same name as Buragiawiczius. Why are we using suffixes such as "ski," or "wicz?" Such a suffix is Polanization of the Lithuanian name.

A short Lithuanian name is much easier for Americans to pronounce. Do not think that the Polish suffix to your name gives you higher honor or more respect. It does not. Lithuanians must use their own names, without any suffix, because our names are short and beautiful. Do not Polanize your name.

By Mikolainis.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 13, March 28, 1896

REGISTER AS LITHUANIANS

Since last Monday the population census is being taken of all the people in Chicago. There are special people appointed for this job. They are going from house to house, registering every man and woman, their age and nationality. Therefore, all Lithuanians be sure to register as Lithuanians, but not as Russians or Poles. By not registering as Lithuanians, you are doing a great injury to the Lithuanian nation, by doing that we cannot prove that we are Lithuanians.

When the American comes to you for registration, and you cannot speak English, first tell to him that you are from Lithuania, then he will know who you are, and he will register you as a Lithuanian.

Some Lithuanians are objecting and say that they will not register as Lithuanians, they wanted to register as Samogitians. Samogitians (Zemaičiai) is the same Lithuanian people. In the history of Lithuanians,

Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 13, March 28, 1896

the lower part by the Baltic Sea, were called Zemaiciai or Samogitians, because they lived in low lands, and in the other part of Lithuania, the territory south of Vilnius, was called Augstaiciai - higher inhabitants - living on the higher land - were called, or were known as Lithuanians.

Of course, there different minor dialects in the speaking language. We have different dialects because we had no Lithuanian literature, which was prohibited by the Russian government.

Especially the Roman pope wanted to conquer the Samogitians, and held them as distinct or entirely different nation from Lithuanians. But our Grand Dukes Algirdas and Keistutis, in the 14th century, proved to the pope that the Samogitians were the real Lithuanians, and that they would defend and they did defend Lithuania from the aggression of the pope.

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If you don't want to register as Lithuanian, but to register as Samogitians, then every parishioner would say that he wants to register by his parish name.

Do not register as Russians, Poles or Prussians - register as Lithuanians.

Editor.

Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 12, March 21, 1896

LITHUANIANS, BE LITHUANIANS!

Reading the statistics of the registered people in Chicago, we found people of various nationalities, but we failed to find Lithuanians. Why so? Because our Lithuanians did not register as Lithuanians, they registered as Poles or Russians.

One English newspaper in Chicago stated that there are about one thousand Lithuanians in Chicago. We protested against such a false statement. We have told in the Chicago news papers, that there are over 10,000 Lithuanians. Now the Americans know that we represent a nation which they ought to take into consideration.

In order that our protest would not be in vain, every Lithuanian should not be ashamed of his nationality. Always and everywhere, must you admit that you are a Lithuanian. Do the Russians, the Poles stand higher than we? We know that everybody hates the Poles, and yet they do not deny that they are Poles

Lietuva, March 21, 1896

Every man wins honor or disgrace by his own conduct. By concealing your nationality you will not gain higher honor, you will be known by your conduct. Let us live decently, then everybody will respect us even though we were descendants of cannibals; we must conduct ourselves morally, educate ourselves; then everybody will respect us, but, above all, do not conceal your nationality. You cannot make a chicken from an eagle, likewise Lithuanians cannot become Irishmen nor Poles, no matter how hard you try to conceal your Lithuanianism.

He who denies his own nationality and tries to assimilate himself with other nationality will not be respected by the people of that nationality.

Lithuanians do not conceal your Lithuanianism, because Lithuania in her past was one of the most honorable nations among the European nations. Now it is our duty, by our own good conduct, to regain the lost honor of our nation. Let us honor ourselves; then others will respect us.

This year the city of Chicago will take a census of the people. Let us not stoop behind others, but bravely admit that we are Lithuanians; otherwise we will be a laughing stock of other nationalities.

Since the last meeting the Chicago city officials were convinced that

Lietuva, March 21, 1896

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we were not Russians, Poles nor Germans. And now they placed on the blank a rubric, marked Lithuanians. We must admit who we are; others are smaller than we are and yet they are recognized and honored. We also will be honored as others. Let us follow the road which other nations have pointed to us.

Editor.

II B 2 d (1) Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 11, March 14, 1896

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THE CHICAGO LITHUANIANS UPLIFTED THEIR NAMES
(Synopsis)

As it was stated in the last issue of Lietuva many Lithuanians lost their money in the so-called bank of the Hungarian-Jew Koperl. Then one of the Chicago English newspapers referring to the Lithuanians who lost their money in the said bank, printed a slanderous article about Lithuanians.

On February 22 a meeting was called and a committee elected to protest against the slander on Lithuanians. The newspaper (The Evening Journal) refused to print our protest, and the next day printed a more slanderous article about Lithuanians.

For this reason we decided to call a mass meeting to make a protest and form a resolution against that newspaper. The mass meeting was called on March 8 at St. George's church hall. Over two thousand Lithuanians were present.

There were reporters of all English newspapers in Chicago, even the reporter ~~was~~ of the Evening Journal, which printed the slanderous article against Lithuanians. There were also reporters from German, Polish and Swedish newspapers.



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Such prominent speakers were on this mass meeting: Theodore Brentano, a judge of the Superior Court and Eugene Seeger, city statistician.

Mr. E. Seeger said that no one can tell me better about Lithuanians than myself. The newspaper that blackened your name knows nothing about Lithuanians. You have a great language, its history goes back to the ancient Sanscrit; you have a great history; you were oppressed by the Russian Czar; you love freedom, and America gives you that freedom. Why did that newspaper slander you? Because you are a working people. Do not be ashamed that you are workers; this country is being built by the working people, and you came to help build this great country of America. You people, as children of Abraham Lincoln, do not be ashamed to call yourselves workers.

Pay no attention to the slanderous newspaper a real American would not slander you people. You came to this country because your seeking freedom, and you are making progress in spite of slanderous libel of certain newspapers.

Judge Brentano said: "I don't think that the newspaper which printed that slanderous article about you Lithuanians, have done it with bad intention. They have done it because they didn't know any better. If the newspaper people were

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here on this mass meeting they would be ashamed of themselves if they could see your intelligent faces.



"At present there are in Chicago over ten thousand Lithuanians. I am a judge for the last six years, and during these years I never had a Lithuanian in my court on any offense. This proves to you that the Lithuanian are law-abiding citizens. Therefore, no prudent American would slander such people.

"In your old country the Russian government held you under the oppression; you had no freedom there to work out your own destiny. In this country you have freedom, hold meetings, protest against the injustices done to you, print books and newspapers in your ~~own~~ language, and go forward with civilization in this land of the free.

"By holding this mass meeting today against the slanderous newspaper, you are doing the same as any prudent and respectable people would have done against such injustice."

The Lithuanian speakers were Mr. Szernas (his real name is Adomaitis), editor of Lietuva; Mr. P. Donaitis, president of the Lithuanian Political Alliance; A.

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Olszewskis, publisher of Lietuva, and Mr. A. Bijanskis.



The Lithuanian speakers said the newspaper stated in its slanderous article against Lithuanians that only one Lithuanian in two hundred can read; that the Lithuanians in Chicago are working for only fifty or seventy cents a day, because they are still living like slaves in Europe, where they are working for food only. That there are about 15,000 Lithuanians in the world; that the Lithuanians are semi-civilized, etc.

Against such a slander we are protesting in this meeting. That there are not 15,000 Lithuanians, but over 4,000,000 Lithuanians who are speaking the Lithuanian language.

We are asking the slanderous newspaper to take into consideration the following facts: - In Chicago there are over 10,000 Lithuanians; 2,000 of them are tailors by trade and their wages run from \$1.50 to \$4.00 a day; there are 500 moulders; 400 barbers. The Chicago Lithuanians have twelve mutual benefit societies; eight political clubs, and one strong organization - the Illinois Lithuanian Republican Club. Is it possible for a semi-civilized people to have such a tradesmen and such organizations? And yet that newspaper states that we

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are a barbarous people and know nothing of how to take advantage of this free country of America.

Therefore we are making this protest against the newspaper - the Evening Journal - for the slanderous article against us.

On the next day all the Chicago newspapers wrote about this mass meeting. English, German, Polish, Swedish - newspapers of every language - wrote about this protest meeting. Especially the Inter-Ocean newspaper printed word by word the speech of Judge Brentano.

Now everybody knows that the Lithuanians are not such ignorant people as the said paper described. Even the Evening Journal which printed the slanderous article against us, now after this mass meeting, wrote that the Lithuanians who were present at this protest meeting were clean, well dressed and intelligent people.

Some of the newspapers even mentioned the past historical events in the history of Lithuania, and about the Lithuanians in America.

Lietuva, March 14, 1896

Now, Lithuanians, do not be ashamed to call yourselves Lithuanians. Beware of drinking, gambling and laziness, as some of us are. Read newspapers and books, educate yourselves, show that you are enlightened, but not such ignoramuses, as the paper stated that only one Lithuanian in two hundred can read.



Lietuva, Vol. III. No. 25, June 22, 1895.

THE FIRST LITHUANIAN COLONY UNDER THE NAME OF LIETUVA,
GRAND PRAIRIE, ARKANSAS

Up to the present time twenty-four Lithuanian families bought farms; ten Lithuanian families are living there already. The priest J. Baloewiczius started to build the church on his own farm. We are helping with our labor to build the church. The church is not far from Hazen, Ark.

The land there is fruitful, can raise all crops abundantly.

Translator's note: - This Lithuanian colony was organized by A. Olszewski, editor and publisher of Lietuva.

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Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 21, June 5, 1893



DECORATION DAY

The Lithuanians cannot forget that Americans have special days to remember, to respect and to give great honor to their friends, relatives and to their national heroes.

Americans have a great national holiday, the Fourth of July, to remember their heroes who died and shed their blood for the independence of this country - to make this country free. Americans have another national holiday, February 22nd, the birthday of George Washington, the father of this country.

Americans have a Decoration Day, to remember their friends, relatives, soldiers and other national heroes who died for their country. On Decoration Day, Americans are having meetings in schools and halls, where prominent speakers and professors are delivering orations and lectures on the good deeds of their patriots and national heroes.

Lithuanians and Poles have their great men, Kosciuszko and Dulecki and others.

We hope that in Chicago in the near future, there will be a monument built for Kosciuszko, then Lithuanians and Poles together can go on Decoration Day to remember and to pay tribute to our great national hero.

HOW LITHUANIANS OF TODAY OUGHT TO LOOK TOWARD POLES
AND THEIR LANGUAGE



On this question I will give a short answer.

Lithuanians of today should not fancy about Polish language, because that language will not help us in Lithuania, nor in America. In America, it is understood by all, that the English language is a necessity to everyone, that without the English language a man cannot exist. In Lithuania under the Russian government, was a Russian language, under Germany, was German language. Lithuanians must turn to that side which is most beneficial to them. Although we cannot hold Poles as our enemies, we are obliged to give them as much rights, just as much as to Germans, French and other nations. Today all the enlightened in the world, except the rich and the rulers, are anxious to have freedom for humanity in material and spiritual needs and for this reason we cannot be intolerant towards other nations. Of course, we cannot forget our own language, which must be first to Lithuanians..

Patriotism is necessary, but it must not be extreme fanaticism. It would be beneficial if every nation would once in a while raise the question of cosmopolitanism.

Memersys
The skylark.

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

a. Big Business

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 8, 1927.

PROSPERITY FOR A FEW; MISERY FOR MANY

(Editorial)

Leland Olds, famous economist, made the following statement recently about "prosperity" in the United States:

"While record breaking corporation profits have increased the fortunes of industrial capitalists to hitherto unheard of levels and the trusts of multi-millionaires have reached new fabulous heights, the capital of American farmers has fallen as much as 30% - even below pre-War values".

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LITHUANIAN

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Vilnis, Jan. 8, 1927.

The above statistics have been taken from figures supplied by the United States Department of Agriculture. They show that the small-scale farmers are facing bankruptcy. Many of them are losing their farms entirely and are increasing the ranks of the proletariat. During the past year alone, statistics show, over 100,000 small-scale farmers, were unable to meet expenses and have lost their farms. About 37,000 other farmers were forced to sell their farms in order to pay back taxes.

And that is what "good times" mean to small-scale farmers. These so-called "good times", affect the small business man

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Vilnis, Jan. 8, 1927.

and the workers of America in the very same way as they affect the small-scale farmers - real prosperity for a privileged few, misery for the greater majority.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1927.

WHAT IS THE MONROE DOCTRINE?

(Editorial)

The true meaning of the Monroe Doctrine has been more or less a puzzle for many years. Generally speaking, the doctrine is supposed to mean "America for Americans." However, after many years of bitter experiences, the Latin and Central American republics have finally learned the true meaning of that doctrine--"America for Wall Street." Formerly the "protection" policy of the United States received some sympathy from the South and Central American republics; but now that sympathy has vanished completely. The true nature of that "protection" policy has been unmasked. And now the war against American capitalists is more or less going on in all of South and Central America.

The South and Central American republics are now seriously considering

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1927.

the formation of a Pan-American League, without the United States. The reason for this movement is to combat United States imperialists, who have succeeded in gaining a dominating influence in all these republics. Some are completely under their control; others are only under partial control. The United States Government is supporting all these imperialistic policies of American capitalists. For this reason, the United States Government has become very unpopular in the South and Central American republics. It is said that the desire of these republics to organize independently of the United States is causing grave concern in political circles in Washington, D.C. If all these republics form a league, without the United States, then the United States, being an outsider, would be unable to control that league. The union of twenty republics, although small, would create a power large enough to successfully resist the domination of American financiers.

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Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1937.

American imperialism is steadily growing more despotic. It can maintain its power only by brutal force. This fact is getting clearer even to the workers of America. This awakening among the workers adds greatly to the welfare of the American labor movement.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 4, 1927.

THEY SPEAK FOR EVERYBODY

(Editorial)

Secretary of Labor James J. Davis and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, after fully satisfying their appetites with food and drinks, started the new year by delivering addresses in the name of all the workers and farmers of America. The former stated that the workers are enjoying wonderful "prosperity"; Secretary Jardine said that the farmers are enjoying wonderful "prosperity" also. Neither of these two gentlemen know anything at all about the life of the workers and poor farmers. Evidently they figure that if the steel trust and other cor-

Vilnis, Jan. 4, 1927.

porations are making gigantic profits then the workers and farmers are also enjoying "good times." However, such reasoning is all wrong. That is admitted even by some members of the bourgeoisie. A Congressman from Georgia recently made the following statement about those corporation profits:

"These fabulous corporation profits mean that a small army of corporation magnates, who are heartless, inhuman, dishonest, unpatriotic, soulless and without conscience, are taking advantage of certain laws to exploit millions of wearisome and suffering men, women and children."

After explaining that wealth, gained by means of exploitation



Vilnis, Jan. 4, 1927.

of the workers, brings about misery and want to millions of people, the Congressman from Georgia concluded with the following remark:

"And that is called prosperity, good times. It is good times only for a lion who has captured a young eagle."

Those who have plenty to eat and drink do not know what it means to be in misery and want. Industrial magnates and their servants in Washington will probably say that the Congressman from Georgia made the above remarks during "an uncontrollable bit of frenzy." The capitalistic newspapers are even trying to make a joke out of his remarks. However, steel and mine workers, whose sweat produced those gigantic corporation profits, know that the Congressman from Georgia spoke the truth.

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Vilnis, Mar. 2, 1926.

ANOTHER VICTORY FOR WALL STREET

(Editorial)

Last Friday President Coolidge signed a new tax reduction bill. According to the provisions of this bill, taxes will be reduced to the extent of 385 million dollars per year. However, only the taxes of the rich have been reduced. That is the reason why this bill was called the "rich man's bill" when it was under consideration in Congress. Now it can very appropriately be called the "rich man's law."

Wall Street, therefore, has scored another victory. Industrialists, bankers, and other capitalistic magnates will pay less taxes to the government, and will increase their exploitation of the workers of America. But in order to conceal the true nature of the bill, its sponsors have included a very slight reduction in the taxes on the incomes of the workers. For example, a married man with two children will now be obliged to pay an income tax only on earn-



Vilnis, Mar. 2, 1926.

ings above \$3,500. A single person will be taxed only for earnings above \$1,500. Formerly the tax percentage was 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ %, but now it will be "only" 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ %. Such a scant "reduction" in the tax on the workers, when compared to the large reductions in the tax on the rich, merely makes fools of the workers.

The average annual income of a worker in this country runs from \$1,000 to \$1,500. It is true that some workers earn more than \$1,500, but the greater majority earn less than \$1,000. Under the old tax law the workers experienced great difficulty in paying the tax. Under the new tax law they will continue to experience great difficulty in paying the taxes. The kings of Wall Street, whom President Coolidge and Congress pitied and so reduced their taxes, are the very ones who are responsible for the miserable plight of the workers who cannot afford to pay an income tax. Instead of improving the lot of the workers, the Wall Street barons are planning to lower the wages of the workers still more and increase their misery.



Vilnis, Mar. 2, 1926.

What does all this mean? It means that the capitalists are very strongly organized. They hold the governmental power in their hands and use it to suit their own purposes. Those who sit in Congress do only that which is beneficial to the capitalists, and it is very pitiful indeed to think that those servants of the capitalists are sent to Congress by the workers themselves.

The workers should organize. In order to defend our own rights in Congress and keep the paid agents of Wall Street out of Congress, we must have a strong labor party. The American Labor (Communist) Party stated a long time ago that the tactics of the greatest hypocritical labor leader in America, Samuel Gompers, served only to deceive the workers. Gompers' tactics were to "punish the enemies and reward the friends of labor." The communists have urged and still urge the workers of this country to organize independently of the capitalists.



Vilnis, Mar. 2, 1926.

There is no other road for the workers of America. Until they are organized and fight for the rights of their class, the workers will continue to be exploited by their oppressors, the capitalists.



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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Feb. 2, 1926.

PACKING FIRM ENJOYS HUGE PROFITS

Mr. Swift, of the famous packing firm in the Chicago Stock Yards, is boasting that his firm enjoyed a huge profit during the past year. According to the financial statement of the firm, a net profit of \$15,379,152, was realized during 1925. Mr. Swift stated that the success of his firm is due largely to the submissive attitude of his employees.

These fabulous profits of the firm will be enjoyed by the large shareholders, who have contributed very little work, if any at all, in the production of these profits. Did the employees of the firm benefit in any way from those huge profits which they

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LITHUANIAN

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Vilnis, Feb. 2, 1926.

piled up with hard labor, and physical and mental suffering and the sacrifice of their health and lives? Did it improve the standard of living of the employees in any way? No! On the contrary, the standard of living of the employees is steadily going from bad to worse. Their working hours are being lengthened and their working conditions are becoming increasingly intolerable. The big bosses are continuing their favorite capitalistic cry: Profits, more profits, and still more profits! The question of dividing at least some of these profits with the employees who produce them is not given even the slightest consideration. The workers are looked upon as mere tools of the company, unworthy of anything but a bare existence.

Employees of the firm are not permitted to talk or even to think

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Vilnis, Feb. 2, 1926.

about better conditions. They are not permitted to join any labor union, except the "company union", which is nothing else but a tool of the employers for the purpose of misleading and exploiting the employees. The workers cannot even hope to better their conditions with the aid of such a "union". This fact is admitted even by the company. While boasting of the huge profits, members of the firm also stated that during the "adjustment of employee grievances" all delegates of the company "union" were very sympathetic and submissive. That is the reason why the company succeeded in increasing, so sharply, its earnings during the past few years.

Like all capitalistic enterprises, the Swift company is hoping for still greater profits during the current year. Accordingly, the company is making preparations to lengthen the working hours of the employees and introduce a vicious speed-up system.



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Vilnis, Jan. 2, 1936.

P LITICS A D L A D A

(Editorial)

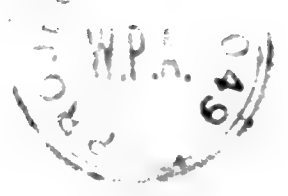
By viewing the economic and industrial situation in America in a general way, we notice that there is a large amount of discontent among the workers. They appear to be aware of the fact that they are being very severely exploited. While the press of the capitalist class and their servants in Washington are continually boasting of the present "great prosperity," the workers notice how their standard of living is constantly going from bad to worse. Insecurity and uncertainty of the future is tormenting millions of workers. Many workers know that they are victims of social injustice, but very few know what must be done to correct the situation. The American working class is influenced largely by the union

Vilnis, Jan. 22, 1926.

bureaucracy, such as the American Federation of Labor. However, the officers of these unions serve only the bourgeoisie and are continuously misleading the workers.

The hypocrisy of the union bureaucracy was clearly illustrated at the last Ohio State convention of the American Federation of Labor, at Columbus, Ohio. No one at the convention denied the fact that the American workers are being exploited; no one even attempted to hide the fact that the laws of the land are being drafted and enacted without giving any consideration to the welfare of the American working class. Even President Frey, of the Ohio State Federation of Labor, explained to the convention that the American workers are being inhumanly exploited.

It is very obvious that after such discussion as stated above, the most



Vilni, Jan. 22, 1933.

logical conclusion would be to recognize the fact that the workers must fight for their rights in the industrial field, and at the same time organize a political party of their own. However, instead of taking the above logical steps, it was decided at the convention to adhere to the traditional "non-political and non-partisan" policy. The leaders of the convention then had a motion passed to form a committee for the purpose of finding political candidates who are "competent and friendly towards labor," regardless of party affiliations, and then urge the union membership to vote for them as their own candidates.

It is very clear that the scheme of the labor leaders is to sell the votes of union members to those candidates who will pay the highest price and will not be too lazy to make a few promises to benefit the working class.

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CONFIDENTIAL

Vilnius, Jan. 22, 1950.

Anyway, it is interesting to note that the discontent among the workers, and the resultant desire for better conditions is such that the workers are becoming increasingly class-conscious.

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Memorandum, of 14, 1918.

CONFIDENTIAL

(Editorial)

In yesterday's issue of the Register, (New) we wrote of how the capitalists became seriously concerned in "Christianity"; we pointed out that they became so concerned that, in order to increase the influence of Christianity, Mr. John D. Rockefeller proposed at the Cleveland convention of the Young Men's Christian Association the establishment of a "Christianity trust". It is well known that these capitalists are not concerned with Christian ideals, and they are not interested in reform in Christianity, but they seek to reform that element which say it represents Christianity--and we mean truly, the "Christian church"--on the outside.

The mission has been so successful. They have not been overjoyed with
sufficed over of their duty to instill the working people with the spirit

WFA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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England, May 11, 1916.

of humbleness and patience, and keep them from complaining about their material status in life. They have not been fulfilling their main duty which is to incessantly hammer into the heads of the working people the following precept: "Work and pray, work and pray!" and do not desire anything on earth so as to lose your opportunity of getting into heaven. That precept is very peculiar to the capitalists. The priests must not forget that it is intended solely for the working people. If a worker follows that precept and prays, then he will not demand from his employer an increase in wages or shorter working hours. If he continues to pray, no matter how bad his economic status in life may be, he will not go against his employer; he will not join any workers' organization, and if he desires an improvement in his economic condition he will not go to his employer but will pray to God and ask Him to have pity on him.

That is the reason why the capitalists have never opposed the church. That is the reason why Mr. Rockefeller established churches wherever possible,

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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CONFIDENTIAL

Manjima, May 12, 1916.

particularly in the state of Colorado. That is also the reason why the capitalists are so generously supporting the Young Men's Christian Association. This very extensive and highly developed organization is fully, with soul and body, in the service of the capitalists (Mr. Rockefeller himself is one of its most active members).

Many people, especially working people, who are not closely acquainted with the Young Men's Christian Association believe that it is an innocent young peoples' cultural institution. But that is a gross error. The Association is carrying on the same kind of "Christian" work for the benefit of the capitalists as do all priests and ministers. The active clergymen of that organization go into factories and during the noon hour they conduct services, read passages from the Bible, sing holy hymns, and employ other tricks to cloud the minds of the workers. During the past year alone (1915) the clergymen of the Young Men's Christian Association conducted services in factories

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30375

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INTERNATIONAL

Memorandum, May 18, 1916.

in various towns and cities in which nearly two million workers participated.

Today in America there is a widely known revivalist of Christianity, known as Billy Sunday, a former athlete. As a very good throat and has become famous for his efforts to bring back into the Christian fold those who have gone astray. Tens of thousands of people assemble to hear him talk, mostly poor people. And Billy Sunday does not hesitate to threaten those people with devils, flames of hell, and boiling tar. Incessantly he hammers into their heads: work and pray, work and pray! As for Billy Sunday religious revival meetings are arranged for him by credit lists in various towns and cities and they pay him hundreds of thousands of dollars for his services.

That, then, is the kind of Christianity that is desired by the credit lists: Christianity that will fool the workers. That is the kind of Christianity that is being promoted by our own Lithuanian priests. They not only advocate

WPA (LL) PROJ. 33275

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Naujienos, May 18, 1916.

it, but are busily engaged in organizing unsuspecting and ignorant people so that they will sacrifice their bodies and souls upon the altar of the capitalists. They have established and control the St. Joseph's Workers Association, the slogan of which is: "Workers of all lands unite for one purpose! And that purpose is very great: Pray and work, pray and work!" The only trouble is that not many people want to pray and work.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Nauienos, May 12, 1916.

BUSINESS AND PATRIOTISM

(Editorial)

The slogan of the American patriots is to "melt in the pot of Americanism" all immigrants of all nationalities and thus make them pure Americans in accordance with the motto "America first, last and forever". If that slogan receives support from anyone, then it is probably in the middle and small business circles. That slogan is altogether foreign and even inimical to the giant capitalists. A good example of this is the famous farm machinery manufacturing company in Chicago McCormick's. The company's employees are now conducting a bitter struggle for a bigger bite of bread. The policy of that company has always been to hire workers from as many nationalities as possible so as to prevent the employees from becoming organized. The more nationalities there are among the employees, and the more different languages they speak, so much harder it is for them to understand each other and organize. It is very difficult for such a group of employees to learn how to speak a common language, the English language; in their homes they meet only people who speak their own language

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 302/5

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LITHUANIAN

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Naujienos, May 12, 1916.

and do not use English. In the factory they meet only people who speak languages other than English. They have no opportunity to learn to speak English. Thus they are badly exploited, but being unable to talk to each other properly and understand one another, they continue to quietly submit themselves to long suffering.

This is a rather clever policy of the capitalists for, to certain extent, they can and do achieve their purpose. So far, in such giant industries as the above-mentioned farm machinery manufacturing company where thousands of workers of a great variety of nationalities are employed, there has been no workers' organizations or ties among them of any kind! The very same thing is true in regard to the stockyards, and all other giant capitalistic institutions. The capitalists are doing everything within their means to keep their employees divided and away from each other; in order to do so they hire workers from as many nationalities as possible, keep their employees in darkness and ignorance by denying them an opportunity to become enlightened, and by preventing them from becoming "Americanized".

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LITHUANIAN

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Naujienos, May 12, 1916.

The capitalists know very well that lofty ideals and patriotism cannot be expected of ignorant people. But the capitalists are not at all concerned with that. They are, first of all, interested in business. And for the sake of business they let patriotism go to the devil!

WPA (MLL) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 11, 1916.

HARFUL MISUNDERSTANDINGS

(Editorial)

An article entitled, "Need For a Better Understanding," which appeared in the "Voice of the Readers" section of the Naujienos (News), prompts us to call attention to certain misunderstandings which seem to have pervaded the minds of certain people in regards to present day social questions.

One of those misunderstandings is the imaginary antagonism between economy and politics. This misunderstanding exists in its worst form among anarchists. They believe that the economic struggle has nothing in common with the political struggle; they recognize the former, but advocate that the latter may be (and should be) entirely ignored. A similar understanding about these two struggles is often noticed among other people, non-anarchists, who

WPA (H.L.) PROJ. 30275

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Naujienos, May 11, 1916.

recognize the advantage of the political struggle.

They state that it is impossible to obtain through political action those gains which are possible through organized economic efforts--that is, gains such as shorter working hours, higher wages, and better industrial working conditions. They agree that those gains which can be won in the political field, such as liberty, rights, lower taxes, better government, etc., are very desirable for the working people, but they point out that the economic interests of the people are much more important, because without certain economic gains the working people do not have an opportunity to exercise and enjoy their political rights. From that the conclusion is drawn that workers should first of all strive to promote their economic interests, and that the initial step toward this advancement is that they become organized "economically".

This is nonsense. It is nonsense to attempt to compare the importance of

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Naujienos, May 11, 1916.

economics and politics. Both are equally important, and both demand our attention at the same time. Without the liberty to strike the workers cannot wage a successful struggle against the capitalists; at the same time, the right to strike is of no benefit if the workers are not organized into strong unions and are unable to take advantage of that right.

It is also untrue that no economic gains can be obtained through political action. Such matters as workers' insurance, regulation of wages and working hours in the industries, the protection of the health of working women, the abolition of child labor, and thousands of other similar matters can be gained through enactment of laws by the Government; and it is just as easy, and sometimes easier, to obtain these gains through political action as it is through economic struggle. Therefore, politics are not against economy, and vice versa; one is related to the other, and they are interdependent.

Another big misunderstanding that exists in the minds and imaginations of

Naujienos, May 11, 1916.

those people is that they explain in altogether incorrect manner the cause of capitalistic domination. They state that capitalists are able to exploit the workers because the underpaid labor of the workers produces tools (means of production) for them (for the capitalists); and since the capitalists own those tools, the workers are forced to work for them and submit to exploitation.

There is one thing wrong with that explanation. It is true that the capitalists profit from the underpaid labor of the workers; it is true that the underpaid labor of the workers produce tools (the means of production) for the capitalists; and it is also true that the workers, without the means of production, are forced to hire themselves out to capitalists and suffer under the yoke of the economic royalists. And it is likewise true that if the workers did not produce wealth for the capitalists for which they are not paid there could be no domination by capitalists. But why are capitalists permitted to claim and retain that wealth which the workers produce but for which they are not paid? It is because they are

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Naujienos, May 11, 1916.

permitted to do so by the private property law. And that law is defended by the Government, or, more truthfully speaking, by the capitalistic class, which controls the Government.

Whoever controls the Government also dictates the laws in regards to private and public property. That means that the regulation of property rights, as well as the cause of the exploitation of the workers, is a question of governmental or political power.

He who does not strive to wrest political power from the hands of the capitalists is not fighting against the foundation of the exploitation of the workers, even though he emphatically denounces the capitalists and present social order. That is the reason why the anarchists and their imitators, the syndicalists, are not at all revolutionists.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Apr. 3, 1916.

[FOR PROFIT ONLY]

(Editorial)

The demand of the railroad workers for an eight-hour day has been refused. The greedy companies are not interested in the fact that long working hours are responsible for terrible railroad accidents. They are interested only in profit!

APR 11 1916 PROJ. 50275

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 3, 1916.

[PREPAREDNESS AND TAXES]

(Editorial)

The capitalists are demanding military preparedness, but they seek to place the burden of the cost upon the shoulders of the common people. "Preparedness" is a good business proposition for manufacturers and bankers. Within the period of only one year the capital of the munitions companies has been increased by \$866,000,000. Those who profit from "preparedness" should also pay for it.

The working people are in no need of military preparedness. Their living standards are now so low that new taxes would be unbearable. The Industrial Relations Commission reported that approximately one third of all the adult male workers earn less than ten dollars a week, and that about two thirds earn less than fifteen dollars a week. Are they not already exploited enough?

WFA (ILL) PROJ. 6223

Naujienos, Feb. 8, 1916.

/EMPLOYERS USE PRESS AS ALLY IN COAL DISPUTE/

(Editorial)

A rather unusual thing is happening. The anthracite coal companies have inserted big paid advertisements in the larger newspapers of America--in Chicago, New York, and other cities--in which they criticize the demands made by their employees. They attempt to show that the workers are demanding more than the companies are capable of giving them. They say that the companies can grant the demands made by the workers only if the price of coal is raised.

It is an old story: The capitalists pose as friends of the people, and try to convince the public that the workers are its enemies. But the present occasion is unusual in that the companies are conducting their campaign against the workers with the assistance of the newspapers. Apparently, they are prepared to squander thousands of dollars in an attempt to swing public opinion over to their side.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 26, 1915.

SENTENCED FOR CONSPIRACY

(Editorial)

p.2. In Forth Smith, Arkansas, seven workers were tried and sentenced "for conspiracy against the government." The court sentenced them to imprisonment from six months to two years, and fined them from \$500.00 to \$1,000.00 each.

The sentenced workers are coal miners and members of the coal miners' union. Off hand we are unable to determine whether or not these workers were really so guilty that they should merit such a severe penalty.

However, we will hardly make a mistake by saying that if capitalists instead of workers were brought before the court and tried on more serious charges, they would not be thrown into a jail cell.

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LITHUANIAN

Nauienos, Jan. 25, 1915.

ENVOYS OF CAPITALISM

(Editorial)



p.2.....The Federal Commerce Commission, in a recent investigation of economic conditions, asked three notable envoys of capitalism, Perkins, Guggenheim, and Berwind, to give the reasons for the present social unrest in the country. There is one thing in the testimony of these barons which creates a deep impression, namely their progression of complete ignorance of what goes on in their own business and industrial institutions. From their words it can been seen plainly that their only interest in the business and industrial institutions which they own is the amount of profit which they derive from them.

The clearest explanation of the views of big capitalists was made by George W. Perkins, who, besides being the president of the steel trust (U. S. Steel Co.) is also president of the International Harvester Company, and of several railroad and steamship companies. He openly defended the necessity of trusts, but admitted that they should be regulated



Naujienos, Jan. 25, 1915.

by the government. Perkins and Edw. J. Berwind, who is the owner of several coal mines and railroad companies, were asked to describe the working conditions of their employees. Both said they knew nothing at all about that subject.

Daniel Guggenheim, president of many founderies and iron mines, attempted to present himself as a liberal. Accordingly, he said that employees possess the right to organize into unions and to share in the profits of their employers. But when the chairman of the Commerce Commission asked him to give the number of workers in his employ, he said he does not have the slightest idea about that. He said he is not interested in such details of his business, and that such information can be supplied only by the directors of each company. In answer to the next question, does Mr. Guggenheim do any actual work in any capacity in his companies, he replied that a few years have already elapsed since he last visited any of his founderies or iron mines.

The chairman of the Commerce Commission, Walsh, reminded Mr. Guggenheim of the strike which took place in his founderies at Perth Amboy, N.J., in 1912. That capitalist



Naujienos, Jan. 25, 1915.

appeared to know nothing at all about the reasons for the strike nor how it was concluded. All he remembers is that one of the directors was sent into the strike area and reported back that everything was under control.

Mr. Guggenheim was asked: "Are you, as a member of the Board of Directors, aware of the fact that in 1912 the daily wage of a worker in your foundries at Perth Amboy, N.J., was only \$1.60?" He gave the following answer: "No, I don't know that."

Then he was asked: "Is it true that in your foundries at Perth Amboy the majority of the workers work twelve hours per day?" He answered: "No, that is not true." He was then asked to state how many hours per day his employees work. Again he answered: "I don't know."

In that manner the envoys of capitalism have demonstrated that their only interest in their business and industrial institutions is the amount of profit which they derive from them. But of what use are these capitalists to business and industry?



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Naujienos, Jan. 25, 1915.

They are of no use at all. They do no work, and do not even know what goes on in their own business and industrial institutions. Therefore, they are nothing else but mere parasites. Business and industry not only can get along very well without them, but also, if freed from them, would be much healthier.



Naujienos, Jan.18,1915.

CHICAGO STREET CAR SERVICE UNBEARABLE
(Editorial)

p. 2..... The street car companies of Chicago are giving very poor service to the public. It is said that their service is the most inefficient of all street car companies in America. They keep an insufficient number of cars in service, and for that reason the public is forced to either wait for hours on corners or fight their way into frightfully overcrowded cars. Many accidents and much damage result from these over-crowded conditions. Riders lose their belongings, pick-pockets rob the passengers, and often, those who are riding on the car step, are pushed off into the street and are seriously injured or even killed.

The people of Chicago have become disgusted with such service. They are beginning to demand that the city government force the street car companies to put more cars into service and stop transporting people like herring in a barrel. But that is not enough. Experience proves that greedy business men will never properly satisfy the needs of the people. The street car companies should be taken over

Naujienos, Jan.18,1915.

by the city government. Why should such huge profits from street cars be allowed to go to private companies when the city government can utilize them for the welfare of the people?



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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 8, 1915.

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION.

Editorial: p.2.... The United States Supreme Court unanimously upheld the decision of the lower courts against the Hatters Union of Danbury, Conn. This decision triples the judgment of \$84,000 which the union must pay to Loewe & Co. for damages which the union is supposed to have inflicted when it declared a boycott against the company.

This decision of the Federal Supreme Court represents a very severe blow not only to the one hundred eighty-six members of the Hatters Union, who must pay that gigantic sum out of their own pockets, but also to the whole American working class.

The Hatters Union was found guilty of violating the Sherman Anti Trust Law. This means that a labor union is classed as a trust; and since union activities are detrimental to the interests of the employers, they are held to be as much against the public welfare as a trust.



Naujienos, Jan. 8, 1915.

The highest court of the land made a decision, which now becomes a law. Whenever a decision is made by our highest court it automatically becomes a precedent for the future; that is, it will guide future decisions in the lower courts and governments, like the laws which are enacted by Congress and approved by the president.

The court's decision places the entire labor movement in a perplexing predicament. Now that unions are classed as trusts they can legally be found guilty of almost anything. Even the very existence of a trust is held to be illegal. In order to legally dissolve a trust it is not even necessary to prove that it has committed an unlawful act; all that is necessary is to show that the capitalistic enterprise operates as a trust. Therefore each and every member of a labor union or organization is in constant danger of legal punishment, because any collective act that interferes with the interests of the employers may be construed as a violation of the law.



Naujienos, Jan. 8, 1915.

Recently, through the efforts of the Wilson administration, Congress passed the Clayton amendment to the Sherman anti-trust law.

According to this amendment a labor union is not to be classed as a trust. But now this amendment is automatically invalidated by the decision of the Supreme Court. The court's decision creates a new law, which states that labor unions must be persecuted as trusts.

However, in practice it appears that the Sherman law is being employed to combat labor unions more than it is to combat capitalistic trusts.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Feb. 21, 1915.

TWO AMERICAN GIANTS

(Editorial)

With the exception of the month of July, when Americans celebrate their Independence Day, the month of February is the most notable month for Americans. In this month they celebrate the birthdays of the two greatest men in American history--the real American giants.

This coming Saturday, February 22, is the birthday of George Washington, the first President of the United States, and the real Father of this country. He, with his devotion, energy, and labor, brought liberty to the United States. He rendered services so great to this commonwealth that his name will long be remembered not only in American History but in the history of the world as well. Beside him, and equally meritorious, stands Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President, whose birthday is February 12. The first one gave his

Lietuva, Feb. 21, 1913.

country political independence by freeing it from the yoke of England. The second washed away a disgraceful stain from the honor of the United States by abolishing slavery, by giving liberty and civil rights to millions of negroes. The work for the cause of freedom originated by Washington was promoted by Abraham Lincoln more than by any other man, and for that cause he paid dearly--with his life.

The wheels of history move very rapidly. The Constitution today has the same significance which it had in the days of Washington; it is the pearl of liberty and happiness.

The constitution guarantees that this country's government shall be "of the people, for the people, and by the people", but greedy hands can set around the best statutes and nullify the high ideals for which men have shed their blood and laid down their lives.

Today the Constitution of the United States is the same as it was in the

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Lietuva, Feb. 21, 1913.

days of Washington and Lincoln. But the interpretation of the Constitution by the greedy rulers of today, with regard to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness is not the same as it was in the time of Washington. Washington broke the chains of England's yoke. But now, after a hundred years, gigantic trusts weigh upon the country's neck. The yoke of the trusts on the American people is no lighter than was the earlier yoke of England. Lincoln abolished negro slavery, and paid with his lifeblood. But today in the southern States the former negro slaves' places are occupied by children--slaves in the cotton factories. That the foundations of liberty are crumbling is evident in the constantly increasing restrictions against immigrants and upon the rights of aliens; thanks to the unbridled power of the trusts, living and economic conditions are growing worse instead of getting better.

The Constitution--the foundation of this country's government--is still here, as it was before, and we need no better one. What we do need is another giant like Washington or Lincoln, with enough determination and energy to

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Lietuva, Feb. 21, 1913.

protect the Constitution and the life of this country.

[Translator's **note**: The photos of both Lincoln and Washington appear in connection with this article.]

I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

1. Capitalistic Enterprise

b. Small Business

Record Books of the Lithuanian Butchers' and
Grocers' Association of Bridgeport, In
possession of the Secretary, The Lithuanian
Butchers' and Grocers' Association, Bridgeport

[BUTCHERS' AND GROCERS' ASSOCIATION]

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association was organized, February 8, 1914.

The purpose of this association is to act in common business interests, to help each other in various incidents, to have friendly festivals and buy a wreath for the members who die. There are thirty-six members.

The organizers were K. Beinorauskas, J. Balciunas, K. Berenkis and K. M. Minetas.

H. Urnezis, treasurer, 3428 Lithuaania Ave.

A. Budfris, secretary, 939 W. 33rd.St.

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LITHUANIAN

Interview with a representative of The Lithuanian Tavern Owners Alliance of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois by Theo. Kucinskas, June 11, 1937.

[TAVERN ALLIANCE PROTECTS TAVERN OWNERS]

This Tavern Alliance was organized by George Chevesiduskas in 1932.

The purpose of the Alliance is to protect the individual tavern owners, to see that bad laws should not be passed against the taverns in Cook County and in Springfield, Ill. Also, if possible, to establish a brewery of our own, and to buy whiskey in carloads for the organizations's members.

The above said Alliance in 1934-1935 has published its monthly journal Kyieslys (The Inviter).

The membership is about four hundred. George M. Chevsiuskas, president, 1900 S. Union Ave., F. M. Valaitis, secretary.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 20, 1909.

KEISTUTIS BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION

The Keistutis (name of Lithuanian king) Building and Loan Association is selling new shares, the 33rd series, which began on Sept. 12. All Lithuanians, men and women, are invited to join the Association. Meetings are held every Thursday evening at L. Azukas hall, 3301 S. Auburn Avenue. The secretary of the Association is K. F. Pocius, 938 W. 33rd St.

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 39, Sept. 28, 1900.

WHAT BUSINESS IS BEST FOR LITHUANIANS?

WPI 644.2.02.3027b

Our newspapers are saying that our Lithuanian businessmen are no good, that they do not know how to conduct a business, that they do not care for national and cultural affairs.

Why not take into consideration what business most of the Lithuanians are in and what education they have. Then we can say something about their business ability.

Most of the Lithuanians are in the saloon business. When one makes a few hundred dollars, right away he opens a saloon, because such a business needs no education; all one needs is to know how to exploit his customers by shrewdness. Some saloonkeepers are successful, while many are failures.

The best business are the clothing, dry goods, and shoe stores. Such a business needs (higher) qualifications. Little by little it would be

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Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 39, Sept. 28, 1900.

possible to develop such a business on a grand scale. Such a business is clean, high class, and would uplift the Lithuanian name.

The Businessmen.

1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

2. Labor Organization and
Activities

a. Unions

(1) Company

I D 2 a (1)
II B 2 d (1)
I D 2 a (1)
I H
I E

LITHUANIAN

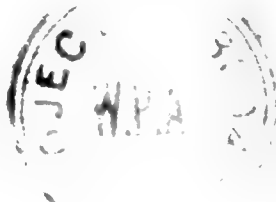
Vilnis, Jan. 12, 1926.

THE STOCKYARDS WORKERS

(Editorial)

P. 4. The Chicago Stockyards are famous not only in the United States but also in other countries. It is also a well-known fact that the stockyard workers work very hard, and very long hours - 54 hours per week, and are highly exploited.

However, even that does not satisfy the meat kings. Armour and Co. has decided to lengthen the working hours from 54 to 60. Although the stockyards workers are not organized, the company has learned from past experiences that a drastic slash in wages and an increase in working hours may not succeed - the workers might declare a strike. For that reason the company



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II B 2 d (1)

- 2 -

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Vilnis, Jan. 12, 1926.

devised a scheme to attain the desired goal in a roundabout manner. The company has announced the formation of a "mutual council," made up of company and employee representatives. However, the workers do not know when and by whom their representatives were elected. It is therefore very obvious that those "employee representatives" were selected by the company. With the aid of such a body the company aims to achieve its purpose - to make working conditions worse in order to realize greater profits.

It is too early to predict whether or not Armour and Co. will succeed with their plan to extract greater profits at the expense of employees. The Daily Worker, organ of the American working class, is exposing the plans of the company to stockyards workers. Special articles are written on the



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II B 2 d (1)

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 12, 1926.

subject and the paper is distributed among the stockyards workers. The company forbids employees to buy and read the Daily Worker. However, they are reading it. During the first few days 3,000 copies have been sold.

Many workers now understand that the "mutual council" is a tool of the company.

The company is attempting to justify the increase in working hours by saying that it will benefit the employees. They are told that by working longer hours they will earn more money. However, the company purposely forgets to mention the fact that it is also possible to earn more money by working shorter hours. Wherever the workers are organized they are working shorter



I D 2 a (1)
II B 2 d (1)

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Vilnis, Jan. 12, 1926.

hours and are earning more money.

The workers of Chicago should support the Daily Worker.



1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic Organization

2. Labor Organization and Activities

a. Unions

(2) Craft

I.ATTITUDES

D.Economic

Organization

2.Labor Organization & Activities

a. Unions

(3) Industrial

I D 2 a (3)
I D 2 a (4)
I D 1 a
I H

LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

A QUEER STATEMENT

(Editorial)

William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, in an address before a capitalist institution--the American Chamber of Commerce, at Newark, Ohio--stated that "the working-class organizations of America were never opposed to, and never fought against, the capitalistic system..... They agree with the present social order." He also stated that the workers reserve the right to organize, but they "willingly agree to allow the capitalists the right to possess and control the industries."


It is unnecessary to explain that such statements were very pleasing to the fat capitalistic exploiters who live off the labor of others. However, what Mr. Green said is true only of himself and other similar bureaucrats. They draw unspeakably large salaries from workers' organizations, but instead of serving the workers they serve their enemies. They are as afraid of class

- 2 -

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

struggles as the exploiters themselves. They fool and mislead the workers. However, the statement that workers willingly agree to allow capitalists the right to control the industries, and that they will not fight at all against capitalism, is sheer nonsense. Furthermore, in spite of all the pacifying efforts of such fakers as Green, the workers do not get along without strikes. And if the workers are not yet fighting, as they should fight to defend their interests, then that is due to the fact that fake labor leaders still have influence over the workers.

It is a highly significant fact that now the capitalists, instead of inviting all kinds of preachers to explain "the brotherhood of man on earth," invite bureaucrats from the unions to do that. Even during strikes they invite those bureaucrats. An official organ of the miners union relates how "active" are certain union heads in speaking before clubs of capitalists. The organ



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Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

states that John Mates spoke before the Kiwanis millionaires' club in Schenectady, N.Y.; John Hollister delivered an address before the Rotary millionaires' club in Burlington, Va.; Thomas Kennedy, treasurer of the union, spoke to the Lions Club of the capitalists in Fall River, Mass.; Neal Ferry, before the Rotary Club in Binghamton, N.Y. Here are mentioned only a few examples from many.

The union heads say they speak before the clubs of millionaires in order to "acquaint" them with the "demands of striking miners." But of what benefit is it to the strikers if the millionaires' clubs know their demands? Furthermore, those demands are publicly announced and known to everybody.



I. ATTITUDES

D. Economic Organization

2. Labor Organization and Activities

a. Unions

(4) Strikes

128 (4)
129 (4)

130

I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

When I am alone, I often think of you and how much I love you. I wish I could be with you all the time. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

I am sure you are well and happy. I have been thinking about you a great deal lately, and wondering how you are getting on. I hope you are well and happy. I have been very busy lately, but I have managed to find some time to write to you.

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1. Attitudes

D. Economic Organization

2. Labor Organization and Activities

b. Cooperatives

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III H

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IV

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 3, Jan. 19, 1906.

FROM THE ZINYCIA

"Do not destroy the work begun!"

The name of Zinycia is united with the past of Lithuania and her honor, as the blood with the body. As long as the Zinycia has existed among Lithuanians, the Lithuanian honor and fame were known all over the world. As soon as the Zinycia was destroyed, the Lithuanian nation was destroyed and the Lithuanians are slumbering.

At last the thunder of might and freedom is rumbling all over the world. The people have at last awakened, the Lithuanians, too, began to rub their eyes; they saw all their misfortunes in the past and in the present.

On October the 2nd, 1905, at the Northwestern University Settlement, there was organized a new Zinycia. The old Lithuanian Zinycia took care of all the national problems. Likewise the present Zinycia is taking care of the



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most important problems of our future. We see that the Lithuanians in America are like an uncultivated field, so we have started to work for the benefit of our members and for the nation's honor.

The founders of the Zinycia see clearly that at present all the Lithuanians are the servants and slaves of foreign nations. The name of Lithuania was stricken from the map and the Lithuanians are counted as the slaves of other nations.

The American Lithuanians, even though they have lived for a long time in America, have accomplished nothing to improve their condition. We have organizations to help the sick and bury the dead. This proves that our brothers in America are in such condition that they have nothing to live on when they are sick and when they are dead they leave no place to be buried in. Still, never has there been established an organization that would lay the foundation for public welfare.

I have known many incidents when unfortunate Lithuanians were in distress

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Jan. 19, 1908.

and unable to get help from their countrymen. They would have been lost had they not received help from strangers.

Among all organizations disputes are arising. Lithuanian hates Lithuanian. Disagreement and spite split the Lithuanian Alliance of America into two opposing factions. Instead of spreading enlightenment and improving living conditions, the Lithuanians are fighting among themselves.

The founders of Zinycia have seen that for over twenty years the alterations have not benefited the nation. They have decided to take a more practical course and work among all the Lithuanians, regardless of their views. Zinycia honors and holds every moral Lithuanian as its brother. Zinycia, by taking such a course, wrongs no one, even though at the beginning denunciations were brought forth against this organization. We did not care to answer the baseless attacks, because national problems must be solved in a peaceful, human way.

One such baseless denunciation is the protest of the Lithuanian Alliance

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III H

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Jan. 19, 1908.

of America, branch 36, published in Katalikas and in Lietuva. I would have paid no attention to such a protest, but as the newspapers gave space to it, I am forced to give some explanations.

Did the Zinycia ever demand that branch 36 quit the Lithuanian Alliance of America and join the Zinycia? Did the Zinycia ever stick its nose into other people's affairs as branch 36 of the Lithuanian Alliance of America states? Did the Zinycia start to work on the national field by destroying the work of others, as branch 36 is doing now? No. Because at all of the Zinycia's public meetings, the Lithuanians themselves admitted that this project is the most important.

We have proof that during the past three months the Zinycia has obtained more members than its enemy has for the last 20 years. In Chicago the Zinycia has three branches with 300 members, while the Lithuanian Alliance of America, the branch 36, has only 151 members.

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III H

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LITHUANIAN

WPA (L) 9-10-30276

Lietuva, Jan. 19, 1906.

This proves that the people are seeing the usefulness of Zinycia and they are joining it.

The Zinycia does not obstruct the path of any Lithuanian organization because it has undertaken a new work. Up to the present time no organization has ever taken up such a project.

The Zinycia was organized so the people could have those benefits which are gained by science, industry, commerce and solidarity. That means that the Zinycia will not go begging for help, but will conduct its own business in the same way as the American business is conducted. The American businessmen are living in palaces, while the Lithuanians are their servants. For this reason we are inviting to our meeting the railroad agents in order to show our brothers that our project is not for collection of money for the poorhouse, but to buy a tract of land on which our members may build their homes and farms without any fear for the future.

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III H

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LITHUANIAN.

Lietuva, Jan. 19, 1906.

Every reasonable question we will answer with pleasure but to baseless and foolish questions we will pay no attention.

The Lithuanians will serve and slave for others only when they will not have industry and commerce of their own. The Zinycia has understood this; hence this appeal of ours: Brothers, Let us get together into a group and work in harmony; fortune will help us and the honor of Zinycia will arise again, and the weary heart of Lithuanians will be happy.

Let every one go his own way, let them organize colonies and asylums for the poor, let God bless them. The Zinycia is going its own way in organizing a colony where the Lithuanian not only will have his own home and protected future, but will be able to rejuvenate the lost might and honor of Lithuania, to support science and every branch of art. We shall encourage moral amusements that will lift up the Lithuanian name.

J. J. Hertmanavicia
President of Zinycia.

1. ATTITUDES

D. Economic

Organization

**2. Labor Organization
and Activities**

c. Unemployment

I D 2 c
I B 3 c
II D 10
II D 8

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Jan. 22, 1915.

THE UNEMPLOYMENT SITUATION

(Editorial)

American newspapers and writers have been and are still predicting that the country will experience a great economic improvement in the near future. In spite of these predictions, the unemployment situation has not improved. On the contrary, conditions appear to be growing worse. There are tens and hundreds of thousands of unemployed workers in every city and town in the United States. The plight of many workers and their families is very pitiable. In the bigger cities, large numbers of people have nothing to eat and no shelter from the cold weather. Complaints of misery are being heard everywhere. Some unemployed workers are driven to insanity by their miserable plight.

The riot which took place last Sunday in front of the Hull House was not, as some people would have us believe, the work of conspirators or "anarchist"



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LITHUANIAN

I B 3 c

II D 10

Lietuva, Jan. 22, 1915.

II D 8

agitators. It was a legitimate protest by people who are actually starving. The significance of that protest cannot be minimized by wrapping it in soft wool. The significance of that protest cannot be hidden even by all the Chicago police, who brutally dispersed the unemployed on the technical ground that they did not have a "permit" to parade. More than 250,000 unemployed and hungry people of Chicago and Cook County stand behind those who marched in the parade last Sunday. That parade was also a protest in behalf of the millions of unemployed workers in the United States.

Everything points to the fact that the army of unemployed is not decreasing but, on the contrary, it is increasing. The Americans are trying to lighten the burden of the unemployed. The Chicago administration and private institutions are setting aside large sums of money to relieve the miserable plight of the unemployed workers and their families. However, the situation is so grave that even the large sums of money that have been allotted for relief cannot abolish the crisis. In order to abolish the misery of unemployment it is necessary to eradicate the causes which produce unemployment--that is something



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II D 10

II D 8

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Jan. 22, 1915.

everyone knows and understands. It is a shame that in such a civilized country a man who wants to work and can work is forced into idleness and starvation. It is really a shame to see masses of workers march hopelessly from the gates of one factory to another, and to see so many innocent families, whose heads have done no wrong to anyone, in the deepest misery.

Our economy should be regulated so that such crises as the present unemployment situation would not occur.

In the meantime, we must turn our attention to the problems of the present situation. If the crisis cannot be immediately abolished, then at least we must not neglect our duty to alleviate the misery of the unemployed. We must not put this problem aside with a wave of the hand. If it is impossible to aid the tens and hundreds of thousands who are in need of relief, then we should at least help those who are in the greatest need of relief. From a humanitarian standpoint, the existing unemployment relief agencies deserve much praise. If they are really alleviating the misery which has been caused by the



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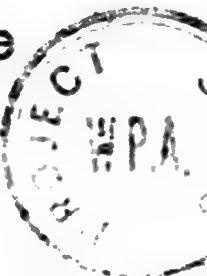
LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Jan. 22, 1915.

present crises, then they are useful; those who are in dire need should apply to them for assistance. Feeding of the hungry is a good and useful deed.

As far as we know, the Lithuanians in America are completely unconcerned about the problems of unemployed Lithuanian workers. Considering the kind of employment the Lithuanians are engaged in, the percentage of unemployed Lithuanian workers is probably very large. So far we have been completely unconcerned with the misery of our own people, although we should have started doing so a long time ago. So far as we know, we do not have even one Lithuanian unemployment relief organization. On the other hand, even if we would have such organizations, they would most probably be unable to render effective assistance because nearly all Lithuanian-Americans are more or less poverty-stricken.

The most possible and effective way in which we can assist our unemployed is by establishing employment bureaus. It appears that here and there our people have started to establish such bureaus. But so far, the activities of these bureaus have been very limited. If such bureaus are properly organized and operated, they can do much good for our people. They are especially desirable



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LITHUANIAN

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in the larger towns and cities. If these bureaus are organized on a non-partisan and non-sectarian basis, so they can command the respect and support of all Lithuanians, then they can render a very valuable and useful service to unemployed Lithuanian workers. If Lithuanian businessmen and other Lithuanians who have "connections" and relations with employers would co-operate and assist these bureaus, then employment can be unquestionably found for many unemployed Lithuanian workers. Unless such bureaus are organized and operated along the above-mentioned lines, it would not pay to establish them. However, the aims of such bureaus are so praiseworthy that it is hard to believe that any Lithuanian-American would refuse to support them.

There is another thing which Lithuanian-Americans have completely forgotten, and that is the purely American unemployment relief agencies. These agencies have been created to assist Lithuanians as well as other immigrants. They can alleviate the misery of more than one Lithuanian family. These agencies are in a position to furnish relief to many people during the most critical moments of their lives. But do many of our Lithuanian people know about the existence of such agencies? A very short announcement about these agencies



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has appeared once or twice in our newspaper; our people did not receive any other information about them. Our people should know more about such agencies. It would be a good thing if our active leaders would get acquainted with these agencies and then refer needy Lithuanians to them for assistance. Those who become acquainted with these agencies should inform other Lithuanians through our newspapers. Then when a Lithuanian becomes in dire need of relief, he will know where to apply for it.

We do not believe that it is possible to abolish entirely the misery of unemployment among the Lithuanian people by the above-mentioned means. However, they can help a great deal and for that reason deserve attention.



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LITHUANIAN



Naujienos, Jan. 20, 1915.

HULL HOUSE PLANS UNEMPLOYMENT PARADE

p.2..... Miss Jane Addams, Miss Breckenridge, and other social workers of Hull House, have stated that they are making plans for the second big unemployment parade.

Last Sunday, although without the knowledge and support of Jane Addams, an unemployment parade was organized at Hull House but it was dispersed by the police, who clubbed and arrested many participants. Now the above social workers plan to stage another unemployment parade in order to demonstrate to the city government the real unemployment situation in Chicago. They are asking the heads of the state employment agencies to participate in the parade.

They are demanding that this parade be given a permit, which had been denied

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LITHUANIAN



Naujienos, Jan. 20, 1915.

by the police to organizers of last Sunday's parade. This demand was immediately answered by Schuettler, assistant to the chief of police, who is accused of inciting the bloody riot last Sunday. He said he will not permit anarchists to break windows and to incite riots. The social workers have now decided to request a permit from the City Council, and have placed the matter into the hands of an attorney, Wm. A. Connea.

"We must repudiate the false notion," said Miss Breckenridge, "that want and hunger can be abolished by police authority. We must renounce the absurd theory that unemployment and misery among the poor can be swept away by chasing the poor with guns and clubs.

"We must allow these people to enjoy the rights which are guaranteed to them by the constitution. They must be permitted to parade, and this matter should be taken up at the next meeting of the City Council. We must show

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Naujienos, Jan. 20, 1915.



real action instead of mere words on a piece of paper.

"I have noticed that Schuettler, first lieutenant of the chief of police, is showing a great deal of hostility against a black flag which was carried in the parade last Sunday. But what does Schuettler know about flags? If the paraders had carried a red flag then he undoubtedly would have arrested everybody for displaying the symbol of the anarchists. If Mr. Schuettler does not know, then it would be a good thing if he would learn that the black flag which was carried by those unfortunate people signifies their agonies."

An unemployment demonstration, with or without the support of Miss Addams, will take place, and not one but many. The participation and influence of the social workers of Hull House will probably have a pacifying effect upon the demonstrations and prevent interference by the police. And the police can

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well afford to yield, because even now they are being condemned by everybody for their brutal action last Sunday. However, the request that officials of the state employment agencies participate in the parade is meaningless. These officials are not interested in the problems of the unemployed. By participating in the parade they would be merely showing their sympathy to the unemployed. But the unemployed do not want sympathy. They want jobs.

If the social workers of Hull House fail to get a permit for the unemployed to parade then the unemployed workers will stage a demonstration in spite of the police ban. In that case the demonstration will probably be more bloody, because the unemployed are preparing to defend themselves. They have already expressed their feeling on a banner in last Sunday's parade with the inscription: "Hunger knows no laws."

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Naujienos, Jan.18, 1915.



POLICE DISPERSE UNEMPLOYMENT PARADE

p.1..... Yesterday an unemployment mass meeting of all nationalities, sponored by the International Unemployment League, was held at Hull House.

Many speakers spoke in various languages and declared that unemployed workers cannot be satisfied merely with unemployment relief. They said the unemployed have only one demand: Give us jobs.

There were two detectives in the audience, watching the procedure of the meeting. When the meeting came to a close and the workers were preparing to leave the hall for a parade, the two detectives left and called the police.

At Halsted and Polk Sts. about 1,500 unemployed assembled and started to march in a parade. Banners were carried with the following inscriptions: We do not want alms, we want work;" "Give us this day our daily bread;" "Hunger".

Naujienos, Jan.18,1915.



of the Christian Socialist, and a Lithuanian, Issadore Simkus.

All those who were arrested were charged with inciting to riot and parading without a permit. It is true, the marchers did not have a permit; but they had asked the police for a permit and were refused.

It is said that during ~~the~~ course of the parade I.W.O. proclamations were being distributed.

The hall for the unemployment meeting was obtained by J. Eads Howe, who is known as a "millionaire hobo."

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Naujienos, Jan.16,1915.UNEMPLOYMENT DAY DECLARED ON LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY
(Editorial)

p. 4.... Today there are about five million unemployed men and women in the United States. Although they are undergoing severe hardships, nevertheless, no one is coming to their aid - neither the capitalists whose wealth has been created and piled up by these unemployed workers, nor the government whose duty it is to look after the welfare of the people of the nation.

The unemployed, therefore, must seek help themselves,

Their class-brothers, the workers, must come to their aid in this crisis.

The problem of unemployment is the problem of all workers. The burden of unemployment is a burden to the entire working class. Today there are a great many workers suffering unemployment; tomorrow many more workers will fall into its

Naujienos, Jan.16,1915.



wretched claws. You workers, who still hold jobs in the factories, are not secure against unemployment. You, too, are constantly confronted with the probability of losing your jobs and being thrown into the army of unemployed.

Not a single worker is guaranteed against unemployment.

That means that it is the duty of all workers to combat unemployment collectively.

It is a fact that unemployment brings misery to other workers besides those who are forced to walk from factory to factory, travel from town to town, and to freeze on the street and watch their families suffer from hunger. Unemployment also tortures those workers who are still employed, because it adversely affects their working conditions.

When unemployment rages, even those workers who are still employed are placed in a bad predicament. Large numbers of unemployed workers assemble at the factory gates seeking work. Such conditions encourage the employers to speed up and abuse their employees. The capitalists become bold and no longer fear the workers.

Naujienos, Jan. 6 1915.

They know very well that if they lose one worker, there are hundreds of others anxiously waiting at the gates of the factory ready to take his place, and who will gladly sell their labor at lower wages. The capitalists take full advantage of such situations by lowering wages and by imposing various restrictions upon the employees.

During a span of unemployment the workers usually lose all the gains which they had won in hard struggles during the previous ten years. Periods of unemployment are destructive times to the workers, but they are golden times to the capitalists.

It is true that when unemployment prevails in the nation it means that business has decreased. In fact that is how unemployment is brought about; when unable to sell the products of the factories fast enough, the capitalists begin to lay off employees. But the remaining employees are forced by the capitalists to work harder and produce more at lower wages. Therefore, every dollar invested in business yields a larger profit to the capitalists during mass unemployment periods than it does during normal times.

There is one more thing which the capitalists do when unemployment prevails. Since



Naujienos, Jan.6,1915.

there are fewer commodities produced, there is less competition between the capitalists. When their rivalry is lessened, it becomes easier for them to raise commodity prices. On the other hand, the higher cost of living adds greatly to the misery and suffering of the unemployed workers.

Today both of these evils are tormenting the proletariat of the United States - mass unemployment and the high cost of living. But of these two the worst and more painful is the evil of unemployment.

Unemployment must be fought. It must be fought by all workers, by the entire working class, - men and women, old and young unemployed and employed.

The capitalists who have waxed fat by the sweat of the workers refuse to assist victims of unemployment; the capitalist government is not concerned with the fate of unemployed workers. Therefore, the workers themselves must get busy.

On February 12th the Socialist Party is making preparations for a gigantic working class movement. All workers are invited to conduct big mass demonstrations all over the country; organize large mass meetings; and raise a voice of protest against



Naujienos, Jan. 6, 1915.

people and institutions refusing to do their duty at least by lessening the agony of unemployment.

There are many simple and effective means by which to diminish the dire consequences of unemployment. There are real and understandable methods by which the evil of unemployment can be banished entirely and forever. These methods will be duly explained to the working people at the mass meetings on Feb. 12th. Appropriate demands of the workers will also be formulated and made to proper authorities. Therefore, each and every workingman and workingwoman should attend these meetings.

February 12th is a legal holiday, Lincoln's birthday. The Socialist Party proposes to convert the day this year into "Unemployment Day."

Workers, do your share to make this plan a big success!



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Naujienos, Jan.16,1915.

UNEMPLOYMENT MASS MEETING OF ALL NATIONALITIES

p.7.... An unemployment mass meeting of all nationalities will be held Sunday afternoon, January 17, at the Hull House Hall, Halsted and Polk Sts.

Unemployed men and women, and sympathizers of the unemployed, are asked to attend this gigantic meeting. Speakers will explain how and by what means the unemployed workers and their families can save themselves from starving to death, and how ultimately we can free ourselves from all kinds of slavery.

Speakers will talk in all languages, including the Lithuanian.

This mass meeting is being sponsored by the International Unemployment League. Admission is free.

The following proclamation has been formulated and issued by the unemployed workers of Chicago:

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Naujienos, Jan.16,1915.



We want to live and we have a right to live, but our rights and opportunity to live have been taken away from us!

We are hungry and we want our daily bread! And we are not begging for it, but demanding it!

We demand jobs and our daily bread, not almsgiving nor deceitful relief!

We refuse to starve, and demand the necessities of life!

We demand a real opportunity and right to live!

We have produced all products, and demand their use, because they belong to us!

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LITHUANIAN



Naujienos, Jan.11, 1915.

EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE

p. 3.... One of the first moves of the newly organized Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce in Kensington, Ill., was to investigate the bad practice of some local companies engaged in ice-cutting operations during the winter months. The companies were discriminating as far as the community residents were concerned, inasmuch as they refused to employ local help. All employees were hired through a loop employment agency at a fee. The Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce sent a delegation to confer with the executives of the companies and succeeded in persuading them to abandon their old policy of discrimination. The company agreed to hire local residents if they applied with reference letters from local business men.

Although not all Lithuanians who applied were hired, because the supply here is greater than the demand, nevertheless, a large number were employed. They are, therefore, very thankful to the organization.

Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 23, June 17, 1893

UNEMPLOYMENT IN CHICAGO AMONG LITHUANIANS



Many factories in Chicago are closed, the stock yards are moving very little. There are many rumors going on why the factories are closed. Some say on account of the new President in this country, others say it is only temporary, that after the first of July factories will open again. Of course, nobody knows why the factories are closed.

In times of such economical crisis it is very hard for our Lithuanians who just came from the old country. They do not know English and without that language you cannot get a job. We are sorry to say that there are many such Lithuanians who have been living in Chicago for the last twenty years and cannot speak English. All such Lithuanians are out of jobs, and they can get no other job because they cannot speak English. Those who can speak English can get odd jobs even for a few days, this is a great help in such an industrial crisis.

Now they must suffer for not knowing English, they cannot learn English because they can not read newspapers or books.

The best and easiest way to learn English is to read at first the Lithuanian newspaper, learn to read, then when you know how to read in your own language you will learn the English language very easily.

Lietuva, June 17, 1893

We have all kinds of books to read. We have books with English and Lithuanian sentences that shows how to speak and pronounce.

Lithuanians, you must remember that without English in this country you are lost.



I. ATTITUDES

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

COMMUNIST PARTY REORGANIZED

Reorganization of the Communist party in Chicago has been completed. All sections, including the foreign language groups, have been divided into geographical districts, without regard to nationality. The latest mass-meetings show that members of the party have met the new reorganization plan with great enthusiasm.

The main difficulty encountered in the reorganizational plan has been the large number of different foreign language sections. However, this difficulty will soon be overcome, because there are no more workers in this country who are entirely unable to speak English. The difficulty is that members of the various language groups are accustomed to speaking in their native tongue at meetings. In district meetings the English language will prove inconvenient at first, but the members will gradually become accustomed to it.



Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

In Chicago the larger and more active districts have started their own little mimeographed newspapers. It has been found that factory workers, among whom these newspapers are distributed, become interested in them immediately, because they deal intimately with their problems in the factories.

The language obstacle is also the only problem encountered in the reorganization of our Lithuanian section. Especially those members who have been active only in the Lithuanian section and have been attending only Lithuanian meetings "feel strange" at these meetings, where only the English language is spoken. Those members who have been attending all the gatherings and activities of the party, or those who have been active in the various labor unions, have entered the activities without any changed feelings.

It is true that those districts where there is a large number of members with the language handicap will be less effective. However, those members

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

who offer the language handicap as an excuse for lessening their activities, cannot be called Communists. The language handicap will not deter a real Communist, especially when he knows that the purpose of the reorganizational plan is to create a more effective Communist party.



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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

LITHUANIAN WOMEN WORKERS ASSOCIATION

p.5... The Association of Lithuanian Women Workers of America, third district, held a conference on Dec. 20, at the Vilnis Hall, 3116 S. Halsted St.

Mr. A. Deikis, district organizer, opened the conference and invited Miss Katilus to deliver the oration of the day. The speaker appealed to the members to become more active, to study and learn more about the problems and aims of the working class, and to organize newspaper correspondence groups in the various units of the organization. In that way, she stated, the members will be of much greater value to the labor movement.

A credential committee was selected to verify the credentials of all delegates attending the meeting. The committee later reported that there were thirty-seven delegates representing all the units of the organization within the third district. All delegates took an active part in the various discussions of the conference.

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Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

Mrs. Deikis also delivered an address before the conference. She talked about the propagation of working class literature, -in what manner working class newspapers and books can be spread among the workers.

Mrs. Z. Klibis gave a detailed report on the last convention of the organization, which she had attended as a district delegate. Miss Katilius, who also attended the convention, added a few points to the report.

A committee of nine was selected to carry on a propaganda campaign during the month of February. For that purpose it was decided to invite Mrs. Karosas, from the eastern states, as a speaker.

Miss Katilius and Mrs. Jasiunas were elected members of an international committee which is being formed of all nationalities in Chicago for the purpose of organizing women workers into an international organization.

According to reports by the delegates at the conference, the Alliance of Lithuanian

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Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

Working women of America is in a prosperous state. It has a large number of members and is in good standing financially.

Before the conference came to an end, a motion was introduced, seconded, and carried to make a collection at the conference for the benefit of political prisoners in the United States. The collection netted \$18.00, which was sent to the committee of a protest mass meeting held recently at the Northwestern Hall. It is very admirable that the women worker did not forget such an important cause.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Vol. VI, April 17, 1925.

PICTURES

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Vilnis, Vol. VI, April 17, 1925.

PICTURES

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Vilnis, Vol. VI, Jan. 20, 1925.

UNHAPPY ANNIVERSARY

Tomorrow is the day when Lenin died a year ago. This is an unhappy anniversary for the working people. With Lenin's death the world's working class has lost its greatest leader.

On this occasion the American Workers' Party has issued a manifesto which reads as follows:

"On January 21st one year has elapsed since the death of our great leader, Vladimir Illich Lenin.

"Do you remember, when one year ago all of the working class' enemies congratulated each other on the death of Lenin?

"Do you remember that deep sorrow of millions of enslaved people throughout the world after the loss of Lenin?"

The manifesto encourages further in remembrance of the death of Lenin to:

Vilnis, Vol. VI, Jan. 20, 1925.

"Unite in struggle against capitalism. Unite against reduction of wages, against breaking of unions, against "open shop." Unite to defend the arrested workers in the State of Michigan."

At the end, the manifesto encourages invitation of workers to join the American Workers' Party.

January 21st is a historical day, on which conscious workers of the world will remember their great leader, Lenin.

Vilnis, Vol. VI, January 13, 1925.

OUR ANSWER TO THEM

(Editorial)

On the last issue of the Vilnis, the Chicago Taylors' Union gave an answer to the Mensheviks' clerics and the nationalists' attack and lies. This answer shows what kind of ugly methods those nationalists, etc., are using in their struggle with the conscious workingmen. And this is not only in Chicago. Whenever our friends have a deal with the capitalists, they always learn that there is nothing too low that can serve our enemies' purpose.

Why? Why now, as never before, are they using the vilest methods to damage our movement? Because they cannot withhold the struggle for principles and ideals. In reality, they themselves have no ideals. Their main principle is profit. And to cover this fact they are covering themselves with nationalistic or socialistic camouflage, but whenever it happens that we meet them in our labor organizations, it is easy for us to unmask them and show their real face. They have learned that even in their combined

Vilnius, Vol. VI, Jan. 13, 1925.

action against Communists - they cannot withhold the development of organizations, and that is why they use lies and similar methods in their fight against labor.

But for how long can they fight with such methods? Of course, not for very long. They can fool perhaps some of the workingmen, but this will be only temporarily. Whenever the truth comes into light, it costs them plenty.

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WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, Nov. 23, 1911.

Is there a revolution in Germany?

(Editorial)

At one time Lenin, the father of revolution in Russia, threatened the "bourgeois imperialism" of all thrones with destruction. At that time, few people paid attention to him.

But behold! a revolution broke out over in Germany. We believed that Germany's revolution would not take place until the Russian revolution. "The Germans are a more enlightened people," we heard the prophets say.

But Germany is following the same path as Russia. The conservative Socialists in Russia did not succeed in keeping the government under their control, nor are they succeeding in Germany, even though theirs was the largest party in Germany.

Why? Because a revolution remains a revolution, no matter where it takes place.

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Once it has started, a revolution must pass through all the stages with which we have become familiar. It must develop until the people lose their fever and the movement becomes inactive. The Russian revolution was no different from the French Revolution. The German Revolution, it can be prophesied, will be no different from the Russian revolution. Regardless of its location, a mob is a mob. It must be allowed to "roll itself out" before it can return to normal.

Revolution is a contagious disease; it can be introduced for any country.

However, one can hardly believe that Bolshevism will conquer the world, or even that it will remain in existence forever. It is born of the misery and poverty of the people. Caused by a long war, driven to desperation by starvation, people embrace anything that gives them promise of a better future.

But to promise and to fulfill promises are two different things. No Bolshevism

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LITHUANIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, Nov. 26, 1918.

of the French Revolution did not fulfill its promises, and led to the monarchy of Napoleon. Russian Bolshevism has not fulfilled its promises and appears unable to do so. German Bolshevism will also fail in this respect.

It will fail because it is based on a destructive, rather than a constructive, foundation. In striving to create a new and better order, "an Eden on earth", it destroys everything--not only the bad, but the good as well. People who are waiting for such an "Eden" should remember the proverb: "Before they shall see the sun rise on the promised Eden, the dew will burn out their eyes". Everybody would rather have a sparrow in the hand than a nightingale on a branch.

The people tired of the excesses of the war. They will tire even sooner of the horrors of Bolshevism. Their anger will subside and they will devote themselves to conservative, constructive work.

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

HOW "DEMOCRACY" RULES
(Editorial)

The Bolsheviks consider themselves the most progressive democrats, the true apostles of a Garden-of-Eden-on-earth. It is to be understood that they rule according to the wishes of the working people and with their consent, while the "bourgeoisie" rules the people with whip and deception. The cream of the Socialists, in other words the essence of the most progressive Russian Socialism, would never rule against the wishes and the will of the people. That is the theory.

Let us glance at the practice. The Bolsheviks rule contrary to the wishes and the will of the people: otherwise, they would not have to kill thousands and thousands of people. The Bolsheviks do not rule with whip and deception because those would be such inadequate tools! They rule with the help of their Red Guards and their bayonets.

The Red Guards are composed of fanatic Bolsheviks who were formerly criminalistic vagabonds and other dregs of society. The Bolshevik Government, it is

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

said, pays them thirty rubles a day on the condition that they fulfill blindly the commands of their Bolshevik lords.

In other words, the "most progressive democracy of the world" rules with the help of a hired mob of murderers, thus reviving the "glorious" days of barbarism, when the pirates of the seas conducted a trade of organized robbery.

Russia today is in no better circumstances under the Bolsheviks than it was in the twelfth century under the yoke of the Tartars. It is in worse circumstances. The Tartars demanded the payment of tribute, but left internal matters to be controlled by the Russians themselves. The Bolsheviks are not only strangling Russia with a rope about its neck, but also are neglecting internal matters.

What numerous sins are committed in the name of Democracy!

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, July 12, 1918.

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THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE "BOLSHEVIKS"

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IV The Lithuanian Socialists of Chicago, as we have mentioned before, separated from the other Lithuanians and decided to have their own demonstration on Independence Day. This "demonstration" was a mass meeting which they held in the West Side Auditorium.

The most important part of the program was the speech of "Comrade" Pijus [Pius] Grigaitis, editor of the Naujienos. It was a repetition of his editorial which had appeared in Naujienos on Wednesday before Independence Day--only it was more elaborate, for the speaker spoke for more than two hours.

A broad red thread ran through all of his speech. It became monotonous to listen to the already threshed straw going through the thresher again and again. References to priests and the bourgeoisie sputtered from the speaker's lips like crusts of fried bacon on a frying pan.



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, July 12, 1918.

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The speaker attempted to prove that Lithuania's only salvation

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was to go along with the Russian revolution (even though that

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"revolution" cannot save itself any longer because it has become an anarchy).

Such speeches leave a strange impression. Though Grigaitis mentioned Lithuania's liberty, one felt immediately that Lithuania's liberty was not close to his heart. He lacked sincerity when he spoke about Lithuania. One felt that something else was nearer and dearer to him--that is, the Revolution, the Russian Revolution. One gathered from his speech that it would not pay for Lithuania to gain her freedom without a revolution. Lithuania, according to him, must go through the hell of a revolution in order to obtain freedom. The freedom of which he spoke was a strange sort of one. Lithuania must be "free" but united with Bolshevik Russia. An independent Lithuania? No! No! Freedom would be detrimental to Lithuania!

In all of my life I have never before heard such strange words as were spoken



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, July 12, 1918.

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III H by this man. He said he was fighting for the greatest, most complete liberty for Lithuania. Yet he does not desire that liberty
I G for his nation, if he is willing to leave her under the influence of
IV a foreign nation--a nation of which it is doubtful if it can rise out of anarchy within twenty-five years. Such an attitude, whether it is considered from a moral or a practical viewpoint, cannot escape criticism. It can be supported only by sophisms.

The speaker admitted that only the Nationalists stand for the complete independence of Lithuania, but he held this to be a mistake.

The chairman of the meeting, K. Jurgelionis, who was formerly a "renegade," but is now a "comrade," spoke with his usual tact. He began by explaining that the real friends of Lithuania's liberty were gathered here, while in McKinley Park were the "German sympathizers." The long-legged Judas was fortunate that he did not bite off his tongue while speaking such foulness. Such piggish statements



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, July 12, 1918.

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III H would never pass the lips of a decent man. They could only come
I G from one who shifts from one faction to another, selling his stu-
IV pidity according to the old proverb "bark where you lap".

Here is another interesting fact. This demonstration was arranged by the staff of the Naujienos, under the cloak of the American-Lithuanian Worker's Council. The Council is supposedly composed of eighty societies, yet the delegates of only three societies were present at this demonstration, while a hundred and one societies were represented at the McKinley Park gathering. Another unexpected occurrence took place near the end of the program, when the delegates of the three societies were called up on the stage to say a few words. One of them urged all of the Lithuanians to preserve their unity and by united effort to regain an independent Lithuania, such as existed in the times of Gediminas and Vytautas.

That man probably did not even realize that he was spilling hot coals on the sponsors of the affair.



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, July 12, 1918.

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THE BOLSHEVIK HYMN

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IV Though this was a gathering of Lithuanians, though they said that they were fighting for a free Lithuania, it was apparent that the Lithuanian anthem would not be heard in their kind of "free Lithuania"; but instead the Russian Bolsheviks' hymn would be sung. During the program the American anthem was sung. (It is dangerous to omit it these days.) They also sang the Bolshevik hymn. But these Lithuanians, "the fighters for the true freedom," did not have to sing the Lithuanian national anthem.

Altogether, there were about four hundred people present, but later we heard many people say: "They sang the Bolshevik hymn and honored it by rising, but they did not sing the Lithuanian anthem.....We must have gone to the wrong meeting: we wanted to gather with Lithuanians, but found ourselves with Bolsheviks."



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 28, 1918.

LAUKIS RELEASED

Joseph Laukis, former editor of the Industrial Workers of the World organ, The Workers' Voice, was arrested with other I.W.W. members, but has been released by the Chicago police. The prosecutor dropped suit against him and seven others. The case of the more than a hundred remaining members of the I.W.W., who were arrested, however, is being continued.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 10, 1918.

THE I. W. W. ON TRIAL

Chicago, Illinois--the much publicized trial of the Industrial Workers of the World, or the I.W.W., has finally begun here. The United States Government is pressing the charges.

Among the defendants there is only one Lithuanian, Joseph Laukis, former editor of the Darbininku Balsas (The Voice of the Workers), the organ of the Lithuanian members of the I.W.W. Laukis was arrested with the others some time ago.

Frank K. Nebeker of Salt Lake City, chief prosecutor for the Government in this case, is an assistant prosecuting attorney of the United States. In his opening speech to the jury he explained why the 112 I.W.W. members have been put on trial and what the Government intends to prove. Among other things, he said:

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"All of the charges are for certain misdemeanors committed between April 6, 1917 and August, 1917. These men not only refused to join the army but attempted, in all sorts of ways, to hinder military preparations.

"These men consider themselves a government within the Government. They do not acknowledge any other authority except their leader, who sits as their king. You all know whom I have in mind when I speak of this foreign lord--William D. Haywood. These men seemingly work for the benefit of the workers as a class. In order to do this they spoil and destroy property and threaten and even agree to murders.

"They use force to prevent the execution of the country's laws. They are opposed to all the laws, though they are passed by the majority of the citizens."

Nebeker explained that one of the counts in the indictment charged that the accused were guilty of an illegal conspiracy to prevent ten thousand young

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Lietuva, May 10, 1918.

men from registering and to help five thousand other men attempt to desert the United States army. He stated further that the center of I.W.W. activity was in Chicago and that the I.W.W. lieutenants in secondary cities received their orders from here. The secondary centers, he charged, are located in Philadelphia, Minneapolis, Cleveland, New York, Duluth, Spokane, Seattle, Salt Lake City, Scranton, and Great Falls, Montana.

"The contagious poisons of the I.W.W.," Nebeker continued, "have reached the members of enslaved nations who have come here from Europe seeking freedom. They penetrate our groups with their poisonous and illegal doctrines. The membership of the I.W.W. is composed of representatives of almost every nation of Europe. Among them are Finns, Russians, Italians, Spaniards, French, a large number of Germans and Austrians, and representatives of Balkan nations."



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The Charges

In summary, the prosecutor made the charges, thus:

"We," he said, "will prove beyond a doubt that this organization was a criminal organization from its very beginning.

"We will prove that it started its anti-war propaganda a year before our war began.

"We will prove that many persons who did not want to fulfill their obligations to this Government became members of the organization.

"We will prove that these men (the members of the I.W.W.) come in groups to cities where legal strikes are in progress, with the intention of 'making trouble' and soliciting for membership in their organization.

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"They are proud when they are thrown into jail and they attempt to recruit members there.

"The testimony will prove that they forced conscientious workers to become members of the I.W.W. They desire to do away with the wage system and the right of one person to bargain with another.

"The purpose of their strikes is not to win shorter hours, better conditions, or higher wages; they want to fight until the employer, driven by desperation, will shout, 'Take everything I have!'

"We will prove to you that, whenever this organization came into contact with honest workers, it always attempted to lead them off the right path.

"We will prove to you that the connection this organization has with graft is so large as to be almost beyond belief."



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, July 27, 1917.

UPTON SINCLAIR'S LETTER

(Editorial)

In another part of this issue of the Lietuva there is published a letter written by Upton Sinclair, well-known American Socialist writer and author. The letter deserves to be read and digested. Our Socialists frequently complain that the American Government desires to place a censorship over newspapers; that the Government has banned a large number of Socialist newspapers; that the Government desires to close the mouths of the people and suppress freedom of speech and freedom of the press in the same manner as the Czar did in Russia.

It would appear from those complaints that the Socialists are the greatest apostles of liberty. However, such is not the case. For example, their newspaper, The Appeal To Reason, refused space to Upton Sinclair to publish even one word, although he is their friend and has been an active Socialist

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Lietuva, July 27, 1917.

for sixteen years. The bosses of the Socialist party have closed the mouths of their own friends who do not think as they do. The bosses are afraid to permit the members of the party to hear opinions that are different from their own.

They recently conducted a referendum on the war question, and, of course, the members of the party voted as the bosses desired. What does it all mean? Is it liberty or demagogism? Is it not a parody on the institution of the referendum? Does it differ in any way from the methods of the political bosses?

One individual recently spoke the truth when he stated that Christianity is a good thing, but that its greatest destroyers are the priests; and that Socialism is a good thing, but that its greatest destroyers are the demagogic Socialist leaders who, in their actions, do not differ in any way from the greatest despots. When we study our own Lithuanian little Socialist bosses, we must admit that the foregoing statement is true.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 3, 1917.

THE SOCIAL OF THE YOUNG LITHUANIAN
SOCIALISTS' LEAGUE

by

Stanley Narkis



The First Chapter of the Young Lithuanian Socialists' League held a social at the Aurora Hall on December 31.

The purpose of the affair was to provide the League's members with an opportunity to greet the New Year joyously.

Many guests were invited and most of them came. This shows that the Young Lithuanian Socialists' League is influential among the progressive youth. Among the prominent guests were Mr. and Mrs. Dundulis, J. Sirutis, and the dental student, A. Zymontas. Before the dinner, which took place about midnight, the members amused themselves with dancing and games. During the dinner various guests and members made speeches and offered various

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Naujienos, Jan. 3, 1917.

greetings. Miss S. Vitarcius and Miss O. Kalvaitis recited poetry. P.F. Alekna played a violin solo, which was well rendered.

After the dinner and program the dancing and games continued until four o'clock in the morning. I must say that the party was very successful and the youth will remember it for a long time.

I should like to tell the young people that the Chapter will strive to present something even better in the future. The dramatic presentations committee of the Chapter is actively preparing for the presentation of the play "The Murderers" on March 11 at Tulaski Hall.

This is all the news from the Young Lithuanian Socialists' League.



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LITHUANIAN

Kaujienos, May 1, 1916.

MAY DAY

(Editorial)

Today is May Day, the holiday of all the working people throughout the entire world. The holiday was established more than a quarter of a century ago, when the American Federation of Labor, assembled in a convention in 1888, in St. Louis, Missouri, decided to make May 1 a holiday for all workers. A short time later, the International Socialist Congress, in Paris, France, discussed the question of a workers' holiday and decided to dedicate May 1 for that purpose. Beginning with the year 1890, this holiday has been observed every year.

May Day is the mark of unity of all the workers of the world. It shows that the workers, although they are of different nationalities, different religions, different races, etc., they are virtually members of one big family. They are all equally exploited by the capitalists, oppressed by their governments,

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Naujienos, May 1, 1916.

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and they all are forced to unite in order to fight against exploitation and oppression. May Day urges all members of the oppressed class all over the world to fight for better conditions. Workers can improve their lives and better their living conditions only by fighting for them; they can maintain all gains, can reach liberty and free themselves from the bondage of capitalism only by fighting.

On May Day the workers of the world declare their determination to fight for that liberty. They let the world know that they do not wish to remain slaves of the rich. They declare their right to all the products of the world that they produce and make with their own hands; they announce their determination to rule the world in order that they, the working people, can benefit from the fruits of their own labor.

On May Day the workers of the world stand up against the capitalists of the entire world, the power of the oppressed against the power of the oppressors, as two unconquering enemies. These two forces are enemies of each other because of the nature of the existing social order; a social order that has separated the workers from the means of production; one that has placed the

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control of the tools of production in the hands of a small minority, and forced the majority to be servants and slaves of those who control the means of production. In order for the working people to obtain liberty they must wrest the control of the means of production from the small minority and make them the property of all the people. The workers of the whole world are now engaged in a determined struggle to effect such a change in the social order of the world.

On May Day the workers raise a protest against the capitalistic system and all of its terrible evils--long working hours, low or no wages, exploitation of women and children in the factories, restriction of the liberty of the workers, etc. This year the greatest protest must be directed against war and militarism.

For almost two years a hastily slaughter of human beings has been in progress in Europe, Asia, Africa, and on the high seas. This slaughter was started and is being continued by the capitalistic governments, that are servants of greedy business interests. Millions of lives have already been destroyed, an inestimable amount of wealth has been destroyed, and there is still no visible

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end to the war. American workers cannot look upon that barbarous orgy without raising a voice of protest. They stand for the immediate return of peace and for their comrades in Europe to again be given an opportunity to establish relations with the workers of America, to strengthen their organizations and continue the struggle for the achievement of their aims that was retarded by the war.

American workers desire an end to the war all the more because the European war is adversely affecting America. It is true that the sale of munitions to Europe has remedied business and lessened unemployment in the United States, but at the same time, it has strengthened the influence of American capitalists who profit from the enlargement of the United States Army and Navy, from all wars, and from the spoils of all wars.

For twenty months the American capitalists have been making all kinds of efforts to place the yoke of militarism on the shoulders of this country; lately they have become so audacious that they began to agitate openly for the establishment of compulsory military service in the United States. Thanks to their intrigues, the United States became involved in an insane adventure in Mexico,

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Naujienos, May 1, 1916.

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and there is great danger that in a short time these two countries will become engaged in a real war. It is the duty of American workers to defend America from those misfortunes. Today, while observing the May Day holiday, it is their duty to impressively express their disgust against the nefarious deeds and efforts of the capitalists.

The working class thirsts for peace and liberty. It denounces war and preparations for war.

Haujienos, Apr. 29, 1913.

MONDAY

(Editorial)

Monday, May 1, is a great holiday for all working people throughout the world. The purpose of the holiday is to show the international solidarity of the working class, to protest against war, and to encourage working people to intensify their struggles for social and economic improvement.

The May Day issue of the Haujienos will be an enlarged number, containing eight pages.

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Naujienos, Apr. 21, 1916.

Therefore, Branch No. 1, of the Lithuanian Socialist Youth League hereby appeals to the Lithuanian Socialist Youth of Chicago, Rockford, Springfield, etc., of all organizations, clubs, societies, lodges, and branches, to express their attitude toward the calling of the above-mentioned conference through the Youth section of the Naujienos (News).

This appeal is made in the name of the League by J. Ceponis, chairman; J Gubavicius, secretary; J Juknis, treasurer.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Apr. 19, 1916.

DON'T ACT FOOLISHLY

(Editorial)

The long period of unemployment in the United States and the constantly growing disorder in the domestic and foreign policies of this country have undoubtedly exhausted the patience of the people. They are angry, and they are showing their anger against the "barons" who now have the government in their hands. Many people are saying, "Just wait until the next election! We will put an end to these Democratic times!"

It is a good thing that citizens intend to use the elections to rid the country of "Democratic times". The Democratic administration has shown that it is unable to solve even one major problem, and that it is unable to banish a single one of the great evils of the day. The administration deserves to be "fired" by the people. It is regrettable, however, that most people do not know the best way to get rid of "Democratic times". Many of them are determined to punish the

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Democrats by voting for Republicans, but to do so would be foolish--it would be as foolish as asking Beelzebub for help against the Devil.

If the Democrats are unfit, then the Republicans are at least as bad, and probably worse. Have we forgotten that the Republican barons also have controlled and ruled this country for many years? Were there not unemployment, political scandals, exploitation of the workers and restriction of their rights, under Republican administrations?

To the foregoing abuses, another major abuse is now being added--ferocious militarism and imperialism, which the Republicans (to an even greater extent than the Democrats) are trying to impose upon the American people. Place at the head of the government a Republican leader such as Theodore Roosevelt, give him the power to fill all major government posts with ferocious men like himself, and you will find that this "free" American Republic would with lightning speed become an armed military camp, and would look for trouble with the entire world.

WPA (U.S.) RECORD

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Apr. 19, 1916.

No, we must not vote for the Republicans to punish the Democrats: The workers have nothing to gain from the ferocious Republican gang. If the workers are clearly determined upon administering a licking to the Democrats, then neither must they spare the hides of the Republicans. Both are equally the enemies of the working class. The only political party that defends the interests of the working class is the Socialist party. It is the duty of all people to vote for the Socialists.

MPA (111.) PROJ. 3627

Naujienos, Apr. 7, 1916.

INTERNATIONALISM

(Editorial)

In practice, all people, regardless of their political or religious convictions, now recognize internationalism. It is recognized by our Clericalists/[Catholics] when they strive to maintain relations with Clericalists of other nationalities. Do Lithuanian priests in Chicago, for example, order their parishioners to disobey Archbishop Undelein because he is not a Lithuanian? Not at all! They order their parishioners to honor and respect him as their spiritual leader, regardless of his nationality.

Internationalism is also recognized by the Nationalists when, through the diplomats of other nationalities, they strive to promote the interests of Lithuania. They appeal to Russian, French, German, American, and Dutch diplomats, not forgetting that the latter are non-Lithuanians. Certainly,

Naujienos, Apr. 7, 1916.

the attempt to establish relations with people of other nationalities is internationalism.

The only difference between the internationalism of the Socialists and the internationalism of other parties is that the Socialists are striving to establish relations with one class of people of other nationalities, while the Nationalists or Clericalists, for example, are seeking to establish relations with another class of people of other nationalities. The Nationalists and Clericalists attempt to establish relations with influential bishops, government officials, capitalists, ambassadors, etc. of other nations, while the Socialists advocate the unity of the workers of all nations. The slogan of the Socialists is: "Workers of the world, unite!"

Therefore, enemies of the Socialists have no grounds for denouncing the internationalism of the Socialists. Certainly, the unity of the workers is of no less importance than the unity of the members of the upper class.

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Naujienos, Apr. 7, 1916.

It seems to us that the unity of the workers is a more lofty and important ideal, because the aim of this unity is to free the poor masses from misery and slavery, whereas the unity of the upper classes leads only toward still greater slavery for the masses.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Naujienos, Apr. 5, 1916.

LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS HOLD MASS MEETING

On Saturday, April 1, Branch No. 4 of the Lithuanian Socialist League held a mass meeting in Mickevicius Hall on South Morgan Street. The main speaker was Mr. P. Grigaitis, editor of the Naujienos. He spoke on the necessity for workers' participation in politics, on the important role politics play in this country, and on the good that can be accomplished by workers through political activity. He then urged all those who desired security to vote for Socialist candidates.

WPA (U.L.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Kaujienos, Mar. 13, 1916.

LET CAPITALISM GO TO WOMEN

(Editorial)

"Save the Belgians!" is the cry in one newspaper. "Remember", this newspaper continues, "how Belgian women were treated!"

Yes, we remember what capitalism does to the women of America. Capitalism drives our women into houses of prostitution. Capitalism drives our women to insanity, to crime, to immorality. Capitalism deprives our women of the pleasures of life by forcing them to hard labor, by paying them less than is necessary for the bare necessities of life.

Yes, the women of America are suffering as much from the capitalists as are the women of Belgium from the invaders.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

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Naujienos, Mar. 18, 1916.

Save the women of America! Drive out capitalism!

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Naujienos, Feb. 12, 1916.

"DIRECT ACTION"

(Editorial)

Industrial unionists (or syndicalists, as they are called in France) are calling for "direct action". What does this term "direct action" mean? It is action which is direct or immediate in two ways: first, with respect to place or scene; and second, with respect to method or means.

The industrial unionists (the syndicalists, a word derived from the French syndicat, meaning a union or alliance) point out that capitalists exploit workers at their place of employment--in the factories, shops, mines, etc. Therefore, they say that the workers should fight this exploitation right on the scene, in their places of employment, in order to win shorter hours, higher pay, better working conditions, and, finally, complete freedom from exploitation.

To achieve all this, the syndicalists advise the workers to organize into unions, to go out on strike, to commit sabotage, etc. They say that the workers

Naugienos, Feb. 12, 1916.

themselves must conduct this fight; the masses of the workers must oppose the capitalists. Not the representatives of the workers' political parties, but the exploited workers themselves must lead the fight--the exploited against the exploiters.

Political action, according to the syndicalists, is not direct, and therefore should be ignored. They believe that the participation of the workers in a political fight is not only unproductive, but is even harmful. The most important center of political action is the parliament, where a small group of elected people represent the interests of the masses. But, the syndicalists claim, the masses cannot depend on these people. It is not difficult for the capitalists to bribe a representative of the workers (as though union officials could not be bribed), and, according to the syndicalists, the workers' representative can then use his membership in a legislative body to harm the workers.

In addition, the syndicalists look with distrust upon parliaments, courts, administrative and other governmental agencies. They conclude that such agencies have been established only to harm the working people. The syndicalists want

WOL 6112 PROJ. 33275

Naujienos, Feb. 12, 1916.

the whole power of the state and its agencies to disappear; they believe that the people should be organized only for economic purposes (the production and **distribution of wealth**).

While engaged in the attempt to abolish the state (political organization), the syndicalists think that they must belittle everything that has any connection at all with the state. If the parliament is unnecessary, if the officials, courts, police, and other such institutions are unnecessary, then, according to the syndicalists, we should have nothing to do with them; we should not elect people to Congress, we should not vote for presidents, judges, etc. Whoever participates in such things presumably acknowledges their necessity, lends them his support, and thus postpones the day when they will have to disappear from the scene. A political leader, according to the syndicalists, is a deceiver of the people, and a supporter of a system which exploits the workers.

As we can see from this brief summary of the theories of the syndicalists, they are similar in many respects to the socialist theories. People who are not very

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enlightened (for example, our clerical leaders), are not able to find any difference between socialist and syndicalist theory and, therefore, often heap the sins of the syndicalists on the heads of the socialists.

The similarity between syndicalism and socialism derives from the fact that the syndicalists borrowed many ideas from socialist theory. The syndicalists took from the socialists the theory of class differences and the class struggle; they took from the socialists the truth pointed out by Marx: that the worker is exploited in his place of employment (whereas he creates more wealth for the capitalists than he receives in wages); they took, finally, the truth proved by Marx and Engels that the capitalists are using the organs of the state to enslave the workers.

But to these few socialist theories, the syndicalists added a few anarchist ideas. From two theories, which are opposed to each other, they attempted to make one. From the anarchists, the syndicalists borrowed their ideas on the nonnecessity of the state and of political organization. The anarchists do not understand the relation between economics and politics. They think that

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Therefore, when exploitation is destroyed, government and enslavement will lose their meaning and will disappear. In other words, the state will disappear as an instrument of government and enslavement, and a new organization of the people will replace it in an entirely different form.

But as long as exploitation exists in the economic relations of the people (in the system of production and distribution), the state cannot disappear. As long as exploitation flourishes, the state will grow. The power of the state is gigantic, and it is increasing constantly. The actions of the state and its influence can be felt in all phases of the lives of the people. It can give the people a greater or less degree of freedom; it can promote or hamper education; it can confer great material benefits upon the people (as it does upon the capitalists by helping them to exploit the workers); or it can impose economic hardships (by tariffs, taxes, etc.) It has the very lives of the people in its hands, and can send them to their death in war, etc.

As we can see, the state, even though it is a product of the economic life, exerts the greatest influence upon the economic structure. It is so closely

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Naujienos, Feb. 12, 1916.

related to the economy [of the state] that every major change in that economy is felt by the state, and every major change in the state calls for certain changes in the economic life of the people. The intimate relation between the state and the economic life of the state becomes even more apparent during the struggle of the working class against the capitalist class. That struggle cannot be purely political, neither can it be purely economic. A purely economic class struggle is nonsense--an apparition which haunts the minds of the syndicalists. Every class struggle is a political struggle, i. e., it is a fight for or against exploitation, and, at the same time, for or against enslavement imposed with the assistance of the agencies of the state.

To this we must also add that not only does the state exert its influence on the economic life of the people, but that it is at the same time a strong economic organization in itself. The state controls considerable wealth (land, forests, water, etc.), and a portion of the means of production. It owns factories, post offices, and other establishments where workers are employed; in many countries the state controls the telegraph and transportation facilities, mines, etc.

Naujienos, Feb. 12, 1916.

The state is a permanent and constantly growing "employer". Therefore, to abstain from political action means not only to give up the control of all those facilities regulated or controlled by the state, but also to sacrifice thousands of workers who work for the state to the will of the capitalists.

"Direct action" is not bad in itself. Strikes, unions, and other methods of waging an economic war are recommended by the socialists also. But that action must not ignore the workers' political struggle, and must not be opposed to it. It should go hand in hand with that struggle.

Not only should the workers carry on their fight in the places where they are being exploited; they should also wage the fight in the state and its various agencies, where the capitalists are forging the chains of slavery. In this instance, political action is direct action aimed at the capitalist class, just as strikes are direct action against the exploitation of the workers in the factories.

WPA 4111; PROJ. 30275



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Naujienos, Jan.21,1915.

PATRIOTISM OF CLASS-CONSCIOUS WORKERS

p.2..... It is being charged that class-conscious workers are not and cannot be patriotic. Is that true?

No, it is not true. Class-conscious workers not only can be patriotic but also they are really the best patriots.

A patriot is a person who loves his country. He is deeply interested in the welfare of his country.

Class-conscious workers display the greatest interest, and perform the greatest deeds, for the welfare of their country. In fact, they are more deeply interested in the welfare of their country than the various business and industrial magnates, who call themselves patriots only in order to increase their profits.

The nature of the patriotism of a business or industrial magnate is as follows:

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Naujienos, Jan.21,1915.

He is under the false impression that his business establishment or factory is the whole country. For that reason he says: "Buy from me and you will be patriotic." That is nothing else but a pure mockery of patriotism.

The patriotism of a class-conscious worker is as follows: He desires that all his fellow countrymen possess equal opportunities to lead a decent life and he believes that such a situation can be brought about by Socialism. Therefore, he says: "Let us bring about a social order in which all commodities and means of production will belong to the whole country; then the country will enjoy the greatest prosperity."

That is real patriotism.

Therefore, whatever the workers do in that spirit it is being done for the benefit and welfare of the entire country. But the activities of the business and industrial magnates and their servants are confined solely for their own benefit, and not for the benefit of the country.

The workers are the real patriots; while the business and industrial magnates



Naujienos, Jan. 21, 1915.

and their servants are only deceitful patriots. Their patriotism is hypocritical.

The love of one's country is a lofty feeling. But love alone without deeds is like a ringing cymbal. Business and industrial magnates say they love their country but they really love only their business institutions and their factories, because they devote all their activities only for increasing their own profits. Their love for their country is like a ringing cymbal.

The workers are reluctant to make a clattering noise about their love for their country, but all their activities are devoted entirely for the benefit of the whole country, and not merely for the benefit of a handful of individuals. The workers, naturally, do not love their exploiters, the business and industrial magnates, and struggle against them. But they do so only for the greater glory of their country; they seek to eradicate all exploitation within their country and turn it into a kingdom of happiness for all people. Their love for their country is supported by deeds, which lead the country towards a happy goal.



Naujienos, Jan. 21, 1915.

Business and industrial magnates do not have a goal for their country. They say their country will be a success when it will contain a large number of very prosperous exploiters of the masses. Therefore, they desire to make their own narrow goal as the goal of the whole country. They consider their own welfare as the welfare of the whole country. They are under the impression that they, and **nobody** else, constitute the country. Such is the understanding of selfish and **narrow-minded** individuals.

The intelligence of the workers is not so selfish and narrow. They understand that all the inhabitants constitute the country; all those who live in it. And they know that the country is not prosperous until all inhabitants, not only a handful of individuals, are prosperous.

Class-conscious workers are the only real lovers of their country; they are the only real patriots.

Business and industrial magnates and their servants are hypocrites, who are hiding behind the mask of patriotism.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan.21,1915.

Their only desire is to stuff their pockets full of money. They are not real patriots, they are deceitful patriots.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

EVEN THE FIGHT AGAINST BUSINESS IS A BUSINESS

by

J. Svirplys

There is no end to the cunningness of people in these times. If one would believe that there are no cunning people among the Lithuanians, one would err. Thanks to the gods, we also have some of them. Perhaps we even have more of them than is necessary. We even have many clever men who are totally unnecessary to us, for, instead of bringing one or another kind of benefit to the people, they do them harm--and, of course, profit by it themselves.

Let us take, for instance, so-called business. At the time that a large number of Lithuanians began coming to America, the majority were common, uneducated people, and all the energies of our leaders and newspapers were turned to the idea that our brothers must enlighten themselves, enlighten themselves above all else.

Later, when the number of immigrants had increased, when more intelligent



Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

and more enlightened men were evident among them, those same leaders and newspapers began urging that our people, having opened their eyes more or less, should undertake businesses and trades.....

The people understood and obeyed. For, they thought, it is unworthy for our brothers always to remain with scum; for we Lithuanians will never gain anything by working at the most common and heaviest jobs and then putting the profits of our industry into the hands of Jews and other foreign nationalities; if we continue doing this we will always remain on the bottom rung of the ladder of nationalities and we will be looked down upon by others as oxen which are only good for plowing.

Therefore, led by our more intelligent leaders, we Lithuanians began to better our position among nationalities. The more ingenious persons took to businesses or trades and, at this time, though commerce and industry are far from the development and growth that they can attain through us, we are already able to take care of many things for our own people. We have a good number of tradesmen and a large group of our own businessmen.



Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

No harm has been done any Lithuanian because we do have these men; everybody understands that. The money (or at least a part of it), with which the Lithuanians formerly fed Jews and other foreigners (and they did not even thank us for that) now remains in the midst of our own fellow-nationals. In this manner we have witnessed the development of wealthier Lithuanians, especially in the larger colonies. Their example is drawing more ingenious Lithuanians to the easier and better-paying work. And all of this has even forced the members of other nationalities to change their opinions somewhat about the Lithuanians: today the Lithuanians are rapidly rising from the classification of "cattle", as the Americans formerly regarded them, to the ranks of the more honored citizens.

That is not all. When more or less large Lithuanian industries came into existence, they attracted more intelligent men for whom there was no work in America previously. When the number of more enlightened men increased, our cultural life also began to develop. And if one would compare the present day Lithuanian-Americans to those of fifteen to twenty years



Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

ago, even a blind man would see the great difference and would admit that the welfare of the Lithuanian immigrants has been bettered and augmented several times.

It could have been no other way. The more or less widespread businesses and trades among our people developed more talented people, gave birth to more intelligentsia. The larger number of enlightened people worked more energetically to raise our lowly, unenlightened masses to a better life by showing them the paths by which other enlightened nations had bettered themselves.

In that manner, as you see, a healthy and intelligent movement began among the Lithuanians. Go into business and trades, and do not envy those of other people, for there are so many businesses and trades in this country.

However, recently something began to go wrong someplace. An altogether contrary movement has come into being, the imp knows from where. Entirely opposed voices are audible.



Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

It was formerly pointed out that the undertaking of a business is a good and beneficial thing. Now all at once entire mountains are being rolled down on the businessmen; they are the targets for mudslinging and are called, without any cause, robbers and cheaters. There is a general attempt to instill in our people the idea that business is a deceitful, dirty occupation, unworthy of a good name. Even now a voice occasionally buzzes in our ears: "A businessman is a cheat; a businessman is the exploiter of the common worker. You are a common, ignorant laborer, therefore, you cannot see that. But I am your friend and I am showing it to you. Of course, you must be grateful to me, for I alone am concerned with your welfare while the businessmen are leeches....."

Such agitation has been going on for several years. For some not understandable reasons no one among us was able, or wanted to, or was brave enough to raise his voice against that destructive agitation.

A few bawlers dominated the stage and, apparently, others did not wish to engage in an argument with them for fear of having themselves called



Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

"capitalistic exploiters of the workingmen".

Finally, however, the ice was broken. Our older and more sedate newspapers, which have survived all the worries and failures together with all of our immigrants, raised their voices.

As much as I can recall, it seems that last year the Lietuva was the first to comment on the matter when, in an editorial, it turned attention to that agitation and pointed out that such attacks on the Lithuanian businessmen and the rousing of the people against them was neither just nor beneficial. It emphasized the benefits derived by the Lithuanians from prospering industries in their midst and pointed out what makes a good business good and a bad business bad.

I remember that the socialistic newspapers, especially the Pirmyn, then edited by Pius Grigaitis, disagreed. You see, it was these newspapers that gave birth to that perverse agitation among the Lithuanians and, to this day, they are striving to continue it.



Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

They did that, apparently, for two reasons. The first reason was that, according to their theory, they consider business a "capitalistic" and "bourgeois" thing, with which a worker must not concern himself; rather he must remain a proletarian beggar and wait for the advent of socialism; then everybody will be equal--like in Heaven: it will not be necessary to work and the only thing that will have to be done will be to distribute the wealth of the bourgeois. The second and most important reason which urged on some of our men to such a destructive, to Lithuanians, agitation against business was their observation that they themselves could make a good business, a good profit, and much wealth out of such agitation, without even waiting for the advent of socialism. If you yell about the businessmen, preach that they are injurers and exploiters of the workers, naturally, you will become the guardian angel of the workers and they will bring you a huge pile of pennies.

Experience has shown that such a business is an excellent one. In other words, a business (and at that an easy one) can be made out of a fight against business.



Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

This sort of a speech is now often repeated: "You ignorant workers, ignore business; we will teach you how to curse business. We will moan, day and night, about your hardships and the orgies and debauchery of the bourgeoisie. In other words, we will show you the road to an earthly paradise--but you, with your purses, hold on to our coattails."

The same can be said of our priests who also sing the same antiphons to us: "You listen to us and have no ties to earthly wealth and you shall have Paradise. In the meantime, give us your pennies." The similarity is complete; both forbid the people to do that which they themselves do.

It is a good thing that, as I have mentioned, our newspapers have finally lifted their voices against such befooling of the people.

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A silence was kept while there was hope that they (the socialists) would become ashamed of themselves and would cease their ugly work. The silence was finally broken and the curtain was raised to show the people a bit of the naked truth.



Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

Because of this, the newspapers which have broken the silence will undoubtedly become the targets of attacks from the socialists, both in their newspapers and from their platforms. However, it is desirable that our newspapers should not put aside this question which is so important in our lives. This agitation against business in order to make themselves a business out of it is a most stupid thing and must be stopped.

Business is not injurious, to either the worker or the Lithuanian. The whole world knows that today, and each nation strives to expand business. If it is necessary to the whole world, it is also necessary to us Lithuanians.

To conduct a business ethically is no deceit; it is a service for which the remuneration remains in the hands of Lithuanians.....

Our socialists, however, befoul and slander individuals and institutions which do not please them and fan the discontent of the people against them.....

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Business is a good thing, but it must be conducted conscientiously. Let



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

the Lithuanians take to it and ignore all kinds of cutthroats.

Let the Lithuanians remember that the chimney sweep soils the whitest of clothes. Let them remember that a clever cheat always calls others cheats. Because he cheats he thinks that everybody else must necessarily cheat.



Naujienos, June 3, 1914.

WDA (Lithuanian) 1914

LITHUANIAN SOCIALIST ALLIANCE UNITED WITH SOCIALIST PARTY

The question of joining the Socialist party was decided by direct vote. The results of voting were as follows: 755 votes were given in favor of joining the Socialist party and 696 votes were against joining. The majority was small according to the results, however, it showed that a larger number of the members were in favor of joining the Socialist party. And it was well that it was decided to join the Socialist party. A small Socialist organization cannot accomplish much in any respect. Such organizations must first unite if the Socialist party expects to accomplish something worthwhile in the future. Without uniting with other Socialist organizations in this country that are active in politics, the Socialist party cannot grow strong and cannot gain great influence with the people. The strength of the Socialist party can be shown by its unity and its activity. The results of voting are not very encouraging because the majority obtained by those who favored joining the Socialist party is too small. We are not satisfied with the results of voting in our organization. We must work harder to get more support from our members. Every member in the Lithuanian Socialist Alliance should support the decision of the majority. Especially

Naujienos, June 3, 1914.

those members who opposed joining the Socialist party are asked to give a favorable support to the majority of the Lithuanian Socialist Alliance. We cannot afford to split our organization just because the majority of the members decided to join the Socialist party of America. In the first place there is no reason for opposing the majority of the members who made their decision. We cannot believe that some of the members of our organization would oppose joining the Socialist party from the viewpoint of principle. And to oppose joining that party from a practical viewpoint would be very irrational on the part of the members of this organization. From the analysis of this situation we can clearly see that there is no reason for opposing the majority of our members, if you are a Socialist. We want to repeat the statement which we made before in the same article that a small socialist organization cannot accomplish anything worthwhile if it is split into many groups. If we want to accomplish something worthwhile in the future we must unite into one group, and only then we will be able to do something for the future.

Naujienos, June 3, 1914.

But not until we unite and demonstrate our strength in unity can we exert any power. Unity is our power and without it we cannot make any gains. Many nationalities have joined the Socialist Party of America. The Lithuanian Socialist Alliance is taking third place among other nationalities. The nationalities that have joined the Socialist Party of America are as follows: Finnish Socialist Federation, with 14,475 members; German Socialist Federation, 5,172; Lithuanian Socialist Alliance, 3,500; Jewish Socialist Federation, 2,175; Southern Slavs, 1,883; Polish Socialist Federation, 1,701; Bohemian Socialist Federation; Scandinavian Socialist Federation, 921; Hungarian Socialist Federation, 716; Italian Socialist Federation, 524; and Slovak Socialist Federation, 454. The federations having more than five hundred members will be permitted to have their own secretary who will receive a salary and will have an office at the headquarters of the National Socialist Party of America. Accordingly, the Lithuanian Socialist Alliance will have its own secretary at these headquarters.

Naujienos, May 13, 1914.

L. S. S. LOCAL 22's MEETING

The Lithuanian Socialist League held its meeting on May 10, at the Meldazis Hall, West Side, Chicago. At the meeting the members of the Lithuanian Socialist League discussed the possibility of joining the Socialist Party. They agreed to vote and settle the argument for good. The results of voting were as follow: the total number of **votes** cast, as estimated, was twenty-four, and from that number two-thirds were in favor of joining the Socialist Party. One third, or eight votes, were against joining that party. At the same meeting the members decided to contribute \$10 to the League Press Fund to buy a press for the newspaper Struggle, which is supported by the Lithuanian Socialist League. During the discussion the editor of Struggle and Dr. Stanckus mentioned a few incidents and it was decided to send a letter of sympathy to the paper and, if necessary, to support it financially as much as possible.

At this meeting the organization acquired two new members, who joined the L. S. S. Local 22 and brought up our total membership to fifty-six,



Naujienos, May 13, 1914.

which includes the old and the new members.

It is a remarkable thing that the members in this local have maintained such an amicable relationship among themselves. They discuss all things throughly whenever they are confronted with difficult problems; they scrutinize every little detail and come to a logical conclusion without any disagreement or altercation amon them.

This organization has existed for a good many years and during its existence has maintained a spirit of brotherly love.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 26, 1913.

DEBATES IN CICERO, ILLINOIS
by
Independent

Not long ago the well-known I. W. W. organizer, Mr. L. Grikstas, came here from the East. (We have a report that L. Grikstas has no official authorization as organizer of I. W. W.--Editor.) On December 13, while delivering a speech on I. W. W. affairs, he attacked the socialists. Then one of the socialists demanded the right to answer the speaker, but Grikstas said that he should arrange a debate and to get one of the best socialist speakers to debate with him the question: Socialism or the I. W. W., which of these is better?

The debate was arranged for December 18 and the local Lithuanian socialists had as their speaker Mr. A. Sideravicius. It lasted two hours, and both speakers criticized each other as much as they could and presented the best

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Lietuva, Dec. 26, 1913.

arguments they had. The attendance was about 300. It was clear that the audience was with Grikstas, because his arguments made a better appeal to their point of view. After the debate the decision had to be rendered. The socialists, foreseeing that they would lose, at first did not want the audience to vote, but they were forced to agree that the public should decide. The result was that Sideravicius' side was upheld only by the socialists, while the public voted that Grikstas had beaten the socialists in the debate.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1912.

LITHUANIAN SOCIALIST ALLIANCE, DISTRICT 8, CONFERENCE

There was a convention of the delegates of District 8 of the Lithuanian Socialist Alliance at the Aurora Hall on March 31. The delegates and their chapters are listed below:

Chapter 4, 11 delegates; chapter 22, 5; chapter 37, 4; chapter 81, 7;
chapter 123, 1; chapter 137, 3; chapter 138, 2; chapter 170, 3; from the
Dramatic Circle, 4. A total of forty delegates.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Feb. 9, 1912.

"GUESTS FROM LITHUANIA"

By Jo. Viskas

The Dramatic Circle of the Lithuanian Socialist Alliance presented K.Jasiukaitis' three-act comedy, "Guests from Lithuania," at the Hull House Theater, February 4.

It is difficult to classify this play by Jasiukaitis. It could be termed a satire, a burlesque, a serious play or a farce. It seems like it contains something of everything. The idea of the play is to deride various groups of Chicago Lithuanians for their flattery to unprecedented visitors. The derision is sarcastic, burlesqued, so that one is forced to chuckle. The author is a talented mocker and caricaturist who knows how to grasp the comical aspects of a situation.

The situation is this! the Reverends Tumas and Olsauskas are counting the



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Feb. 9, 1912.

III C

I C dollars collected from Americans and even their hearts are leaping with joy. Olsauskas wants to send a greeting cable to the Czar, but the far-seeing Reverend Tumas prohibits him to do any such things until they have finished collecting through all of America. Olsauskas would also like to start a fight with the agnostics, but Tumas forbids everything because of the holiest purpose of his mission--the dollar. While they are talking, there is a knock on the door. They hurriedly cram the money into their pockets. But their fears were unnecessary. There enters one of Chicago's intelligentsia, on his knees, offering a five-dollar bill and kissing the priests' hands. Others come after him. They all are holding money, all kneeling; the intelligentsia, agnostics, etc. At the end comes a deputation from the intelligentsia to invite the priests to a banquet; one carries a big drum, another a horn. The first says: "Dear visitors, we greet you and invite you to a feast." He beats the drum, the other blows the horn while the curtain falls.

The second act--the banquet, Tumas is relating how the Jews, stinking with



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Lietuva, Feb. 9, 1912.

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I C garlic and onions, are destroying Lithuania, and is interrupted periodically by his listeners' shouts of "Away with the Jews! Death to the imbeciles, etc." Then Olsauskas speaks, shouting: "Long live his majesty..!" but is interrupted by Tumas who blurts: "Colleague!" and Tumas, coming to his senses, continues: "His Majesty, our Holy Father, Bishop, etc." After several speeches a socialist begins to talk. His listeners whistle and, finally, throw out all the socialists. One of the intelligentsia rises on a chair and apologizes to the priests for such insults to them. Everybody kisses their hands and then it is decided to recite three "Hail Marys." They all kneel around the table and recite. The curtain falls. The third act portrays the priests going to bed, while the intelligentsia kisses their hands through the windows and make their departures.

From this summary the readers can judge for themselves the worth of this comedy. It must be pointed out that the audience laughed until tears came, though it might have pleased some and others not at all.....



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Lietuva, Feb. 9, 1912.

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The participating actors were : J. Prusinskas as the Reverend Tumas; J. Uktveris as the Reverend Olsauskas; J. Augustinavicius, J. Buragas, and J. Sankunas as three men; Visockiene and Z. Kalvaiciute as ladies. The director was M. Dundulienė.

As a whole, the comedy was acted not at all badly. Taking the actors separately, Prusinskas was the best in his role as the Reverend Tumas. Lively, nervous, active, liking to stick in his opinion whether it is needed or not--a live copy of the Reverend Tumas.

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Lietuva, Oct. 27, 1911.

THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS' TRIAL

October 23 and 24, in the Criminal Court, the Lithuanian socialists were tried. The defendants were, A. Kvedetas, A. Karalius, B. Sidiskis, V. Kalinauskas, Miss L. Aukseliute, Mrs. M. Jakubaitiene, and E. Kaminskas, and two Americans, J. Ryan and A. Yetman. All of them were arrested for speaking without permits in front of the Lithuanian St. George's Church, 33rd Street and Auburn Avenue. The witnesses against the defendants were the Right Reverend M. Krauceunas, the Right Reverend Zaikovskis, Attorney John Brenza, (they were the ones who called the police to arrest the socialists), also the chief of police Schuettler and more than half a dozen policemen and detectives. The defendants were fined one dollar each. They were defended by Attorney Seymore Stedman, socialist candidate for County Judge.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, March 24, 1911.

CHICAGO MUST BE RULED BY THE WORKERS.

(Summary)

The present city administration is made up of political grafters. The city rulers delivered the city over to the contractors, the coal trust, the greed trusts, and the street car and telephone corporations. They rule the city by exploiting the workers.

The Chicago workers are living in slums, and yet the city's Health Department pays no attention to the misery of the workers.

During the recent garment workers' strike, the city rulers sent the entire police force against the strikers. The strikers were shot, beaten and arrested. At the same time, the city administration has never tried to stop the robberies which occur daily in this city.



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, March 24, 1911.

II E 3

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Therefore in order to eradicate the graft in the city administration, vote for the Socialist party candidates. A Socialist administration will purge the city of grafters, will protect the workers, will build good homes for the working people, will clean up the slums, etc.

The Chicago Lithuanian Socialists.

Lietuva, Aug. 13, 1909.

CHICAGO POLICE ARREST FIVE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS

Five Lithuanian Socialists, members of the Socialist Party of America, were arrested by Chicago police on Aug. 7 at an open-air mass meeting on the corner of 33rd and Morgan Street. Apparently the police, who boast of American liberty, do not like these street meetings of Socialist agitators. The police desired to arrest Socialist orators on a number of occasions before, but due to an overwhelming number of listeners, they did not dare to do so.

A fairly large number of people were listening to one of the Socialist speakers on the above mentioned corner when a squad of police suddenly appeared on the scene and dispersed the audience with clubs. Those who were arrested are: J. Semaskus, D. Matuzas, P. Treinsuskas, A. Slazas, and Z. Saulauskas.



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Lietuva, Aug. 13, 1909.

They were incarcerated in the police station at 35th and Halsted Sts., where their trial will take place.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 9, 1909.

SOCIALISTS STAGE COMEDY-DRAMA

The 81st Chapter of the Lithuanian Socialist League presented "Bomba" (The Bomb), a two-act comedy-drama written by Antanovas (pen name of Dr. A. Montvidas), on March 28, at the University Settlement Hall, which is located in the Town of Lake colony. The play is well written, interesting, and highly entertaining.

The leading roles were played by the following: The old woman, by Mrs. M. Dundulis; the spy, by K. Pocius; the country boy, by E. Karakis; the village guard, by P. Rameika; the Jew, by D. Dragas; the soldier, by J. Mickus.

Generally speaking, the performance was satisfactory. However, a number



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LITHUANIAN

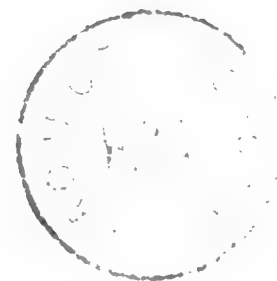
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Lietuva, Apr. 9, 1909.

of faults and much room for improvement were noticeable. The spy behaved like a lunatic; the Russian police, who acted like statues, had their backs turned to the audience most of the time; the chemist, who performed an operation on the bomb, did not act with the required caution. The performances of Mrs. M. Dundulis, J. Mickus, and D. Dragas were very good. G. Karakas and P. Rameika also displayed some talent.

During the intermission period the audience was entertained with piano music, songs, a recitation by C. Matulis, and a monologue entitled "The Landowners' Revolution in Lithuania." The men's chorus sang a working class song "Let Us Fight."



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Jan. 22, 1909.

LITHUANIAN SOCI LISTS TO STAGE COMEDY AND DRAMA

The Dramatic Circle of the Lithuanian Socialist League will present "Nepadejus Ner Ko Kasti" (It Does Not Pay To Dig For Non-Existent Treasure), a comedy, and "Saliamono Sapnas" (Solomon's Dream), a drama, on Sunday evening, January 24, at School Hall, 48th and Honore Streets. Admission is twenty-five, thirty-five, and fifty cents. After the presentation of the plays the floor will be cleared for dancing.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 11, 1908.

"AUDRA GIEDROJE" SUCCESSFULLY STAGED BY SINGERS' CIRCLE

The Singers' Circle of the fourth branch of the Lithuanian Socialist League, Chicago, successfully presented "Audra Giedroje" (A Storm in Fair Weather), a three-act farce, Sunday evening, at Hull House, Halsted and Polk Streets.

This was the first time the play was ever presented in Chicago. The play is based on an illicit love affair. It is very entertaining and created hilarious laughter among the audience.

B. Vaitekunas deserves most of the credit for the successful presentation of the play, because he spent much time and energy in training the performers.

The leading roles of the play were enacted by the following Lith-

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Dec. 11, 1908.

Lithuanian artists: E. Vaitekunas, the role of "Bertasius"; J. Briedis, the role of "Kupetis"; and J. Sankunas, who played the role of "Raulas."

In addition to the play, the audience was entertained with beautiful Lithuanian songs, working class songs, recitations, and monologues.



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Lietuva, Dec. 4, 1908.

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WHILE HONORING THE DEAD LET US NOT FORGET

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THE LIVING

Our people in Chicago and other parts of the United States have supported many worthy causes, such as the Paris Exposition, the relief for political prisoners, and the uprising in Russia. Now we are supporting the plan to publish the literary works of Rudirka; we are supporting a number of newspapers and periodicals; and we are building and maintaining many churches. During the past twenty-five years we have contributed large sums of money for the above causes, and these contributions were made almost entirely by members of the working class.

This year we are making preparations to commemorate the fiftieth anniversary of the birth of Dr. Vincas Rudirka, world-famous Lithuanian writer and patriot, who was born December 31, 1857 and died November 18, 1899. However, this year marks a still greater event - the twenty-fifth anniversary of the founding of the first Lithuanian newspaper, the Ausra (The Dawn),

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Lietuva, Dec. 4, 1908.

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which was established in Tilsit, Prussia, Lithuania, by Dr. John Masanius and Dr. John Sliupas. We must not forget these Lithuanian patriots, especially Dr. Sliupas, who is also credited with many important achievements among the Lithuanians in America. He was the first to segregate the Lithuanians from the Poles in America; he was the first to organize and found the Lithuanian Alliance of America; and he was the first to start the working class movement among Lithuanian-Americans. Dr. Sliupas also played an important role in the lawsuit between the Lietuva and Rev. Kraucunas, pastor of St. George's Lithuanian Roman Catholic Church in Chicago.

Therefore, while honoring Gudirka and other departed Lithuanian heroes, let us also honor our living heroes.

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Lietuva, Nov. 27, 1906.

LITHUANIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE PRESENTS "MILIJONAI VANDENYJE."

The eighty-first chapter of the Lithuanian Socialist League, Chicago, will present for the first time "Milijonai Vandenyje" (Millions in Water), a three-act drama, Sunday evening, at Hull House, Halsted and Polk Streets.

This drama was written by Mr. Bruno Vargas. It is educational as well as highly entertaining. The plot of the play portrays the unhappy life of a greedy Lithuanian farmer, who denies himself the comforts of life to hoard money.

Besides the play, the program will consist of recitations and monologues. Admission will be twenty-five thirty-five, and fifty cents. Everybody is invited to attend.



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Lietuva, Nov. 20, 1902.

SINNERS' CIRCLE OF THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALIST LEAGUE

The Sinners' Circle of the Lithuanian Socialist League, Chicago, will stage "Laura Giedroje" (A Storm in Fair Weather), a three-act farce, Sunday evening, November 22, at Hull House, Halsted and Folk Streets. This will be the first presentation of the play, which deals with an illicit love affair.

Besides the play, the program will consist of popular songs, working class songs, recitations, and monologues. Admission prices will be twenty-five, thirty-five and fifty cents per person. All Lithuanians are invited to attend.



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Lietuva, Nov. 6, 1908.

LET US EXERCISE OUR RIGHTS

When the United States became an independent country full rights were granted every citizen in regard to all political and economic questions of the land. When the Constitution was written, all citizens, regardless of class distinctions, were granted an equal voice in determining the laws of the country. The rights of the workers were not restricted; they remained equal rulers of the land and equal supporting pillars of both the Constitution and independence, which they had won with their own blood. If our government officials would adhere to the principles of the Constitution, and not evade them, then it would really be possible to call the United States a land of liberty.

However, experience proves that the Constitutional rights, which the people in America had won with the blood of their forefathers, are being increasingly trampled upon. The rights of the working class,



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especially, are being increasingly restricted. This is proven by many undeniable facts. The workers now have only a small percentage of the rights which they formerly enjoyed. That the principles of the Constitution are being shamefully violated is shown by the denial of the freedom of the press to the working class, and by the attacks of the police against striking workers.

The immigrants cannot forget the brutal behavior of Cleveland, who while president of the United States in 1892, concluded a shameful treaty with the Czarist government of Russia. According to this treaty, workers who have succeeded in evading the bloody claws of the Russian despots can no longer find refuge here in America, because the very same Czarist scenes of despotism are now taking place here in the United States.

We have a good example in the present economic crisis. The capitalists



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have already admitted that they have purposely created this crisis to satisfy their own selfish interests. The eighty-six million people in the United States are helplessly in the power of a handful of capitalists. The militia is being employed to force striking workers to return to work at shamefully low wages; and when the workers produce an overabundance of goods, then they can be tossed into the street to starve, etc., etc. President Roosevelt, who was elected with our votes, stated that we immigrants and all those who are demanding liberty are "undesirable citizens". William Howard Taft, candidate for president, who is being very enthusiastically supported by the enemies of liberty, is hypocritically promising jobs to six million unemployed workers; in this manner he hopes to win the support of those who are not conscious of their enemies.

However, the workers must learn to recognize their enemies! Let us not forget the records of those presidents for whom we had voted in



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the past, especially the records of the famous Roosevelt and his associate Taft. During Roosevelt's administration a number of new economic crises were born. These crises forced thousands of workers to go hungry while the warehouses were filled with food produced by the workers. Therefore, as long as we continue to vote for such persons we will be increasing the burden on our backs and we will be assisting in the restriction of our own rights, which the workers of America had won with their blood.

It is clear, therefore, that only one road remains open for us to follow; we must refrain from voting for the tools of the wealthy class, candidates of the Republican and Democratic parties, and vote for our friend Eugene V. Debs, defender of the working class. Although he is being denounced as a criminal who has spent twenty-five years in jail, nevertheless, we know that those who fight faithfully



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for our rights are often placed in jail and tortured by persons who are more brutal than murderers. We know that in Russia all people who demand liberty are always thrown into prisons; some of these prisoners are people with rather conservative viewpoints, such as Kubilius, Lithuanian representative in the first Russian Duma. Why are these people imprisoned? Certainly not for robbery or murder! Even the United States is surrendering escaped revolutionists from Russia, people who are guilty only of political offenses. These people were imprisoned because they advocated liberty and desired to free the masses from cruel exploitation, slavery, and misery.

We must learn to recognize our enemies and our friends. We did not receive any benefit from any of the presidents whom we had elected with our own votes. On the contrary, our elected presidents brought about conditions that can be compared with those in Russia, Turkey, and Persia where the masses have no rights whatsoever and cannot secure any rights without severe struggle and bloody sacrifices. Here in



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the United States we have the right to vote, and it is not necessary for us to employ arms or make bloody sacrifices; all we need here is the ability to recognize our enemies and their hypocritical deeds. Our enemies are not making an effort to win our support for the election by momentarily appeasing our hunger with a bite of food. However, after the election is over they will enslave us more than ever, like the workers are enslaved in Russia.

We must exercise our rights. Although our rights are narrow, nevertheless, with their help we can resist our exploiters and reduce their power at least to our own level. We must bear in mind the fact that if we broaden our rights we will make a very important step forward; we will reduce the power of the capitalists and increase our own. Whenever we increase our rights we automatically increase our influence over the government.

By voting for and electing Eugene V. Debs, friend of the masses, we can gain the upper hand and free ourselves from oppression. (Lietuva editors note: Even if Debs is elected president he would be unable to



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bring about any important changes if the Congress is composed of enemies). Therefore, fellow Lithuanians of Chicago and the whole United States, let us not sleep and let us not sell ourselves for a few flowery words of capitalist servants, who desire that we vote for a Democrat or a Republican. Let us support and vote for Eugene V. Debs, the Socialist candidate for president of the United States. If he is elected we will increase our rights and become liberators of the land as those who liberated America in 1776, from the yoke of England.

By K. Sestokas



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Lietuva, July 3, 1908.

LITHUANIAN SOCIALIST REVOLUTIONARY PARTY

A new Lithuanian Socialist organization has been organized under the name "Lithuanian Socialist Revolutionary Party." This organization will devote its activities to all Lithuanians in the world. Units of the party will be established everywhere, so as to organize all Lithuanian workers into a powerful, class-conscious army of workers, the purpose of which will be to fight against exploitation and social injustice.

The party will carry on an extensive fight, with speeches and the dissemination of subversive literature, against those enemies of the working class who hold the workers in bondage.

The Lithuanian Socialist revolutionaries, together with the revolutionaries of other nationalities, will seek to replace the present social order with a

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co-operative (Socialist) order, based on liberty, equality and justice. Their aim will be to abolish private property.

Even in the face of formidable opposition, our party will continue its fight for liberty. Continual appeals will be made to all exploited and enslaved workers with the slogan "Nėra! Jūs Igysite Gero Tiksa!" (To obtain justice, one must fight for it).

Mankind is divided into two antagonistic groups: the rich and the poor. The interests of these two classes are directly opposed. For that reason a bitter struggle is now raging which will end in victory for the poor. Some of the exploited are carrying on a strong fight against social injustice. Others are fighting with less ardor because their hope of success has been dimmed.

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The present social order of the world is a system of gross injustice, exploitation, and bondage. A mere handful of people control vast fortunes that have been fraudulently accumulated by exploiting the masses. They live in spacious and expensively furnished homes, and lead luxurious lives of ease and happiness. They never taste any misery.

The rest of the people are submerged in a sea of misery. They suffer from undernourishment and are forced to live under the most unhealthy and unfavorable conditions. Large families are compelled to crowd into small, broken-down, smoke-stained houses, most of which are located close to factories, dumps, and piles of rubbish. A workman rises very early in the morning and goes to work. Late in the evening, exhausted and covered with filth, he returns to his home, where everything is unpleasant and disagreeable. While they are

Lietuva, July 3, 1908.

accumulating vast fortunes for their masters, the workers sacrifice their health, lives, and happiness. When a worker loses his health, he is cast off by his master like a pair of old shoes, without any kind of aid.

The average workman is uneducated and in a state of confusion. He is enslaved by capitalism and imperialism, and drags the yoke without knowing why or for whom. For that reason, the class-conscious and more educated workers are trying to point out to all workers the road to liberty. They are trying to show them that workmen and their masters are equal in all respects except in wealth, that workmen also possess the right to enjoy the fruits of nature, and that working people also have the right to live in freedom without masters on their backs. The working people have no liberty today; they are living in bondage. For that reason, we workers should fight for liberty. Let us unite into a powerful, class-conscious army.

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Therefore, the Lithuanian Socialist revolutionaries will strive to educate their brother Lithuanians who are ignorant, and unite them into an army of class-conscious workers so that, together with the exploited workers of all lands, they will be able to bring about a new social order based on communism.

The Lithuanian Socialist revolutionaries will fight, not for a democratic republic, which has proved to be just as despotic as a monarchy, but for the overthrow of despotism, so as to establish in its place communism, thereby abolishing all private property, which is the root of all evils. They believe that parliaments do not offer the workers any hope to attain real liberty.

The Lithuanian Socialist Revolutionary Party will employ tactics in accordance with prevailing conditions. It will explain to the workers how they are exploited and point out the necessity of uniting into a powerful army to abolish slavery and establish liberty, equality, and justice on this earth. We will

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fight to establish real liberty, because we are interested only in real, genuine liberty. In that way this party differs from other Socialist parliamentary organizations.

The present sharp struggle between capital and labor to abolish exploitation of the working class, is growing more intensive from day to day. Only that labor party which will have the greatest number of followers and whose aims will be more adapted to the needs of the masses, will emerge victorious.

We workers have heads with brains and are able to understand that we never did, and never shall, receive any concessions from the capitalists without a struggle. We can reach our goal only if we fight for it.

There are many various parties among Lithuanians and other nationalities. However, we must examine them carefully and determine which has the best program.

Mikas Andrius

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Lietuva, June 26, 1908.

RESULTS OF A HIGH TARIFF

This is a presidential election year and for that reason the citizens of the United States are taking an increased interest in the political affairs of the country. Lithuanian citizens are also vitally interested in the affairs of their adopted country. The election will take place, as usual, in the fall.

At the national convention of the Republican party, which was held last week in Chicago, the Republican candidate for president of the United States was nominated. William Howard Taft, who is now the Secretary of War in President Roosevelt's Cabinet, was the one who was selected. The Democratic party did not nominate its candidate yet, but it is generally understood that William Jennings Bryan will be selected to run for the third time.

Mr. Taft has already resigned from his post in the President's Cabinet and is now making preparations to launch his campaign.

It is very difficult at this time to guess which candidate will be elected. Both parties, especially the Republican, have been engaged more or less in

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propaganda work. The Republicans have been boasting very loudly that they have returned prosperity to the United States with their shameless high tariff policy. However, the evidence does not substantiate the claims of the Republicans. We all know that under the present Republican administration of President Roosevelt, there has been a marked increase in unemployment. Many people believe that the present wave of unemployment was brought about purposely by the capitalists to furnish them with a pretext for lowering wages, and wages are really going down. That may be true, but it is also true that it is impossible to sustain any kind of national prosperity very long with high tariff rates. Whenever we increase our tariff rates, other countries always retaliate by increasing their rates. This tariff war inevitably decreases our export trade, and sometimes it chokes it entirely. Then our national prosperity vanishes, wages are lowered, and there is a marked curtailment in our economic and industrial activities all over the country. Therefore, it is evident that the Republican idea of high tariff rates is a short-sighted policy. The practice of increasing our tariff rates cannot serve any other purpose except to breed economic and industrial depressions in our country.

Because of the above reasons it is impossible at this time to make an accurate

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I F 3 prediction as to which candidate will receive a majority of the votes of the citizens of the United States. Lithuanians, undoubtedly, will study and analyze the various campaign issues and vote according to their convictions. Being members of the working class, naturally, we will favor that candidate who will make the most promises to benefit the working class.

The Socialist party will also nominate a candidate for the presidency. However, there is no hope that he will be elected. Even if he would be elected, he would be unable to accomplish much good for the benefit of the working class, because the Senate and House of Representatives will be composed of Republicans and Democrats. Before attempting to elect a Socialist for president, it is necessary first to elect Socialists to the Senate and House of Representatives. At the present time there is not a single Socialist in our government at Washington, D. C.

Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 31, Aug. 3, 1906.

WPA (115) 570. 304.0

TO THE LITHUANIANS OF CHICAGO

Lithuanian brothers, workers and sisters! You desire better living conditions, but you don't know how to obtain them. If you want to improve your living condition, join the Lithuanian Socialist Party of America, which is united with all the workers of the world. The Lithuanian Socialist Party of America, branch 4, will hold three meetings. They will be held on August 4, at 7 P. M., at the M. Ruzgis Hall, 46th and Marshfield Avenue; on August 11, 7 P. M., at the Albert Tomasik Hall, 519 Noble St.; on August 18, 7 P. M., at the Rugis Hall, 33rd and Morgan streets.

All the Lithuanians are invited to these meetings. You will hear lectures on socialism, what the Socialists are and how they are fighting against the capitalist system.

Committee.

Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 27, July 6, 1906.

SOCIALIST PROPAGANDA LECTURES

The Chicago members of the Lithuanian Socialist Labor Party, branch 4, will give lectures once a month in every part of the city. Even though we meet obstructions when trying to arrange our meetings, we are disregarding all obstacles and we are going forward with our Socialist propaganda. We know that every man wants to have a good living, but his aim to obtain better living conditions is obstructed by the capitalists. Why should such a system exist? One man has too much while millions of people are living in poverty and want. If you want to learn the best possible way of solving this problem, come to the Socialist lecture meeting which will be held at Rasinskas Hall, 633 S. Canal St., July 7, 1906, at 7 P.M. At this meeting there will be good speakers. They will explain why the masses are living in misery while the few are living in luxury; why the people are so ignorant, and why they are duped into thinking that such a system is the best for the working class--the wage slaves.

Committee.

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Lietuva, Apr. 27, 1906.

LET US CELEBRATE THE FIRST OF MAY

The Socialist party, the party of American labor, [this year] for the first time will officially celebrate, together with all the workers of the world, the international holiday, the First of May. The party is appealing to all workers of the United States, regardless of their nationality, not to work on that day, but to join in the celebration.

In Chicago the parade will start at 2 P.M. from the following places:

Section I, Wosta Hall, 122 Lake Street

Section II, 55 North Clark Street

Section III, Appolo Hall, Twelfth Street and Blue Island Avenue

Section IV, the office of the Czech newspaper Spravedlnost (The Truth), 18th and Loomis Streets.

[The line of march will end in] Douglas Park.



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Lietuva, Apr. 27, 1906.



Comrades, workers of Chicago! Remember that on the First of May, the world over, not one worker will work! Remember that the workers in Russia, and our brethren in our native land, under the bullets and the whips of the Cossacks, will march through the streets singing the "Marseillaise"! Let us quit work on that day and forget the differences of nationalism. The world over, let workers unite and march under the red banner, dyed with our brothers' blood, and let us cry out with the voice of the oppressed:

"Down with despotism! Long life to equality and brotherhood! Long life to socialism! Down with rotten tyrants!"

Every one will be cordially accepted in the ranks of the marchers during the parade. At Douglas Park, along with speakers of other nationalities, there will be Lithuanian speakers, too.

On the same day, at 7 P. M., the Lithuanian Socialists will have their meeting

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Lietuva, Apr. 27, 1906.

at K. Liaudanska's Hall, 3119 South Morgan Street; at this meeting the importance of the First of May will be explained.

A. Zagaras, representative of the
Lithuanian Social-Democratic party
A. Petrailis, of the Chicago Central
Committee of the Lithuanian Socialist
Party



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Lietuva, Vol. XIII, No. 10, March 10, 1905.

WFF (111) 100 3471

APPEAL OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST BUREAU TO ALL THE WORKERS
OF THE WORLD FOR THE ST. PETERSBURG MASSACRE

The Russian workers demanded an end of war. To improve their miserable lives they asked for the elementary political reforms that the Western countries have.

The Tsar Nicholas II and his supporters gave an answer with bullets. During one day the tsar's beastly soldiers killed thousands and trampled upon their bodies like upon dead beasts. The soldiers, by the order of the tsar, killed men and women, and even children in their mothers' arms.

This fight is our fight!

The Russian tyrant who chokes his people is the enemy of all the world. The Russian people need, not only our moral support but our material support as well.

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When the tsar gave the order to kill the unarmed people, he signed his own death sentence.

The Executive Committee of the International Socialist Bureau.

Emil Vanderveldt

Edward Anzel

Victor Servy, Secretary.

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Lietuva, Vol. XII, No. 30, July 22, 1904.

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A PROTEST OF THE CHICAGO YOUNG LITHUANIANS PLEASURE CLUB

We are protesting against sending a delegate to Holland to the International Labor Congress under the name of the Lithuanian freethinkers when the Lithuanian public contributed the money. We hold that the delegate should be sent from the Lithuanian public, but not from a certain organization, and that Dr. J. Szliupas be elected by the Lithuanian Freethinkers Alliance as their delegate. The members of the Young American Lithuanian Pleasure Club have donated money for the said delegate. We are protesting against the decision of the Lithuanian Freethinkers' Alliance for sending the delegate to represent the Freethinkers' organization, but not the Lithuanian public of America.

John Bagdziunas, Secretary.

Editor's note: The Young Lithuanians Pleasure Club knew when they donated the money for the delegate that he would be a delegate from

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Lietuva, Vol. XII, No. 30, July 22, 1904.

the organization mentioned. A delegate cannot represent the Lithuanian public of America, even though the public has contributed the money. The Socialist congress will not accept a delegate from the general public, but will accept only such a delegate as representing a labor organization.

As the Lithuanian Freethinkers' Alliance upholds Socialist principles, that organization is sending a delegate in its name.

Now we would like to know against whom the Young Lithuanians Pleasure Club is protesting, when they knew what they were doing.

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Lietuva, Vol. XII, No. 21, May 20, 1904.

THE SOUTH CHICAGO LITHUANIANS

The Society of St. Izidor held a celebration on May 1st, the third year of its existence. There were speeches, songs and declamations. Such an event the South Chicago Lithuanians never had seen or heard before.

The Americans have considered the Lithuanians as the lowest class of people, similar to the Poles, but now when they saw the orderly Lithuanian parade on the streets, they were convinced that the Lithuanians are different from the Poles.

After the parade speeches were made. The first speaker was the president of the society, Mr. J. Baukus. He opened the meeting and explained the purpose of the celebration. Then Mr. Petrosius spoke, praising the St. Izidor Society for celebrating such an important day as the first day of May. He condemned the St. Joseph Society because it called the

Lietuva, Vol. XII, No. 21, May 20, 1904.

St. Izidor Society as nationalist, not holy. Even though our society has the holy name of St. Izidor, the speaker condemned the Lithuanian degenerates and asked for unity. "Lithuanians must unite," he said, "they must buy from our Lithuanian business establishments in order to increase and uplift Lithuanian business." Then the Providence of God choir, under the direction of the organist A. Limontas, sang the following songs: "The Healthy and Fortunate Day has Cleared Up," "On the Edge of the Sea," "Farewell, Lithuania," "Long Live Lithuania," "The Longest Years." They sang well. Declamations were recited by two small girls, sisters. Little Sophy Laukiute recited the poem, "Forward, Brother Friend," and Anna Laukiute recited, "Not He That is so Great." These two little girls made the greatest impression because such declamations had not been heard before in this place, and the little girls spoke so beautifully from their hearts with such perfect expression.

Mr. Joseph Laukis delivered a speech on the importance of the 1st of May. This day is celebrated by workers all over the world. The



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speaker said that it is not enough to have the Lithuanian Alliance of America, the workers should have their own political organization, the Socialist Party organization which is the only workers' party that fights against the oppressors. The workers must organize local branches of the Socialist Party, etc. There had been organized a Lithuanian Socialist branch, but the Lithuanians did not understand its benefits. The Lithuanian Socialist branch was finally dissolved.

Mr. J. Medelis spoke of the exile of our brothers to Siberia for Lithuanianism. He said that we must help these martyrs. Later he mentioned the poor Lithuanian students. The nation cannot make progress without its own scientists and educators. We must help the students, too. The sum collected was \$2.20, which was divided as follows: \$1 for the martyrs; \$1 for the Aurora's students' fund; and 20 cents for the writer Vistalius. Between the speeches were songs and declamations. The Lithuanian musicians played beautiful melodies.

The Meeting's Secretary.

Lietuva, Vol. XII, No. 9, Feb. 26, 1904.

LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS' ACTIVITIES

On the 14th day of this month the remaining members of the Lithuanian Socialist Society expressed themselves as not wishing to end the existence of the society, so they have decided to increase their activities among the brother workers. At the meeting they discussed their past mistakes, caused by their own inexperienced activity. They have decided to increase their activities, to enlighten their fellow workers and to go forward under the banner of liberty.

They have decided to name their organization "The Lithuanian Cooperative Enlightenment Society of the Lithuanians of America," and establish a newspaper at once for the explanation and working out of the society's problems, one of which is the exploitation of many by the few. Those who agree with these principles and want to improve their living conditions, may call for further information Joseph Laukis, 3238 S. Halsted St., Chicago.

We make this announcement through the newspapers because there are many

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people who are willing to take action but who do not know with whom to join in the activity, don't know where to go. Now you have an opportunity to show what you can do.

One of Them.

Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 22, May 29, 1903.

THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS

Saturday, April 23rd, the Chicago Lithuanian Socialists held their meeting at Kadaviczius Hall. A lot of people were at the meeting. With great attention they listened to the explanation of the Socialist aims and principles. After the speech, they succeeded in organizing a Lithuanian Socialist branch of eight members. J. L. Zukareckas was elected secretary, J. Girijotas, treasurer. If one half of the people present had joined, there would have been a large Socialist branch. This shows that not many people have understood the Socialist principles. The people must come to the Socialist meetings more often to hear the explanation of Socialism, even though they would not join. When they understand the aim of Socialism, the people will become sympathizers and join the ranks.

The next Socialist meeting will be held on June 20. We hope that at this meeting there will be more people. Lithuanians, you should always come to the Socialist meetings. Socialism is the salvation of humanity.

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Lietuva, Vol. VII, No. 51, Dec. 22, 1899.

MEETING OF THE LITHUANIAN WORKERS OF CHICAGO

Dec. 17, 1899. The Lithuanian workers held a meeting at Liandanskas Hall, 3301 S. Morgan St. There were eight speakers; they spoke about the unfair treatment of the working class. The speakers urged the Lithuanian workers to join the Socialist Labor Party. After the speeches, there were organized the Lithuanian Socialist Labor Party Local; 24 members joined the Socialist Labor Party cluster.

The officials were elected of the following members: S. Kodis, organizer; A. Lalis, secretary; K. Kazokas, financial secretary.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. 1, No. 2, Dec. 17, 1892.

ORGANIZED INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY

Last Sunday the Poles organized "International Society". The aim of this society is to work according to the statutes of the United States for the improvement of workers' conditions. The secretary of this society is a Lithuanian, from the province of Kaunas.

The Lithuanians also organized such a society in 1886, under the name of "Varpas" (The Bell), but it was unable to exist.

International Society

A meeting was held by the International Society, Nov. 27, 1892, at MAJAUCKAS Hall, 777 Milwaukee Avenue. The program was our own to improve the workingman's condition. The speaker X. was from the province of Kaunas, a student of Berlin University. The speaker said "do not believe that the anarchists with their bombs will bring benefit to the workers. It will not. Such an action is against a democratic government policy." The speaker said that in this democratic country the best weapon of the working men is the ballot. We do not need to shed blood nor use fire. We workingmen can win our fight, improve our living conditions by ballot because we are 95% while only 5% own the wealth and control the government. We need education and we can obtain knowledge only through literature. When the workingmen are organized we do not need to shed blood. We will improve our living conditions by peaceful assembly and ballot.

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THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS ALLIANCE,
MRS. M. JURGELIONIS, - Secretary,
1739 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.
(DATA SUPPLIED BY ALEX AMBROSE OF F. L. P.).

The Lithuanian Socialists Alliance was organized in 1905. Before the establishment of the Lithuanian Socialists organization, the socialists and their sympathizers belonged to the Lithuanian Freethinkers Association. When the Lithuanian Socialists Alliance central was organized, local Lithuanian Socialists branches were organized all over America. At the same time there was established a Lithuanian Socialists organ, a weekly newspaper Kova (The Struggle.)

When several branches of the Lithuanian socialists were organized as a foreign socialists organization they joined the American Socialists Party.

At the same time in Chicago were organized several Lithuanian socialist branches. When there were organized several branches in Chicago and its vicinity, there was formed the 8th district of the Lithuanian Socialists Alliance. Then the organizer was elected. With the help of the 8th district members he organized 12 Lithuanian socialists branches in Chicago.

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THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS ALLIANCE.

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MRS. M. JURGELICNIS, - Secretary,

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1739 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

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THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS BRANCHES.

Almost every Lithuanian Socialist branch has had its own library, and at lectures, Picnics and other festivals it has sold socialist literature. The profits were turned over to the Lithuanian socialist branch. These branches used to have theatrical groups. They performed many theatrical plays for the benefit of the branch, and the actors performed free and many times at their own expense.

Several branches had their own choirs. The choirs sang not only for their own branch, but also other branches without any charge. If the choir was asked to sing at a non-socialist organization, the choir leader used to charge a few dollars, but the choir members devoted their time free of charge.

The Lithuanian Socialists Alliance branch 81, in the year of 1908 organized its own choir under the name of the Lithuanian Socialists Alliance, branch 81 choir. Several years later the same choir was named "Pirmyn" - (Forward). The choir still

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THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS ALLIANCE.

Mrs. M. Jurgelionis, - Secretary,

1739 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

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exists, but the members of this choir at present are almost all American born Lithuanians.

Every branch of the Lithuanian Socialists Alliance annually used to celebrate the first day of May as the workers holiday with lectures and songs.

Every branch of the Lithuanian Socialists Alliance arranged several lectures, concerts and picnics every year. During the summer, meetings were held on the streets. Speakers were attacked by the socialists' enemies with rotten eggs and stones.

We are informed that when the socialists performed a theatrical spectacle during lent, only one Lithuanian girl dared to dance.

The members of the Lithuanian Socialists Alliance to the best of their ability and knowledge participated in various activities among Lithuanians. In many of the

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THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS ALLIANCE.

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MRS. M. JURMELICNIS, - Secretary,

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Lithuanian national organizations the Lithuanian socialists were the leaders.

THE 8TH DISTRICT OF THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS ALLIANCE.

The aim of the Lithuanian Socialists of the 8th district was to bring the socialist branches of Chicago and its vicinity into strong unity, to watch the Lithuanian and American public movements, and to make plans for socialistic activity. The Lithuanian socialist branches of the 8th district held once a year their convention, and at this convention plans were made how to spread the socialistic activity in conjunction with the American Socialist Party and in general the whole labor movement.

The Lithuanian Socialists Alliance, 8th district, had several speakers. Lecture tours were arranged for the speakers. They explained to the public the science of Socialism, sold literature, and urged the people to join the Socialist party.

The Lithuanian Socialists Alliance, 8th district, several times has established Lithuanian and English language schools. Besides other studies, the teachers used

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THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS ALLIANCE.

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MRS. M. JURGELIONIS, - Secretary,

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1739 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

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to teach those enrolled how to conduct meetings. The Alliance also had a dramatic circle to give theatrical festivals, and a school to train for public speaking, etc.

The most important accomplishment of the Lithuanian Socialist Alliance, 8th district, is the establishment of the Naujienos corporation, which today is publishing the daily newspaper, Naujienos.

At the beginning of the World War, three Lithuanian parties started to publish newspapers. The Lithuanian socialists had no money, but they had a strong organization. They started to publish Naujienos as a weekly newspaper. The Catholics, supported by banker Tananevicius, published the daily newspaper Katalikas - (The Catholic). The nationalists, have as their supporter, the banker A. Olszewski. They published the daily newspaper Lietuva. The last two daily newspapers have stopped their publications and the banks are closed. Only the daily newspaper Naujienos still exists.

The Lithuanian Socialists Alliance at its best has had 350 branches with about 6500 members. It had its own organ, a weekly newspaper Kova (The Struggle) and a large

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LITHUANIAN

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THE LITHUANIAN SOCIALISTS ALLIANCE.

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MRS. M. JURGELIONIS, - Secretary,

II B 1 a

1739 S. Halsted St., Chicago, Illinois.

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monthly journal, the Naujoji Gadyne, - (The New Age). The Socialistic newspapers were: Naujienos - (The Liberty) a daily newspaper, Brooklyn, N.Y.; Keleivis - (The Traveler) a weekly newspaper, Boston, Mass.; and several monthly journals of socialistic ideals.

The Lithuanian Socialists Alliance was strong up to the year 1921.

At the end of the World's War, with the spread of the communistic wave, the Lithuanian Socialists Alliance was torn to pieces. In the U.S.A., there are only 10 branches of the Lithuanian Socialists Alliance, and only one branch in Chicago.

The Lithuanian Socialists Alliance branch of Chicago administration:

Chairman, J. Vilis,
Secretary, V. Mankus
1739 S. Halsted Street,
Chicago, Ill.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

**1. Voting
as Blocs**

Sandara, March 14, 1930.

AMERICAN LITHUANIANS IN POLITICS

p.4.....American Lithuanians in the field of politics are left too far behind by other nationalities. We understand that we cannot accomplish anything worth while, where there is a small number of Lithuanians. However, we can accomplish a great deal in other colonies where there is a large number of Lithuanian people. For example, at Bridgeport, we have the largest Lithuanian colony in Chicago. We only need to organize our people into one large voting group, as Lithuanian Political Organization of the Eleventh Ward. Then we will be able to accomplish something worth while in the political field. Above all things we must have an organization and unity, if we want to succeed in our aims. When we shall have our own organization and the unity of our people, then we can say that we have accomplished something that will bring benefit to our organization and our people. We must remember one thing: that we cannot place our own candidate on the ballot without any organization. Only through our organization can we place our candidate on the ballot. If we want to be recognized by the major parties, Republicans or Democrats, we must be well organized into one strong voting bloc. It

Sandara, March 14, 1930.

is a wise plan for us to stick together as much as possible if we want to succeed in American politics. Smart politicians know that we are not united and that we are lacking harmony within our organizations. We must, by all means, stick to the old proverb "united we stand and divided we fall." No doubt we will succeed in politics, if we stick together and maintain harmony among our own people.

At the present time in Chicago, we have many large Lithuanian colonies or districts all over the city; but none of them is organized into voting blocs. For that reason, we haven't any of our own candidates and are compelled to vote for other nationality candidates who are not interested in the affairs of our people. Therefore we cannot blame anybody but ourselves for not having at least one of our people in the office of the city government.

Our people are strange individuals. They would rather vote for candidates of other nationalities than their own. We are making a serious mistake by not putting our own candidate on the ballot at least for a small office in the city government. We must make every effort to remedy the present situation among our people. Our

Sandara, March 14, 1930.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 19475

people are not interested in American politics for some unknown reason. As a matter of fact, all of our people should be interested in politics; for it is a civic duty of every citizen to take part in politics and help to support and elect good men to the offices of the local government as well as state government.

It is our duty to elect at least one of our countrymen to office of the city government. Having one of our people in the local government, we would benefit a great deal not only from a political point of view but also from a national point of view. Who could give us sympathy and brotherly advice if not our countryman? We cannot get any help from Irishmen. They only help their own countrymen, not other nationalities.

In the near future we expect to have our own candidates for some city government office and also for some county government office. In the near future we will write about the Lithuanian candidates who are running for various offices of the local government. For the coming primary this year, we want every Lithuanian

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LITHUANIAN

Sandara, March 14, 1930.

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citizen to vote for the Lithuanian candidate regardless of his political or religious affiliations. We must all vote for Lithuanian candidates. If we don't, we shall never have our own representation in the local government. This is the time for us to unite and work in harmony, in order to reach our aims.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

IMPORTANCE OF PARTY REORGANIZATION

Apparently some of our people do not realize the importance of the re-organization of the Communist party from sections or chapters into smaller units or cells, irrespective of the nationalities of the members.

Under the old plan, regardless of the size of a party chapter, only a small number of members were active. Many were not active and were content merely by attending meetings; some even failed to attend meetings regularly.

Under the new plan, each chapter is divided into many small units or cells. Every cell will be engaged in the very same activities as the former chapter. In other words, a smaller group will carry on the same activities that were formerly carried on by a larger group. In this

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

manner many more, in fact all members of the party, will become active. Thus the activity and effectiveness of the party will be increased tremendously.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Vol. VI, Feb. 24, 1925.

VOTE FOR COMMUNISTS

Chicago's aldermanic election is on February 24. On the ballots you will find Communist candidates who are the best friends and protectors of the working man, and to these candidates the votes of the working-man should be given.

In the 22d ward Louis Cejka is the candidate. He is an active member of the Workingmen's Party and Carpenters' Union; 24th ward, Hyman Epstein, member of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers' Union and a good worker among revolutionist ranks; 28th ward, Nicolas Dozemberg, manager of the Workers' Party Literature Department; 34th ward, Harry Brooker, member of the Printers' Union. They stand for a Communist Program. Citizen workers residing in these four wards should give their votes for their friend-workers.

Secretary Abern, of the Workers' Party local in Chicago, is demanding volunteer workers, on February 24, to polling places in above mentioned wards. Who has spare time and can take up this work should notify the local's office, Room 307, 166 W. Washington St.

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Lietuva, Apr. 6, 1917.

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WHY LIETUVA DID NOT SUPPORT CANDIDATES
GUGIS AND GALSKIS

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Last Tuesday the aldermanic election took place in Chicago. Among the candidates were two Lithuanians, Casimir Gugis and Peter Galskis. These men ran on the Socialist ticket, and were strongly supported by the newspaper Naujienos. The newspaper Lietuva did not support any of the Lithuanian candidates, and because of this the editors of Naujienos became enraged.

In a long editorial Naujienos denounced Lietuva and its editors, and accused them of not practicing what they preach. The editorial stated that although Lietuva constantly preaches "unity and love for the Lithuanian nation," it failed to live up to these principles when it was necessary to support candidates Gugis and Galskis. The editors of Lietuva are referred to as liars, humbugs, hypocrites, etc.

Our answer to that editorial is short and simple. Lietuva supports Lithuanianism, but not those who do not recognize Lithuanianism, and who disgrace their

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Apr. 6, 1917.

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IV nationality. Our Socialists do not recognize Lithuanianism; for that reason they cannot demand in its name support for their personal ambitions. While in Washington, D. C., Mr. Gugis made vile remarks concerning Lithuanian organizations, and disgraced Lithuanianism in the eyes of foreigners. By these remarks he aided neither the Lithuanian cause nor the war-stricken people of Lithuania. Why, then, should Lithuanians support his candidacy for public office?

According to Naujienos, Mr. Gugis was a candidate of the "working class". However, he showed by his actions that he regards himself as an aristocrat. Although he lives almost directly across the street from the office of Lietuva he sent flunkys to the newspaper to request its support. Apparently the steps of the Lietuva offices are too far beneath his aristocratic legs.

In regards to Mr. Galskis, we believe that he was not qualified in all respects for the office for which he ran. We never support candidates merely because they happen to be Lithuanians; they must also be fully qualified for office.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Apr. 6, 1917.

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As far as Lithuanianism is concerned, we believe that we have acted fairly well by refraining from telling our readers what we think of the candidates before the election. We knew that these candidates had no chance of being elected; therefore, we kept quiet and allowed them to have a little fun.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275



Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 19, May 8, 1903.

THE ELECTION OF JUDGES

This year, on the 1st day of June, will be the election day of judges. There will be fourteen judges elected to the Circuit and to the Superior courts. The judges are elected by the vote of the people, as are the other officials, the mayor and the aldermen. The election day will be on Monday, June 1, 1903. The election booths will be open from 6 A. M. to 4 P. M.

All Lithuanians who have citizenship papers must vote on that day in order to elect honest judges. The rich or poor, willingly or unwillingly, sometimes are forced to go to the courts. Therefore, it is our duty to see that good and honest judges are elected. Such a man could fulfill his duty as an honest and impartial judge.

On the Republican ticket, besides all others, are two very good candidates



Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 19, May 8, 1903.

for whom the Lithuanians should vote. If they are elected we will have practical and honest judges who will decide our cases in an honest way.

One of the candidates for judge is W. S. Elliot, Jr., the same lawyer who defended the publisher and the editor of Lietuva when Rev. Krawczunas sued them. Whoever read the book, The History of Chicago Lithuanians, knows who lawyer Elliot is and understands his education and ability. Such judges we need, so trials always will be honestly decided.

The second candidate is Andrew J. Hirschl of the well known firm of lawyers, Rosenthal, Kurtz and Hirschl.



Lietuva, Vol.2. No.43. October 27, 1894.

The Chicago Politics.

In politics, there are two great political parties, the Democratic and the Republican. From the misunderstanding of workers who voted for Democrats, the Democratic party got in control of country and city. As soon as the Democrats took control of the government, factories were closed, thousands upon thousands of workers were thrown out of employment, and now are starving.

Lithuanians, you ought to remember, that during the Republican national administration, nobody worked for seventy-five cents a day; nobody in Chicago worked for a dish of soup, that even dog would not eat. But now, under the Democratic control, the workers must work for only a dish of dirty soup. Under the Democratic administration the factories are closed, stores are vacant, hundreds of people in the city of Chicago lost their homes. When such a horrible condition exists Democratic politicians are begging for votes, to elect themselves again.

Under the Republican administration nobody was working like a slave for a dish of soup, as is being done now under the Democratic rule. Therefore, Lithuanians vote for the Republican ticket. Elect the Republican administration national and local, then again everybody will have work and will be happy.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 42, Oct. 28, 1893

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LITHUANIAN NOMINATED FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER

Mike Varanka, a Lithuanian, was nominated for county commissioner on the Socialist ticket. Every Lithuanian ought to support your brother Lithuanian with his vote. If he is elected, quite a few Lithuanians will have a chance to get a good job.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

2. Part Played by Social and
Political Societies

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LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Lithuanians of America Political Club of the North West Side, in possession of Secretary, Lithuanians of America Political Club, Chicago, Ill.

The above society was organized in the month of December, 1921. At that time the Lithuanians were not so widely scattered as they are at present; the majority of them were living in the vicinity at St. Michael parish. Therefore the club picked as the place for its meetings the parish hall. The club supports all the affairs of the parish. The first organizers of the club were: Atty. J. W. Grigal, V. Nauseda, M. Andwskeircun and V. Sinkevicius.

The Most Important Purposes of the Club:

1. To invite Lithuanians of both sexes into one political body.
2. During the winter time the club arranges to read scientific essays, in which are explained not only the political problems, but others also, such as health, hygiene, natural science, etc.
3. When the members demand it, the club organizes and supports an evening school. In such a school are explained citizenship problems, United States History, the constitution and other civil government's problem.

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LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Lithuanians of America Political Club of the
North Side.

4. The club is making an effort to help every member to become a citizen of this country.
5. Upon seeing disorder and uncleanness in the city the club demands that the city administration improve the vicinity.
6. At election time the club supports, according to its views, one of the political parties. If the election is won, the club demands that its members should get government positions.
7. When the club member marries or dies the club buys flowers or a wreath.

In 1924 there arose a misunderstanding in the club. On account of the turmoil the club has suffered and has lost many of its members. But at the present it has recovered and has about sixty-five members.

V. Rekus, president, 1639 N. Wood St.

J. Ramoska, secretary, 1930 N. Leavitt St.

Record Books of the United Lithuanian American Political Club, in possession of Secretary, 9th. Ward, Chicago, Ill.

This political club was organized in 1933. Before this there were two political clubs: The Democratic and the Republican, both of which barely existed. The officers of those two clubs discussed the problem among themselves, and after consideration and mutual understanding, they organized the new club, by uniting these two clubs into one and this new club was given the name shown above. After the amalgamation of these clubs the leadership of the new club remained in the hands of the Republicans.

During the presidential election of 1936 for the presidential campaign, the Republican officers of this club invited American-English speakers to give talks about the Republican candidate for president. As the people listened to the speakers in a very friendly way the Republicans were thinking that the people were supporting the Republican presidential nominee; so they asked the people to have a straw vote for the president. After counting the vote they found the following results: For the Democrats there were 153 votes, for the Communists eight votes and for the Republicans seven votes. After such a blow to the republicans, at the next meeting, all the Republican officers were voted out and the Roosevelt Democrats were elected officers of this club.

A. Draugelis, president, 24 W. 104th St.

J. Fivorunas, secretary, 22 E. 101th St.

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Interview with a representative of The 21st Ward American Lithuanian Citizen's Club, Chicago, Illinois, by Theo Kucinskas, June 11, 1937.

The 21st Ward American Lithuanian Citizen's Club was organized in 1934.

The club's aim is to take active part in politics, to help its members to get political jobs, to help the Lithuanians to become citizens, etc.

The membership dues are 10 cents per month. The membership is about three hundred. The meetings are held at the Petrauskas Hall, 1750 So. Union Ave.

G. M. Chernauskas, president, 1900 So. Union Ave., G. Jakubauskas, secretary, 1904 Canalport Ave.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Record Books of Political Clubs, 1937, in possession of
Secretary of Political Clubs, Chicago, Ill.

- 1..Lithuanian Democratic Association of Illinois, K.L.Jurgelonis, 3241 S. Halsted St.
2. Lithuanian Democratic Association, 11th Ward, V. Stulpinas, 3443 S. Lithuania Ave.
3. Lithuanian Democratic Organization, 11th Ward, P. Naujakas, 3334 S. Parnell Ave.
4. 12th Ward Lithuanian Democratic Organization, J. Kaminskas, 4437 S. Talman Ave.
5. 13th Ward Lithuanian Democratic Club, 7022 S. Maplewood Ave.
6. 21st Ward American Lithuanian Citizen Association, G. Jokubanskas, 1904 Canalport Ave.
7. Brighton Park Lithuanian Political Club, Miss Helen Gramontas, 4535 S. Rockwell St.
8. Humboldt Park Lithuanian Political Club, J. Lungevicius, 1814 Wabansia Ave.

Jaunimas, Dec. 25, 1936.

THIRTEENTH WARD LITHUANIAN DEMOCRATS HOLD ANNUAL ELECTION

p.1....Last Sunday, the Marquette Park Lithuanian Democrats met at the parish hall and elected new officers for the coming year. Dr. John Poska was re-elected president by a four to one count. Joseph Lenkart was first vice-president. Jack L. Juozaitis re-elected financial secretary; John Stankus, recording secretary; Frank Druktainis re-elected treasurer; Joseph Dauginis, sergeant-at-arms; Al. Kumskis; A. Ambrose; P. Saltimevas and S. Cibulskis, executive committee.

The Thirteenth Ward Regular Lithuanian Democratic club is one of the largest and most active Lithuanian political clubs in Chicago and did more than its share in the election.

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LITHUANIAN

Jaunimas, Jan. 25, 1930.

POLITICAL VIEWS

Present day Lithuanians seem to forget that in unity there is strength. An example of this is observed every week by the **writer** of this column. It seems that every time some active Lithuanian political worker gets a well-deserved job, foreign sources voice their opposition by protesting against the appointment.

The Lithuanian Democratic League of Cook County is today the only organization that can rightfully boast of being able to

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Jaunimas, Jan. 25, 1930.

attract the Lithuanians to its political and social functions. This fact is shown by the large attendance last year at an Easter dance, a picnic, and several rallies. Much of this success is due to the splendid cooperation of a few individuals. Think what could be done if ward organizations would work together instead of individually.

On Easter Sunday, March 28, the League will sponsor a Victory Dance, at the Lithuanian Auditorium, in honor of Hon. John Zuris, Judge of the Municipal Court. Ward organizations have pledged full cooperation and this is all what is needed to make this affair a huge success. Let us all do our bit, and we will have much more in common.

Judge Zuris is not only making history on the bench for the Lithuanians



Jaunimas, Jan. 25, 1930.

but has also started with flying colors to make a splendid judicial record.

Paul Saltimieras, of the 13th ward, second vice-president of the Lithuanian Democratic League, is enjoying a well-earned new appointment as Golf and Beach Director for the Chicago Park District.

Theodore S. Thurston, Vincent Stulpinas, Joseph Pentis, and

Jaunimas, Jan. 25, 1930.

Victor Balanda seem to have the situation well in hand in the 11th ward. It is a pleasure to see this quartette doing their stuff for the benefit of all concerned in the 11th ward's Lithuanian Democratic Organization.

Stankus, of the 21st ward, and Petreika, of the 9th ward, expect to have their respective organizations join the League at the next meeting. This means devotion, sacrifice, and hard work on the part of these four people for the sake of organizing the Lithuanians in the above mentioned communities. They are to be congratulated on their fine work.

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LITHUANIAN

Jaunimas, Dec. 10, 1926.

JUDGE JOHN T. ZURIS INSTALLED.

p.1....John T. Zuris, the first Lithuanian to win a place on the Chicago judicial bench, was installed as Associate Judge of the Municipal Court last Monday, December 7th. The new judge will occupy room 1106, City Hall. The installation ceremonies were attended by several hundred people, who crowded the courtroom to capacity.

Chicago's Mayor, E.J.Kelly, did the first honors; in his speech he clearly outlined the active part that young Lithuanians took in Chicago's political affairs. Among the Lithuanian speakers were the newspaper men, Leonard Simutis and Vaidyla; Clergy, Reverend A. Baltutis; business men, J. Mackiewicz, who was also the president of the late John T. Zuris Boosters' organization. The lawyers were represented by their president, Rudy A. Vasalle. Radio hour representative was Anthony Olis. Chicago Lithuanian Democratic organization representative was Doctor J.Poska of the 13th ward club. A total of about twenty speakers showered

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LITHUANIAN

Jaunimas, Dec. 10, 1936.

congratulations upon our young judge during the morning's proceedings.

Mackiewicz, Poska, and Mr. Vasalle presented the new judge with practical gifts, while the courtroom was crowded with baskets of flowers from business and political friends and fraternal organizations. After the proceedings, many of the Honorable Judge's friends gathered for lunch at the Hotel Brevoort Gold Room where more speeches were heard, and everyone had an unusually fine time celebrating, eating, drinking, and even singing, far into the afternoon.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

IMPORTANCE OF PARTY REORGANIZATION

Apparently some of our people do not realize the importance of the reorganization of the Communist Party from sections or chapters into smaller units or cells, irrespective of the nationalities of the members.

Under the old plan, regardless of the size of a party chapter, only a small number of members were active. Many were not active and were content merely to attend meetings; some even failed to attend meetings regularly.

Under the new plan, each chapter is divided into many small units or cells. Every cell will be engaged in the very same activities that were formerly carried on by a larger group. In this manner many more, in fact all members of the party, will become active. Thus the activity and effectiveness of the party will be increased tremendously.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 16, 1915.

LITHUANIAN REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF ILLINOIS

A meeting of the Lithuanian Republican League of Illinois took place last Monday, April 12, at the Grand Pacific hotel, Chicago, Illinois. The meeting was called to discuss matters pertaining to the recent Chicago mayoralty election, from which the Republican candidate, William Hale Thompson, emerged the winner.

It was pointed out at the meeting that the Irish, who control both political parties, pay very little attention to Lithuanian-Americans and that they do not sufficiently appreciate the work of Lithuanian-Americans in the field of politics. It was agreed that this state of affairs is abnormal and unfair, and that something must be done to correct it; ways and means to rectify this situation were discussed at the meeting. It was decided to appeal to those who control the Republican party in Chicago and demand that a reasonable number of deserving Lithuanian-American party workers be given municipal posts and positions in order that the Chicago Lithuanian-Americans may be adequately



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Lietuva, Apr. 16, 1915.

represented in the city government.

In this connection it was decided to give a banquet in which the Chicago Lithuanian-American political leaders will participate; the Mayor of Chicago and other important city officials will be invited to attend this banquet. An arrangements committee was elected at the meeting.



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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 26, 1915.

NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

COMMEMORATE BLOODY SUNDAY

p.3. The fourth chapter of the Lithuanian Socialist League held a big mass meeting in commemoration of "Bloody Sunday" on Friday evening, January 22, at Liberty Hall, corner of Union Avenue and 30th Street.

P. Grigaitis, editor of the Naujienos (News), delivered the main oration of the meeting. He was a student in St. Petersburg during the "Bloody Sunday" of January 9, 1905, when a peaceful delegation of workers were brutally murdered at the winter palace of the Czar.

Mr. Grigaitis explained how the "Bloody Sunday" incident caused the people of Russia to lose faith in the Czar. Up until that time the workers of Russia had believed that the Czar was a messenger of God and was just and friendly towards the workers of Russia. The unjustified slaughter of thousands of peaceful and innocent workers caused the workers of Russia to start a movement against the Czar.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 26, 1915.

Besides orations, the audience was entertained by recitations.



Naujienos, Jan. 23, 1915.

Last year, some of the more intelligent members of the club made an effort to place the club on a more intelligent level. They proceeded to do so first by making a motion for the club to adopt some newspaper as the official organ of the club. After harsh and heated debates the club finally decided to adopt the Keleivis (The Traveller), a Social Democrat weekly published in Boston, as the official organ of the club. However, some members immediately reported that decision to the local priest who then launched a long bitter campaign from the pulpit against the Keleivis, and against those who made the motion in the club-meeting. As a result of that campaign by the priest, at the following meeting of the club, the members created so much commotion and heated debates that it was decided to repeal that decision and denounce those members who originated the idea.

During the pre-annual meeting of the club a motion was made that the club get in touch with other societies of the community and form a united committee for the purpose of raising funds for the relief of



Lithuanian war refugees in Lithuania. Action on the motion was postponed until the annual meeting on Jan. 10. However, during the annual meeting some members charged that the Socialists plan to pocket the relief fund for themselves and become millionaires. So the motion was defeated.

Another reason which was advanced to defeat the above motion was the present hard times. However, when a priest or saloonkeeper gives a banquet, then there are no hard times; then they howl all night long at the bar.

Recently P. Zukauskas died here. While he was healthy he contributed money to the local church and spent much money in a saloon. However, when the hospital asked the priest to take charge of his body for burial, the priest refused and asked the saloonkeeper to do so. But the saloonkeeper refused to have anything to do with the dead man. A good hearted neighbor, J.Rimkus, finally took the body into his home and gave the man an appropriate burial. Although the dead man was a good Catholic and made large contributions to the church, nevertheless, when he died and left no money to cover his burial expenses, the priest refused even to toll the church bell during the funeral, without compensation.



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Naujienos, Jan.15,1915.

LITHUANIAN POLITICAL CLUB

p.2.... The Lithuanian Political and Benefit Club, whose activities are confined to the 18th and Halsted Sts. Lithuanian colony, held its annual dance and entertainment program Jan.10, at the Pilsen Auditorium. A capacity crowd attended.

This club always had an annual entertainment in a large and beautiful hall, and always succeeds in making a fairly good profit. Although we are now in the midst of hard times, the club managed to make a profit of \$90.00 this year.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 24, 1912.

[THE AMERICAN SOCIALIST PARTY GIVES A LECTURE]

The Latvian Section of the American Socialist Party invites the Lettish speaking Lithuanians to attend a lecture entitled "Value and Its Cause," to be given by a former member of the Second (Russian) Council, John Ozol.

The lecture will take place at Schmidt's Hall, Madison Street and Hamlin Avenue, near Garfield Park, on May 25. Admission will be free.



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IV (Jewish)

IV (Bohemian)

LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. XII, No. 42, Oct. 14, 1904.

THE LITHUANIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

We, the Lithuanians of Cook county, state of Illinois, have organized a Democratic club under the name of Lithuanian Sabath Club of Cook County, Sherman House, Chicago, and elected the following committee: John Zemeck, Joseph Arloff, John Aglinski, Kazimir Puzas, Paul Vabal, Leon Berzinski, Anton Venskus, Frank Martiszius, Wm. Senkevicz, George Bendik, Alex Orent, Wm. Martiszius, John Zubovs, Leon Stungevicz, John Petroszius, John Kuczus, Frank Palionis, Mike Meldazis.

John Zemeck, President.

Joe Arloff, Secretary
629 S. Canal St., Chicago.

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 40, Oct. 2, 1903.

WOULD IT BE PROFITABLE?

There are a large number of Lithuanians in America. In almost every large city the number is increasing rapidly. No matter how numerous we are, we do not know how to exploit politics, we mean nothing in politics, and we have a very low standing. Some of us are selling our votes for a scoop of beer, while others are selling their votes for a few cents.

Our Lithuanian politicians are working for the benefit of the American politicians in order to get some minor political job, although there is nothing good for our nation. It would be essential for ourselves to organize and to show the power we have. It would be better for our organizers, who are organizing societies under the various holy names, to organize beneficial political clubs. Such clubs should take interest not only in sick benefits, but in political affairs as well. We have many religious and national societies, but they are taking care of sick benefit only. They have nothing to do and have never done anything for national affairs.

Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 40, Oct. 2, 1903.

The political clubs can give the same sick benefit like all the other societies. Whereas the trouble arose in the religious societies about the religion problem, the liberals began to organize the national societies, although even the national societies show no activity. If we would have as many political clubs, our influence would be much greater; the Americans would take us into consideration; many Lithuanians could get political jobs (If the clubs organize for the sake of getting political jobs, it would be of no benefit for the nation. Editor). In the courts and in other official places, they would look to us with a different attitude. Look at the Jews: there are not more of them in America than (there are) Lithuanians, yet many of them have government positions. (Many of them get government positions by examination, not all through the politicians favor. Editor). Always we must go to the strangers in case of some event and must pay dearly for service. By not understanding English, we cannot answer properly the questions stated to us in the court, and many a time we are found

Lietuva, Vol. XI, No. 40, Oct. 2, 1903.

guilty just for not knowing the language. The political and benefit clubs would bring benefit, because they would have nothing to do with religion. The members can pay the same monthly dues as in other societies and would get the same sick benefit. It is necessary to discuss this problem more broadly.

The Businessman.

Lietuva, May 23, 1902.LITHUANIAN[LITHUANIAN DEMOCRATS GIVE BANQUET]

The Lithuanian Political Democratic League will have its banquet Saturday, May 24, Pulaski Hall, 800 S. Ashland Avenue, at 7 P. M. Admission for men and women is 50 cents. At this banquet there will be good music. There will be present all the Democratic politicians and Mayor Harrison, who will lead the Grand March Dance. This will be one of the greatest Lithuanian banquets in Chicago. All Lithuanians are invited to come.

Committee.

I F 2

Lietuva, May 17, 1901.

LITHUANIAN



[CHICAGO HEIGHTS LITHUANIANS INCORPORATED]

In Springfield, Ill., there was incorporated the Lithuanian Political Club of the "Duke Tytantis," Chicago Heights.

The incorporators are Voskevyczius, Palszis and Laruszus.

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 30, July 27, 1900. WPA 62-111-1000

NEW LITHUANIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

In recent days there was organized a new Lithuanian Democratic Club at 1196 Oakley Avenue.

The officials of this club are F. Palionis, Jonas Petrauckas, Alex Wittortas, and P. Kareckas.

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 30, July 27, 1900.

NEW LITHUANIAN DEMOCRATIC CLUB

In recent days there was organized a new Lithuanian Democratic Club at 1196 Oakley Avenue.

The officials of this club are F. Palionis, Jonas Petrauckas, Alex Wittortas, and P. Kareckas.

Katalikas, Vol. II, Feb. 1, 1900.

MASS MEETING

The Political Democratic Party Club, which was recently organized in the tenth ward by the Lithuanians, is calling a mass meeting which will take place at Povilo Koreckio Hall, Oakley Avenue, corner 25th Street, Sunday, February 4, 1900, 4 p. m.

There will be prominent speakers who will explain the policy and aim of the Democratic Party.

Therefore, we are inviting all Lithuanians to attend this meeting.

Arranging Committee.

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II B 2 a
I F 6
III C

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. VII, No. 34, Aug. 25, 1899.

FROM THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLICAN CLUB

Chicago, August 21, the Lithuanian Republican Club of Ward 6 held a meeting. Collected \$1.45 for the Lithuanian exhibit at the Paris exhibition. The club recommended for the Lithuanian exhibition at Paris the following committee:

Joseph Gurinskas, for president, because he is a president in the St. George's parish, and that he is a very able man to take care of all the difficulties in the parish as the priest wants him to do; and even the criminal court brought up and recognized the graft of Rev. Krawczunas, therefore, we see no reason why the priest's assistant, Joseph Gurinskas, would not fit to be the exhibition president at Paris.

Julian Dichauviczius for librarian, because in two years when he was the librarian of the Simonas Daukantas Library, he left not one book in the library. He would be just the man to take care of the Lithuanian library at the Paris exhibition.

Lietuva, Vol. VII, No. 34, Aug. 25, 1899.

Dr. Stupnickas for committee physician, because if anyone of the committee got sick, the doctor could set the cup on the belly, for he is a specialist in the setting of the cups.

The Katalikas editor, Rusikis, for Vilna council, because he knows even how to make account and to defend the Rev. Krawczunas treasury.

Mr. Ezerskis as representative in Paris, because he defends and upholds the parish so well that even Rev. Krawczunas is satisfied.

The Lithuanian Republican Club of Ward 6.

Lietuva, Vol. VII, No. 13, March 31, 1899.

NEW LITHUANIAN ORGANIZATION

There was organized and incorporated a new Lithuanian Republican club.
The incorporators are W. Wallace, B. Goldikas, and K. Robiski.

Lietuva, Vol. VII, No. 12, March 24, 1899.

MASS MEETING

Sunday, March 26, at 2 P. M. at the Landanskas Hall, 3301 S. Morgan Street, the Lithuanian Republicans will hold a mass meeting. Speakers will be the candidates for the city offices, and other good speakers. After the speeches we will have a meeting regarding our own Lithuanian national affairs.

All the Lithuanians are welcome.

The Committee.

Lietuva, Vol. VII, No. 12, March 24, 1899.

MASS MEETING

On Saturday, March 25, at 1:30 P. M., Pulaski Hall, 800 S. Ashland Avenue, the Lithuanian Republican Club of that 9th ward will hold its mass meeting. Alderman Joseph Crane, J. E. Bidwill and others will speak. We are inviting all Lithuanians to come to this meeting.

The Committee .

Lietuva, Vol. VII, No. 12, March 24, 1899.

MASS MEETING

And the second Lithuanian Republican mass meeting on the same day will be at 1144 S. Oakley Avenue, 6:30 P. M.

We would like to see many Lithuanians at this mass meeting. After the meeting we will hold a special Lithuanian meeting with regard to the material conditions of our people. We expect that there will be speakers from other cities.

Everybody is invited.

The Committee.

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I F 4
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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 44, Nov. 4, 1898.

REPUBLICAN MEETING

Friday, November 7, 7 P. M. at P. Koreckas' Hall, 1193 S. Oakley Avenue, the Lithuanian Republican Club of the Tenth Ward will hold its meeting.

At this meeting will be shown Spanish-American war pictures. All Lithuanians are welcome. The president of the Club of the Tenth Ward is extending thanks to all the club members for coming to the meeting.

We are proud to say that four Lithuanians of this club have city jobs. We are inviting all to come to this meeting.

J. Juszka
President.

Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 35, Sept. 2, 1898

WPA 100-100000-1

ORGANIZED DEMOCRATIC LEAGUE

The Chicago Democrats held their meeting, August 27, and organized a Democratic league. The following officials were elected: Joseph Arlofas, president; George Armonas, vice-president; K. Witkus, secretary.

The delegates at this meeting were from the 7th, 8th and 19th wards.

The second meeting will be held September 3. We are inviting all the Democratic clubs to join this new league.

The League Committee

Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 12, March 25, 1898

WPA (ILL) 100-1028

THE LITHUANIAN DEMOCRATS

The Lithuanian Democratic Club of Chicago, ward 6th, will hold its mass meeting Saturday, March 26, at the Azukas' Hall, 3301 Auburn avenue, 8 P. M.

At this meeting will be the Democratic candidates and the speeches will be in English and Lithuanian.

All Lithuanians are invited to come.

Committee.



Lietuva, Vol. V, No. 12, March 20, 1897

THE MASS MEETING

The Illinois Lithuanian Republican Alliance will hold its mass meeting on Sunday, March 21, 1897, in the Lithuanian parish hall, 33rd and Auburn avenue. On this meeting will speak judge Math. C. Sears, a candidate for the city mayor, and there will be speeches by other Republican candidates. There will be reporters of English and German newspapers; English and Lithuanian speakers will explain about the election and the Republican candidates. The meeting will start right after the church service, 12:30 in the afternoon.

All Lithuanians are cordially invited on this great meeting.

The executive committee.

Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 38, Sept. 19, 1896



THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLICAN MEETING

Last Sunday, the Chicago Lithuanian Republicans held their mass meeting at Pulaski Hall. The members of the Lithuanian Republican Club held their preliminary meeting at 22d and Wood streets, and from there with a band marched to the Pulaski Hall. But, unfortunately, the marching Lithuanians were attacked by the Poles.

Two Lithuanians, Jaksztas and Kunoa, were severely lacerated. It was necessary to take them to a nearby doctor to bandage their wounds.

When the attackers were repulsed the Lithuanians marched forward to the Pulaski Hall, where the mass meeting was held.

The meeting elected W. Zacharewiczus, president, and J. Zacharewiczus, secretary. The first speakers were the city statistician Mr. Eugene Seigers, Mr. Sonenfield, and attorney Max Kasmar. The Lithuanian speakers were Masionis, Polionis and Jonaitis.

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LITHUANIAN (2)



Lietuva, Sept. 19, 1896

At this mass meeting the Lithuanians decided that in the coming presidential election for president of the United States, they would vote for Governor McKinley, of Ohio.

Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 36, Sept. 5, 1896

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 3027

THE NEW LITHUANIAN CLUB

On August 26 at Kareskas Hall, 4612 Atlantic street, there was organized a new Lithuanian political club of fifty-five members.

The administration of the club consists of N. Urbonas, president; P. Kareckas, vice-president; J. Jowaisza, secretary; J. Mongirdas, treasurer.

The meeting will be held every Saturday evening at Kareckas Hall.

J. Jowaisza, secretary.

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LITHUANIAN (1)

Lietuva, Vol. Iv, No. 35, Aug. 29, 1896

100 (111) 100 100

THE LITHUANIAN POLITICAL ACTIVITY

August 22, the Lithuanian Political Alliance held its meeting. It was decided to hold a Lithuanian mass meeting Sept. 13 and to invite reporters from all the American newspapers, American and Lithuanian speakers, and to have good music. And to invite also the representatives of the future president of the United States, in order to show to them that the Lithuanians, like other nationalities, have their political clubs, their organizations, and that the Lithuanians feel that they are just as good as any other people in this country. That the Lithuanians appreciate, know and understand how to elect a prudent man for the future president of the United States. It was decided to hold a mass meeting at Pulaski Hall, 800 S. Ashland avenue on the 13th day of September.

Now all the Lithuanian clubs and organizations must have their meetings, announce and advertise widely as possible this Lithuanian mass meeting.

The Alliance officials.

Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 21, May 23, 1896

WPS 611 7601 1978

THE 7TH WARD ALGIRDAS CLUB MEETING

May 2, 1896, the Lithuanian Republicans of the 7th Ward Algirdas Club, held its monthly meeting, 584 S. Jefferson street.

It was decided:

I. To make official demand of the Lithuanian Republican Alliance of the State of Illinois that the said club would give us the following information: (1) Who are the members of the executive committee and where do they live? (2) Who were the delegates to the Republican convention in Springfield, Ill., and who represented our nation there? If the delegates were not send there, then why not? (3) Why the decisions of the Alliance is not published in our organ "Lietuva", and how many delegates from each ward were send to the convention? (4) Why some members of the clubs were reprehended by the officials of the Alliance and we were threatened with expulsion from the alliance? (5) Send to our club the constitution of the alliance or copy of it. This decision of our will be sent to the president of the Alliance and to the delegates.

Lietuva, May 23, 1896

II. The meetings of the club must be held according to the constitution that is on the first Saturday of each month. The member who will not attend the meeting and will not pay his monthly dues, will be dismissed from the club and will not get relief or any protection from the club. On this meeting ten new members joined our club.

P. Gulfis, secretary

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I C



LITHUANIAN (1)

Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 13, March 28, 1896

THE MEETING COULD HAVE BEEN A BETTER ONE

Last Sunday the Lithuanian political meeting was a big success, but it could have been better and would have ennobled the Lithuanian name, if this meeting had been held in a Lithuanian hall. But, unfortunately, the Lithuanians are poor, and not having their own hall, they were forced to hold that meeting in a saloon hall, and for this reason, even though the meeting was great in the eyes of the Americans, all Lithuanians appeared as the poorest people because, even such a big meeting as this could not be held in their own hall.

By the way, we have our church hall. It was built with our hard-earned money, but our beloved priest, for some reason unknown to us, perhaps from his stinginess or madness, would not rent the hall for this Lithuanian meeting. Before the meeting ten members of the committee went to the priest to get the hall. Our honorable priest hid himself. Others say that the priest did not give the hall to us because last year, after one of the Democratic meetings, the parish meeting decided not to rent the hall for any political meetings. While others say that the priest refused to rent the hall because

Lietuva, March 28, 1896

all Lithuanians were supporting the Republicans, instead of the Demoorats.

If this is the truth that the priest refused just because all the Lithuanians were Republicans, then the priest made a great mistake. It is known and understandable that the Republicans are standing higher than the Demoorats. Even though all Lithuanians and all the Lithuanian and Polish priests would not vote for Republicans, just the same, the nex president of the United States will be elected Republican, because the people became so angry against the Demooratio administration that they even don't want to hear about the Demoorats.

Why the Poles of today are so much despised by Americans? Because the Poles blindly believe the Demoorats. What class of Poles belongs to the Demooratio Party? Why, the most ignorant. Why did they want to deport all the Poles from America? Because they are the most ignorant people. Would it be nice if the Americans became convinced that we Lithuanians are just as ignorant as the Poles, they then would want to deport us as an ignorant people, together with the Poles.

Lietuva, March 28, 1896

We must remember that one half of the Lithuanians in America are registered as Poles. Then how can we prove to Americans that we are not Poles, that we are Lithuanians, and that we are more intelligent than the Poles. Only to such important meetings can we invite prominent Americans, invite the reporters from the American newspapers to report about the meeting in the American press. Then we can show ourselves that we are not an ignorant people, and that we can exalt our name.

Therefore, we believe that our honorable priest will see fit to become a leader to his parishioners who are working for the good of Lithuanianism, and that in the future, as like a father, he will give his hand to his children and will work together with us. If he will not work with us for some unknown reason to us, we hope that he will not obstruct us.

Sincerely,

The Parishioners.

Lietuva, Vol. I V, No. 13, March 28, 1896

THE CHICAGO LITHUANIANS ARE GOING FORWARD

In the eastern states of America Lithuanians have been living for the last few decades, while in Chicago only for the last few years, but in no other place in America have the Lithuanians risen so high in politics as in Chicago. Did you ever hear Lithuanians holding anywhere conventions and making decisions about the election of the United States President? Never! But here in Chicago, the Lithuanians, united into one strong political alliance, called a meeting, invited high American officials, and indorsed Governor William McKinley of Ohio for the presidency of the United States. At this great meeting there had been English and Lithuanian speeches about the candidate, and the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

We, the Illinois Lithuanian Republican Alliance, comprising six clubs of three thousand members, chiefly from the ranks of the skilled labor, mostly come here to escape oppression and pauperism in the old world and to work out a better future in this, our adopted country, recognize in William McKinley a statesman of justly earned world-wide renown and foremost champion of the protection of American industries, and therefore be it resolved by this

Lietuva, March 28, 1896

Alliance that we heartily indorse his candidacy for the presidency, and that we ask the Lithuanian clubs and leagues in Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New York, Brooklyn, Boston and all other cities to join us and show their appreciation of the national champion of the American wage-earner, Honorable William McKinley, of Ohio.

Mr. McKinley is the only man in America who is anxious to promote better livelihood of the American workers, he is endeavoring to open the factories, that the American workingmen should work. We have no doubt that Mr. McKinley will be elected president for the coming years, because, no matter to what newspaper you look, all are supporting him, all the workingmen support him, because everybody wants to see better times in America, not such hard times as we have now under the Democratic President Cleveland. When all the nationalities are supporting Mr. McKinley, we Lithuanians must support him, too. Then we will obtain recognition from the President of the United States, that we are the people who understand the laws of this country, and that he would not call us, the people of ignoramus like Senator Lodge called the Poles as the most ignorant people, and even introduced a bill to deport all Poles from America, as the senator says, that on account of their ignorance, the





Lietuva, March 28, 1896

Poles are supporting the Demooratio party, and that the Poles do not understand the laws of this country.

Therefore, we are inviting all Lithuanians of America, the Lithuanians clubs and the newspapers, to unite all and work as one unit, that every club and every political organization that read the above resolution on their meetings, and indorse for the presidency of the United States, the Governor William McKinley of the State of Ohio.

Sincerely,

The Illinois Lithuanian Republican
Alliance

Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 12, March 21, 1896

THE NEW LITHUANIAN POLITICAL CLUB

The Chicago Lithuanians are going forward. The Lithuanian political clubs are increasing, and they are working for their own benefit. Up to the present time in the 29th Ward there were one Lithuanian Republican Club, but now they organized another club. Of this ward, the prominent Lithuanians decided that in such a large ward one club is not enough, it is hard for officials to take good care of the club, because it is very hard for the members and the officials of such a large ward to get together frequently, especially for some quick purpose.

The name of this new club will be the Lithuanian Republican Keistutis Club of Ward 29. (Keistutis was the Lithuanian duke in the latter part of the 14th century)

The officers are: John Ziauberis, president; Stan. Martinkus, vice-president; F. Morkus, secretary; K. Niuzemis, treasurer. The meetings will be held every last Saturday of the month.

Lietuva, Vol. IV, No. 11, March 14, 1896

POLITICS

The last Sunday at 4 P. M. at Azukas Hall, a meeting was held by the political Lithuanian Alliance. The delegates from other political clubs were at this meeting. They decided that on account of coming elections this spring they should hold meetings more frequently. They decided to appeal to all Lithuanians in all parts of Chicago to organize a Republican political club, and then join to the largest organization, the Illinois Lithuanian Republican Alliance.

The first meeting for this purpose will be called in ward 7th to prepare those Lithuanians for a political activity.

The meeting will be on March 14, 8 P. M., Mondeikis Hall, Jefferson and 15th place. Therefore Lithuanians of this ward come on this meeting and hear what benefit we can get through politics.

After a few days another meeting will be held in ward 29th, South Chicago, to organize a Lithuanian political club.

J. W. Zacharewicz, secretary.

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I F 5

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. III, No. 52, Dec. 28, 1895

NOT ALLY FOR 1895

THE NEW LITHUANIAN POLITICAL LEAGUE

Messrs. M. Waranka, Fr. Masionis, J. Grinius and W. Wabalas organized a new political league under the name The Lithuanian-American Republican League.

We cannot understand why they organized another league. In Chicago there are two Lithuanian political leagues, why do they organized the third one, we cannot understand.

It is much better to have a fewer and better organizations instead of many and worthless ones.

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IV

LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 50, Dec. 15, 1894

THE ALLIANCE OF LITHUANIAN POLITICAL CLUBS IN CHICAGO
IS ORGANIZED

After long agitation and many discussions, the Alliance of the Lithuanian Political Clubs was at last organized the 9th day of December. There were nine Lithuanian political clubs in Chicago. These clubs worked separately and many times worked against each other. Now we are organized into one strong Lithuanian political organization. This organization will be known as the Lithuanian Republican Alliance of the State of Illinois. The following officers were elected: President, A. Olszewski; vice-president, Franciszkus Palionis; first secretary, Motiejus Waranka; second secretary, Petras Jonaitis; treasurer, Wincentis Wasilianskas.

The following wards joined this alliance: Wards 6, 9, 10, 15, 16, 18 and 23. While the 7th and 29th wards have not joined our organization as yet, we are asking those two wards to join our alliance without delay. Let us show to other nationalities that we Lithuanians are just as good as the other people.



Lietuva. Vol.2. No.30. July 28, 1894.

Appeal to the Lithuanians of Illinois.

Brother Lithuanians, citizens of Illinois!

If there are fifteen Lithuanian citizens in your town, you can organize a Lithuanian Political Club. Send the names to the president of our organization, you will get a **charter free of charge** - to organize such a club will cost you nothing.



Lietuva, Vol.2. No.30. July 28, 1894.

Alliance of the Lithuanian Republican Clubs.

July 22, Sunday, at Azukas' Hall, a meeting was held by five Lithuanian political clubs of Chicago. There were organized into the Alliance of the Lithuanian Republican of Illinois. The delegates were from wards 6, 15, 16, 18, and 22.

The following officers were elected: President A. Olszewskis; vice pres. Vincenta Vabalinskas; Sec. Peter Jonaitis, fin. sec. Wladislawas Zacharewiczius; treasurer Laurinas Azukas.

Two weeks from now, there will be another meeting of this organization. All members should be present, and the delegates of other Lithuanian political clubs ought to come to this meeting. This organization has a charter and we can organize Lithuanians in the state of Illinois. Our aim is to have a strong Lithuanian political organization. Let us make this Alliance of the Lithuanian Republicans a giant organization, we can do it, if we work together.

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I F 1
I F 5

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 15, May 14, 1894

ATTENTION, LITHUANIANS!

As we all know the Chicago Lithuanians decided to organize the Lithuanian political clubs in every ward where the Lithuanians are living. Now the Lithuanians are organizing a political club in the 29th ward.

Saturday, April 14 at 7 o'clock in the evening, in John Overkas's Hall, 4500 S. Paulina street, there will be a Lithuanian mass meeting. All Lithuanians of this ward are invited to come and join this political club. It is for your own benefit. United we can accomplish great deeds in politics.

Committee

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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 13, March 31, 1894

THE LITHUANIAN POLITICAL CLUB OF WARD SIXTH

The Lithuanian Political Club of the sixth ward is growing fast. Sixteen new members joined at the meeting. There will be an election to city offices this fall. Let us Lithuanians work together and we may be able to elect a Lithuanian to some office.

All those who have citizenship papers join our club; those who have no papers, apply for the papers without delay.



Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 12, March 24, 1894

THE CHICAGO LITHUANIANS ARE AWAKENING

At last the Chicago Lithuanians began to take action in politics. In wards where there are Lithuanians they are organizing political clubs. In the last few years we have had in Chicago the Lithuanian Independent Political Club, but now in every Lithuanian ward they are organizing Republican clubs.

In the 7th, 9th, 10th and 16th wards, they have organized Republican clubs, and now a Republican club in the sixth ward. Seventeen members joined this club at the first meeting.

The 6th Ward is the stronghold of Lithuanians, there are more Lithuanians in this ward than in any other section of Chicago. If we Lithuanians work together we will accomplish something for ourselves and for our nation. Let us work together, show to other nations that we are just as good as the people of other nations.

The president of this club is Mr. A. Olzewski, editor of Lietuva; vice-president, L. Azukas; secretary W. Zacharewiczia; reporter F. G. Masionis.

The meetings will be held at Azukas's Hall, 3301 Laurel street. There are no initiation fees in this club, so join now; you will see what benefit there will be for you.

Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 21, May 6, 1934

TO THE CHICAGO LITHUANIANS

Wants to Organize a league of the Lithuanian Political Clubs

Brother Lithuanians!

At present we have great unemployment, hundreds of Lithuanians are on the edge of starvation, there is no way to help our **starving** brothers, we cannot help them, because we are disorganized.

No matter where we go we are always behind others. We are behind others in politics and everywhere. When we need some help for our starving Lithuanians, we must go to the politicians of other nationalities.

In order to accomplish something in politics or in any other field of activity we must have a strong political organization.

We Lithuanians in Chicago have seven political clubs. We are sorry to say that our clubs as individuals can accomplish nothing, have very little influence in comparison with the political parties of other nationalities. In order to gain a name and position in politics, those seven Lithuanian political clubs must be organized into the Lithuanian political league. Let all the clubs elect their delegates, come to a meeting, discuss and make plans of our future activity in politics.

Lietuva, May 6, 1894

We have political clubs in the 6th, 7th, 9th, 10th, 16th and 29th wards and an independent political club.

On the 19th of May we had a meeting of the 9th and 10th ward on this question.

The officials of these wards were present on this meeting. We decided to call another meeting on the 3rd day of June of all the Lithuanian political clubs in order to organize the league.

Now the Lithuanian political club members take into consideration this important question.

We had enough of bowing to the politicians of other nationalities. We can be just as good and our name will be just as important if we are strongly organized.

Officers of the 6th Ward.

President, A. Ciszewski

Secretary, W. Zacharewiczia



Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 12, March 24, 1894

THE LITHUANIAN REPUBLICAN ABRAHAM LINCOLN CLUB

The tenth ward of the Lithuanian Republican Abraham Lincoln Club will hold its meeting on April the 1st at 712 W. 21st street. We are inviting all the Lithuanians to come to this meeting. There will be speeches in English and Lithuanian. Alderman Fred C. Engel will speak in English.

Committee.

Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 3, Dec. 14, 1893

WPA 4117 FROM 33275

HONORABLE COUNTRYMEN!

We are announcing to all Lithuanians that on the 8th day of January, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at Mr. P. Rykawas Hall, 4458 S. Wood Street, was organized the Lithuanian Political Club No. 2 (independent).

At this first meeting forty-five members joined the club.

President J. Kowaskis

Secretary J. Kazlauskis

Committee until the second meeting -- Z. Rykawas and Antanas Noroiko.

The second meeting will be held on Sunday 22nd day of January, 4 P. M. at Z. Rykawas Hall. The speakers will be our citizens John Grinius, S. Rokosz and Zaleskis.

Committee.



Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 48, Dec. 9, 1893

MASS MEETING OF THE LITHUANIAN R REPUBLICAN CLUB

On the 10th day of December, 6 o'clock in the evening, 749 W. 18th street, the Lithuanian Republican Club will hold its meeting, where they will discuss the election of the city mayor. There will be well-known speakers who will speak in English and Lithuanian languages. They will explain to us what benefit we can get through our political club. They will tell us what candidates ought to be elected into the city office, etc.

All Lithuanians come on this important meeting without fail.

COMMITTEE



Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 12, Feb. 25, 1893

MEETING OF THE LITHUANIAN POLITICAL CLUB

On February 26, Sunday, 3 P. M., Cheslawski Hall, 32nd and Laurel street, an agitation meeting will be held by the Lithuanian Political club. We are cordially inviting all Lithuanians who want to get benefits for themselves and for our nation.

Secretary



Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 7, 1893

POLITICAL MEETING

The Lithuanian Political Club will hold its meeting on Sunday, January 8, at 3 P. M. at Szimkewiczus Hall, 811 S. Halsted St.

We are cordially inviting all brothers Lithuanians to come to this meeting because we have a very important matter to decide.

Secretary



Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 1, Jan. 7, 1893

ATTENTION COUNTRYMEN!

(Calling to Organize a Political Club)

We ought to get acquainted with political benefits in this country.

Brothers, we are calling a meeting on Sunday, January 2nd, 2 P. M. at Z. Rykawas Hall, 4453 S. Wood St., in order to organize a Lithuanian Political Club. At this meeting there will be Lithuanian speakers.

Committee.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

3. Programs and Purposes



Interview, with a representative of the Marquette Park
Home Owner's Association, Chicago, Ill., by
Theo Kucinskas, June 11, 1937.

[THE MARQUETTE PARK HOME OWNER'S ASSOCIATION]

The Marquette Park Home Owner's Association was organized in the month of April 1930.

The purpose of this organization is to see to it that the taxes should not be too high, that the vicinity should be kept clean, etc.

The membership is over three hundred. The meetings are held at Holy Birth Parish Hall, 6812 So. Washtenau Ave.

J. M. Mickeliunas, president, 6747 So. Artesian Ave., J. Czeikauskas, secretary, 6642 So. Sacramento Ave.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

COMMUNIST PARTY REORGANIZED

p.2. Reorganization of the Communist Party in Chicago has been completed. All sections, including the foreign language groups, have been divided into districts, irrespective of the nationalities of members. The latest mass meetings show that members of the party have met the new reorganization plan with great enthusiasm.

The main difficulty encountered in the reorganizational plan has been the large number of different foreign language sections. However, this difficulty will soon be overcome, because there are no more workers in this country who are entirely unable to speak English. The difficulty is that members of the various language groups are accustomed to speaking in their native tongues at meetings; in district meetings the English language will prove inconvenient at first, but the members will gradually become accustomed to it.

In Chicago the larger and more active districts have started their own little

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

WPA (III) PROJ. 30275

mimeographed newspapers. It has been found that factory workers, to whom these newspapers are distributed, became interested in them immediately, because they deal intimately with their problems in their factories.

The language obstacle is also the only problem encountered in the reorganization of our Lithuanian section. Especially those members who have been active only in the Lithuanian section and have been attending only Lithuanian meetings "feel strange" at these meetings, where only the English language is spoken. Those members who have been active in the various labor unions, have entered the activities without any changed feelings.

It is true that those districts containing a large number of members with the language handicap will be less effective. However, those members who offer the language handicap as an excuse for lessening their activities cannot be called Communists. The language handicap will not deter a real Communist, especially when he knows that the purpose of the reorganizational plan is to create a more effective Communist Party.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan.18,1915.

ENEMIES OF SOCIALISM

(Editorial)

p.2... The enemies of the working class paint very dark pictures of the Socialist idea. They say that under Socialist rule the masses would have no liberty, that free competition which is essential to progress would be abolished and that people who are gifted with great talent would be placed on an equal footing with the ignorant masses, and that all people would be lazy and lack initiative, etc. etc.

These arguments are all the result of mere guesswork, by a blunt mind. But it is not necessary to employ guesswork in connection with the existing social order. We have facts, millions of facts, and these facts deal with oppression, exploitation, misery, hunger, war, and other dreadful things.

What right have people, who defend the present system, to speak even in a general way about any kind of ideals.

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Naujienos, Jan.16,1915.OPPONENT OF POLITICAL ACTION BY LABOR
(Editorial)

p.4..... There are elements among the workers who are opposed to political action by the working class. They maintain that meddling into politics is not only a waste of time but also harmful to the interests of the working people.

Those opponents claim that when people vote and select representatives for congress they are at the same time supporting the state and expressing their confidence in the existing social order of the state. And what is a state? They say the state is merely a tool of the capitalists to keep the workers in slavery and darkness. Therefore, away with the state, away with congress, voting, political parties and all politics.

But if we do away with congress, voting, political parties, political agitation, then how can the present social order be improved? They agree that the present social order is in need of radical reform.



Naujienos, Jan.16,1915.

Instead of political action they advocate "direct action." They say that workers should act not through congress or the government but "directly" against the capitalists who exploit them; and fight particularly in those places where the exploitation actually takes place. And they recommend that the workers employ the strike as the only real and effective weapon of warfare against the capitalists; also adding "sabotage" and a variety of other helpful tactics.

People who painstakingly expound these theories are known as Anarchists, who, it appears, express the inclinations of small business men and not of the workers. However, they have followers even in the labor unions; for example, in the I.W.W. union.

During normal times these opponents of political action do not enjoy much success among the masses of workers. The more intelligent workers even refuse to listen to their theories. For that reason anarchists become unusually active whenever something abnormal occurs in the world.

One of those abnormal events today is the European war. It was caused by states.



Naujienos, Jan.16,1915.

Parliaments, political agitation and political parties were unable to prevent it. To opponents of political action such an incident is a precious weapon of propaganda.

"Did we not tell you", they shout, "that a state, parliament, voting, political parties, and all politics, are no good?"

It is true, they did say that. But they also said that "direct action" is a good thing; they continuously praised the strike as the only real and most effective weapon with which to combat the evils of the world. And how effective was their "direct action" and their glorified strike in preventing the European War?

These apostles showed no "direct action", none whatsoever, to prevent the European countries from entering into a war; they did not even show as much effort as did those who advocate political action. As a united force they failed completely to show any action.

That is one thing. Another thing, it is apparent from various angles that their proposed weapons of struggle would not have had any success.

Naujienos, Jan.16,1915.

Opponents of political action very often declared that if the workers would unite on some beautiful day and make a general railroad strike, then the capitalists and their government would be forced into immediate surrender: because such a nation-wide strike would bring all trade and commerce to a complete standstill and in a few days' time the population of the nation would become short of the most essential things of life. According to their reasoning, that would compel the public to rise against the exploiters of the workers and put an end to their power and existence.

The facts of the present war prove the above theory to be inaccurate. At the outset of the war, in many localities of the belligerent countries, all railroads were for a certain length of time devoted solely to the transportation of soldiers and ammunition; although the shipment of commodities had ceased, nevertheless, neither the populations of those localities nor the "capitalistic system" experienced any real danger. That condition continued in Germany not for days, but for weeks, and did not even bring about a marked increase in commodity prices.

It is plainly evident that the capitalists are much more stronger than opponents of political action. Capitalists cannot be exterminated with mere strikes or any other



Naujienos, Jan.16,1915.

forms of "direct action".

Therefore, the present war not only failed to confirm the accuracy of the anarchistic theory against political action, but also served to again prove its impracticability.

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LITHUANIAN



Naujienos, Jan.9,1915.

THE WORSE IT GETS, THE BETTER IT IS.
(Editorial)

p.4.... An article on Socialism by Tautietis in the latest edition of Lietuva (Lithuania) shows what kind of critics we have among us. He writes as follows:

"Socialists look upon their daily life only in terms of their ultimate good. They try to wreck everything in the present social order that does not appeal to them. More often that wrecking consists of pounding their heads against a wall. They completely ignore the realities of daily life."

Usually the Nationalists and Catholics accuse Socialists of the direct opposite; that is, that they conform too much to the realities of daily life. They even point that out as the reason for an ever increasing popularity of Socialism among Lithuanian people.



Naujienos, Jan.9,1915.

Mr. Tautietis continues as follows:

"In order for the Socialists to attain their ultimate goal it is necessary for the masses to be highly dissatisfied with the conditions of their daily life. The more dissatisfied they are the more members the Socialists can recruit. Bad economic conditions are absolutely indispensable for the spread of Socialism. The worse it gets, the better it is," reads a Socialist slogan. The aims of Socialism are undeniably beautiful and lofty, but they can be attained in an entirely different manner.

"Socialists are not interested in the prosperity and welfare of the working class under the present social order. On the contrary, they crave for a sharp increase of poverty and misery among the workers in order to stimulate the growth of the Socialist movement.

According to the Socialist slogan, the present daily welfare of the masses is sacrificed for the benefit of the Socialist idea. A worker who is starving and suffering can more easily be attracted to the Socialist movement. Such is the

Naujienos, Jan. 9, 1915.

spirit of socialism."

But, if Socialism requires the present day impoverishment of the masses, as Mr. Tautietis charges, then how does he account for the world famous fact that Socialists are continuously fighting to better the standard of living of the masses? Mr. Tautietis himself sees that there is a hole in his criticism. However, he attempts to plug it with the following phrases:

"And when Socialists do sometimes (you see, not always! "N" Editor) fight to better the conditions of the masses under the present social order, it is only because they are compelled to do so by the masses, in violation of their slogan: "The worse it gets, the better it is!"

But such accusations against the Socialists can be made only by a fool or deliberate liar, because no intelligent person doubts that Socialists always fight for the welfare of the masses.



Naujienos, Jan. 9, 1915.

Mr. Tautietis appears to be familiar with a Socialist statement that mass misery, caused by the capitalistic system, compels the masses to seek for a better social order. Therefore, according to his logic, if mass misery aids the Socialist movement it must be a good thing for Socialist, something to desire for and promote. In that manner Mr. Tautietis formulates his so-called Socialist slogan: "The worse it gets, the better it is "

Mr. Tautietis' error lies in the fact that he is unable to distinguish between the objective causes of Socialism and the subjective aims of Socialism.

Mr. Tautietis unwittingly transforms a cause of Socialism into an aim of Socialism thus creating the false impression that Socialists desire and promote mass misery. He fails to realize that Socialism is a reaction against mass misery.

In conclusion we express our astonishment at the fact that in the twentieth century such Socialist critics as Mr. Tautietis still dares to come forward before the public, and that they can still find space in the newspapers. Apparently the Nationalists are satisfied to employ any kind of methods, as long as they are directed against Socialism.



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LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, N. 27, 9-11-1907.

THE NEW CHARTER OF CHICAGO. (Synopsis).

Previously, "Lietuva" reported on the new charter for the city of Chicago. This time we will discuss more broadly what this new charter will give the citizens of Chicago.

The new charter will make the mayor the dictator of Chicago: the mayor will have such power, that he can do as he chooses with the citizens of this city. The mayor can remove all the officials under him and in their place can appoint whom he wishes.

The new charter gives power to the mayor to raise taxes on the people for the sum of \$6,000,000.00. The taxes, as we know, always are paid by the workers, the rich capitalists are always freed from taxes. The new taxes will be a burden on the common people. This is not all: The new chart r permits the city administration to make a new loan on the city for the sum of \$40,000,000.00. This loan also will be a burden on the workers.

This new chart r will give power to the mayor to assist with special taxes

LITHUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 37, 9-13-1907.

every tradesman and businessman.

If the city administration dislikes any tradesman and businessman, it can revoke his license. Then such a worker cannot get a job in Chicago. It will be the same with the businessman; he could not open a business in Chicago if the city administration or the mayor will not like him.

According to the new charter, the mayor will have absolute power to control the schools. What the mayor dictates, the pupils must be taught. The mayor will stop the enlightenment of students: we know that the American politicians do not want to have an enlightened public.

Up to the present time, if the street car company wanted to place street cars on the street, it had to get the signatures of the people of that street. Under the new charter, the street car company will ask the mayor for permission, but not of the people. Therefore, as citizens, if you don't want to be under the absolute control of the financial masters of this city, vote against the new charter on the 17th day of September. Under the new charter, the citizens will be forced to take a passport. The new charter will close all the theaters,

LIEITUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 77, 9-13-1907.

dancing halls, banquets and other amusements on Sunday. The workers have only one day, Sunday, to have their pleasure day, now all this will be closed.

Citizens of Chicago! On the 17th day of September be sure to vote against the new charter! Mark a cross in the rubric where it says, "Against an Act entitled", and everybody go to vote against this new scheme that the politicians want to put on the people's shoulders. Vote against the new charter!

J. Ilgudas.

Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 2, Dec. 17, 1892

NPA (U L) PRS 4024

WHAT BENEFITS CAN POLITICS BRING TO LITHUANIANS

Who wants to get an easy and well paid job must take part in political action. People of all nationalities participate in politics, have many city jobs, as policemen and other offices.

Let us look to Lithuanians who worked in politics for a couple of years, today they have very good places. If we unite and advertise our ward through newspapers among other nationalities in Chicago, we have hope, that if united Lithuanians work in politics for a couple of years, few scores of men would have good jobs.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

4. Extent of Influence

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IV

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1918.

RESULTS OF CITY ELECTIONS

The elections of city aldermen and of Congressman of the Fourth District were held last Tuesday. The aldermanic elections were interesting because of the fact that all of the Socialist candidates were defeated. Even the incumbent Socialist alderman, who represents the Fifteenth Ward, Rodriguez, was defeated and will have to leave his post. The Ninth and Twenty-seventh Wards were supposedly Socialist "strongholds," in which Socialists expected their candidates to win. It is now apparent that their expectations were unfounded.

Two Lithuanians figured in these elections: Petraitis ran for Alderman of the Fourth Ward, while K. P. Gugis ran for Congressman of the Fourth District. Both were on the Socialist ticket and both were defeated.

The results in the Fourth Ward were as follows: Richert (Democrat) received 4,834 votes; Petraitis (Socialist), 634 votes.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1918.

The vote for Congressman of the Fourth District was as follows:
Rainey (Democrat) received 308 votes; Christopher (Republican), 4,310 votes;
and K. P. Gugis (Socialist), 2,361 votes.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 10, 1915.

ARE WE PREPARING FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION?

(Editorial)

Preparations are now being made in all sections of the United States for the coming presidential election, which is scheduled to take place in the fall of next year. Although the candidates of the various political parties have not yet been nominated, nevertheless it is apparent that extensive preparations for the election are being made all over the country.

Lithuanian-American citizens, like all other citizens of the United States, will participate in this election. Every citizen will cast a vote for one of the candidates for president. Everyone will give his vote to that candidate who, in the opinion of the voter, promises to do the most good for the voter and the entire nation.

All individuals who participate in the political activities of the nation



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LITHUANIAN

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know that an organized body of voters exerts great power and influence. Lithuanian voters can also enjoy political power and influence, to the same extent as citizens of other nationalities. However, in order to develop such power and influence it is first necessary for Lithuanian-American citizens to become organized. Now is the time to start thinking about such matters.

Thus far, in spite of their comparatively large numbers, Lithuanians have enjoyed very little power and influence in American politics. The main reason for this is undoubtedly that the political activities of Lithuanian voters consist merely of extemporaneous mass meetings during election campaigns. These meetings are usually called by some non-Lithuanian politicians for the purpose of influencing Lithuanian voters to vote for them or for the candidates they represent.

Whenever we cast a vote for any candidate we are at the same time endowing him with a certain amount of responsibility. An elected candidate is



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Lietuva, Sept. 10, 1915.

responsible to his constituents. However, that responsibility has a real value only when an organized body of voters can control the official whom they have elected and can demand an account of his activities during the term of his office. Such an organization would also be beneficial in that it would be in an excellent position to expose those politicians who are primarily interested in patronage. Then the vote of a Lithuanian-American citizen would not be wasted. This is true in regard to local as well as national politics.

If we elect a Lithuanian-American to public office, then we would do so not merely because he is of Lithuanian extraction, but chiefly because he is qualified for public office, because he will be a good public servant and will be of service to the Lithuanian voters who had elected him.

All this is possible if we would only have a suitable organization of Lithuanian-American citizens. Such an organization should be formed for the coming presidential election. Afterwards, it would be very useful in local elections.



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Lietuva, Sept. 10, 1915.

Now is the time to prepare for action in this field. Will we do so?



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LITHUANIAN



Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 39, Aug. 19, 1914.

CHICAGO NEWS -- DON'T FORGET TO REGISTER

Tomorrow, August 19th, every citizen should register at the polling place in his precinct. If you don't register you will not be able to vote on September 9th. Every vote is very important; therefore we ask you not to lose your vote. Be sure to register tomorrow at your polling place.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 4, 1908.

MASS MEETING HELD TO ASSIST PAURENAS

A Lithuanian mass meeting was held last Sunday afternoon, August 30, to aid J. J. Paurenas in the fight for his life and liberty. Owing to the extremely hot weather, a comparatively small group of Lithuanians attended the meeting. A collection netted the sum of two dollars and twenty-five cents.

Comrade Paurenas, a Latvian, is an escaped revolutionist from Russia. He is imprisoned in New York, and held for possible deportation to Russia. Negotiations are now going on between the United States and Russia for his surrender. Although his so-called crimes are unquestionably of a political nature, nevertheless, the Russian government classifies him as an ordinary criminal, and states that he is guilty of murder, robbery and the violation of government monopolies. On this basis, the Czarist government is demanding his surrender, in accordance with the terms of a treaty with the United States.

Although the mass meeting was not large, nevertheless it was very enthusiastic.

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Lietuva, Sept. 4, 1908.

The first speaker depicted the deplorable plight of comrade Paurenas, who has been in prison now for more than ten months. The speaker also described the despotic nature of the Czarist government and its relations with the United States. The second speaker explained what must be done to liberate Paurenas. He also stated that if Paurenas is surrendered to Russia, then many more escaped revolutionists, who are now living in the United States will, likewise, be surrendered. A decision to deport Paurenas would mean a death sentence.

Mass Meetings are now being held in various sections of the country to raise funds for the defense of Paurenas, and to collect signatures to a petition, which is to be sent to the United States government in behalf of Paurenas. This matter is of great importance to all immigrants of the Russian Empire. For that reason, we, Lithuanians, must support the cause of Paurenas as much as possible.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 42, Oct. 19, 1900.

THE ELECTION AFFAIRS

The election of United States officials are approaching. We have not seen Lithuanian candidates in higher offices in either of the major parties, Republican or Democratic. Even if Lithuanian candidates were elected, the Lithuanians could accomplish nothing in office because they would have no "show" among either Republican or Democratic politicians.

Dr. John Szliupas is a candidate from Lackawana County, Pa., on the Socialist Party ticket. We are urging all Lithuanians to support and vote for Dr. John Szliupas. If he is elected to the state legislature, he will protect Lithuanians from there; he would show the American congressmen that the Lithuanians are just as good as any other people.

In many cities the Lithuanians are persecuted as undesirable people. Dr. Szliupas would stop this uncivil act of the Americans.



Lietuva, Vol.2. No.42. October 20, 1894.

Lithuanians, You must Register.



In ward 6, there are 300 Lithuanian voters and such a number of votes has great weight on one side or the other.

The question arises, what can we do, when those devils at the registration booths do not want to register Lithuanians as Lithuanians, but wrongfully register Lithuanians as Russians, Poles, Germans, etc. For this reason, even if there were a thousand Lithuanian voters, their votes would give the credit and honor to the Poles, Russians and Germans, but not to Lithuanians.

When you go to register, insist that the registration judges register you as Lithuanina. If they refuse to mark you as Lithuanian, then tell them that you will not register.

This is the first year that the Lithuanians have gone into politics, therefore, at present it is very hard to understand the political machinery.

Lietuva, Vol. II, No. 30, July 28, 1894.

APPEAL TO THE LITHUANIANS OF ILLINOIS

Let us Lithuanians look to other nationalities, they have their officials in every governmental office, why have they? Because they are organized! They are no better than we are. But they have their officials in city, county and state offices, because they have strong political clubs.

There are many Lithuanians in Spring Valley, Braceville, Pana, Toluca, Pullman, Kensington, South Chicago and in many other towns and cities. In these places there must be organized a Lithuanian political club. Just send the names to A. Olszewski, president of the Alliance of Lithuanian Republicans of Illinois, the charter will be mailed at once.

LITVINA, Vol. 1, No. 18, May 17, 1927

Political Jobs

Mr. Alex. J. Nowalski, street cleaner in 27th district of this city. Also S. Kosiński, street cleaner in 14th district, South Chicago. They both now are in charge of Lithuanians and Poles.

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IV (Polish)

Lietuva, Jan. 28, 1893.

LITHUANIAN

WHAT INFLUENCE HAVE THE LITHUANIANS?

On January 8th, Mr. Peter Kiolbasa, the city treasurer, August Kowalksi, F. Toleklinski and St. Kunza, went to Springfield, Illinois to see Governor Altgeld. They will ask the Governor Altgeld to support those Poles who are seeking city jobs.

When will the Lithuanians be able to do likewise?

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

5. Political Leadership

Jaunimas, Jan. 25, 1930.

JUDGE J. T. ZURIS HONORED BY THE LITHUANIAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

p. 6 - Last Sunday about 300 prominent Lithuanian business and professional men gathered once more to honor our young Lithuanian-American, John T. Zuris.

The dinner itself was enjoyed by all those present, but the speeches, as usual, were less appealing, since a number of our distinguished orators made the usual mistake of becoming over zealous in their efforts to do justice to the occasion. For good measure, as master of ceremonies, Dr. Drangelis gave a long speech between each speaker. Our prominent business men, who were never bothered with politeness or good taste, acted as usual, completely ignoring the speeches. The guest speakers themselves attracted more interest.

Jaunimas, Jan. 25, 1930.

The Honorable Chief Justice Sonsteby and County Clerk Michael J. Flynn, were both very popular as speakers. The former presented the judicial robe to our judge while the audience sang the Lithuanian and American National Anthems.

Among the evening's speakers were: Leonard Simutis, Editor of Draugas (Friend); R. A. Vassale, president and council of the Lithuanian Bar Association; Albin Peters, president of Lithuanians Lawyers' Association; Justin Mackevich; Rev. A. Baltutis; Chief Justice John J. Sonsteby, Dr. Strikol; Mr. Vincas Uzdavinis; Honorable Michael J. Flynn, Clerk of Cook County and Honorable John T. Zuris.

The musical program was given by two soloists: Ann Juozaitis and John Romanas. Both sang well and were complimented by the speakers.

Lietuva, Apr. 10, 1914.

RESULTS OF THE ELECTIONS

(Summary)

John Bagdziunas, candidate for alderman of the 11th Ward on the Republican ticket, was defeated by his Democratic opponent by only 900 votes. This was the best Republican showing in the Democratic stronghold in a long time.



Lietuva, Feb. 27, 1914.

PRIMARY RESULTS

(Summary)

A Lithuanian, John I. Bagdziunas, was nominated for alderman of the 11th Ward on the Republican ticket. Translator's note. In later years this individual added Borden to his name and it appears, even yet, as J. B. Borden or J. Bagdziunas-Borden, with the "I" dropped.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Nov. 6, 1908.

W. H. TAFT IS ELECTED PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Editorial)

The presidential election in America took place last Tuesday, Nov. 3, 1908. William Howard Taft was elected as the new president of the United States; he will succeed president Theodore Roosevelt on March 4, 1909. This election, as all other American elections, appeared to be very important from a superficial view-point. However, the election could not have been so important, because there is no radical difference between the two leading political parties of the United States; the principles of both the Republican and Democratic parties are very much alike. It is true that all candidates took a spectacular part in the campaign; they denounced each other's character and political platform. However, these tactics are employed only because they all know that the easiest and best way to promote oneself is to denounce all opponents; when you denounce your opponents you create the impression that you are better than they.

Although all American politicians denounce each other before elections,



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Lietuva, Nov. 6, 1908.

nevertheless, they are all alike; one is not any better than the other.

Before the election the Republicans denounced the Democratic candidates and their platform. They praised themselves, saying that they brought about prosperity in the country. However, they were completely silent about the fact that during the present Republican administration a grave economic and industrial crisis appeared from which the people are still suffering. During the early part of the administration, a temporary wave of prosperity was produced by shamefully increasing the tariff rates on foreign goods. Such methods can create only a short period of prosperity, because foreign countries soon retaliate by increasing the tariff rates on American goods. The people soon learned the truth of this statement by bitter experience during the administration of the Republicans, the authors of the shameful high tariff policy.

France, who of all nations is the least economically dependent upon the United States, was the first country to retaliate against our shamefully high tariff rates; France immediately raised the tariff rates on all American imports.



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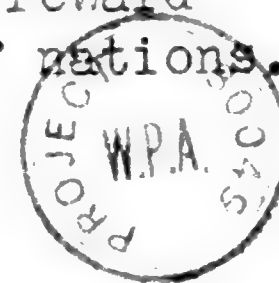
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Lietuva, Nov. 6, 1908.

This French action greatly frightened the Republican politicians in America. In an effort to avoid a crisis, our Republican politicians immediately dispatched a special commission to France with powers to offer her all kinds of concessions. Other economically independent countries, such as Russia and Austria, will probably follow the example of France.

Therefore, it has been proved that prosperity cannot be maintained by means of high tariff rates. The Republican politicians in America are beginning to see their mistakes, because they have started to talk about revising the tariff rates. However, they do not intend to make any appreciable reductions; they wish to maintain the higher tariff rates as long as possible.

Nations are no longer able to exist independently of each other; practically all countries have important ties with one another. We all know that individuals do not give anything to each other for nothing, and they do not reward a bad act with a good deed. What is true of individuals is also true of nations.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Nov. 6, 1908.

Regardless of the results of the election, there will not be any important changes in this country. Even if Eugene V. Debs, the candidate of the working class for president, would have been elected no really important changes would take place, because this country is not ruled by the president. Although an American president has greater influence in the government than the president of France, nevertheless, he is not the ruler of the country, because he does not make the laws of the land. All national laws in the United States are made by the Senate and House of Representatives. Therefore, the Senate and House of Representatives are more important than the president. However, so far the American working class has not been able to elect even one representative, either to the Senate or to the House of Representatives. Even the most ardent supporters of Debs did not expect him to be elected, because American workers are less politically minded and not as strongly organized as European workers.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 23, 1908

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION

(Editorial)

American politicians are now busily engaged in a bitter campaign to elect the next president of the United States. The election will take place next month. The candidates are traveling from state to state, explaining and praising their respective platforms. However, judging from the past, it is understood that the candidate elected will not adhere to, nor fulfill his platform. Opposing candidates are accusing each other of real and imaginary defects. This has occurred during all past elections and it is happening again. There is nothing new about the behavior of politicians who are seeking public office.

The democrats and candidates of other parties are accusing the Republican party of preparing a field in America for a monarchy. It is possible

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Lietuva, Oct 23, 1908.

that this accusation is not without foundation. William Howard Taft, the present Republican candidate for president, stated many times when he was Secretary of War that it is not essential for America to adhere to the Republican form of government. The incumbent, President Roosevelt, is most interested in increasing the Army and strengthening the Navy; it is a well-known fact that for their existence, all monarchies depend upon the bayonets of soldiers.

The presidents of the United States have a much greater power over the Army and Navy than the presidents of France. It is much easier for a president of the United States to declare himself king, with the support of Army and Navy officials, than it is for a president of France to do so. In France, before a president can attract the support of the Army and Navy he must have at least some very important accomplishments to his credit. In America that is not necessary. Here everything is done not with principles, but with money.

I. ATTITUDES

F. Politics

6. Graft and Corruption

Jaunimas, Dec. 25, 1936.

LITHUANIAN LAWYERS LEAD FIGHT ON AMBULANCE CHASERS

A month ago, the Chicago Council of Local Bar Associations elected a new president, the well-known Rudy Vasalle. This association with fifteen-hundred members is composed of the following groups: Decalogue Society of Lawyers (Jewish), Justinian Society of Advocates (Italian), Polish Lawyers Association, Lithuanian-American Lawyers Association, and the Nordic Law Club. The Chicago Council has as one of its aims, the maintaining of the high standards of the legal profession. One of the first activities of the Council was directed against ambulance chasing. Attorney Vasalle invited the Chicago Bar Association to join forces with his organization in the drive. But the C.B.A. replied that there was no need for a drive of this sort because no ambulance chasers existed in Chicago. Undaunted by this rebuke from the C.B.A., Vasalle and the Council took things into their own hands, and with the assistance of the Daily Times, a huge and well-organized syndicate of ambulance chasers was uncovered. Arrests followed. Chicago was shocked when it was found that not only lawyers, but doctors and even hospitals, were cooperating with the chasers. Dr. Malchcolm, T. Mac Eachlam, president of the American College of Surgeons, announced

Jaunimas, Dec. 25, 1936.

that any hospitals found to be involved in the chasing syndicate would be removed from the approved list. At the same time Attorney R.A.Vasalle after confering with First Assistant State Attorney, Wilbur F. Crowley, urged passage of a statute which makes it a misdemeanor to solicit law business or to attempt to settle the claim of a victim within fifteen days after an accident.

"If this legislation is passed," announced Attorney Vasalle, "Illinois will be the second state in the union to take this step, New York being the first."

Lietuva, Oct. 19, 1917.

MR. ELIAS BATTLES CITY HALL

Last week a news item appeared in the English-language press to the effect that Mr. Joseph Elias, member of the Board of Local Improvements, has been ousted as a member of the Board. But that is only the beginning of the whole story. Mr. Elias insists that he was not ousted, but that he had resigned from the Board. He said he intended to resign a long time ago, because the Board has not been acting honestly and had defrauded the city of large sums of money.

The main duties of the Board are to keep city streets in good repair, to issue contracts for the cementing of new streets, etc. According to the provisions of these contracts, a contractor who cements a new street must make all necessary repairs to the street for a specified time after the cementing job is completed; the expense of repairing such streets must be borne by the contractor. Mr. Elias insists that the Board has often released the contractors

Lietuva, Oct. 19, 1917.

before the expiration of the time limit of their obligation to make necessary repairs to the streets. These streets are then repaired by the Board with the taxpayers' money.

Mr. Elias further insists that he has on several occasions brought these irregularities to the attention of the president of the Board, but without any results. He said he has documentary evidence to prove his charges.

Mr. Elias' charges have created a great stir among the City Hall politicians. An investigation of the charges has been launched, but the results of these investigations will not be known until later.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 9, 1916.

THE UNITED STATES CONGRESS AND PUBLIC WELFARE

(Editorial)

We know very well that the United States congress, whose members are supposed to represent the people and their interests, is nothing else but an institution that is in the service of special interests, the interests of the capitalists. The Congress is dominated by, and its steps are dictated by the capitalists of the country. And probably no other Congress has ever been so favorable to special interests as the present one. During recent times the gang of super-rich gangsters has decided to control Congress still more. And if the public, especially the working people, do not immediately wake up and go into action, the capitalistic gangsters will soon rob them of important natural sources of wealth. And the capitalists will, with the aid of Congress, do all that in a "legal" manner.

These are the gifts being prepared by both houses of Congress for their bosses. The House of Representatives has accepted the amendment of Congressman Madden

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 9, 1916.

to the present postal laws pertaining to the sending of parcels through the mails. According to existing postal laws only the highest department of the post office can decide as to the limit of the weight of a parcel that can be sent through the mails. Congressman Madden's amendment, however, demands that a limit of fifty pounds be placed upon all parcels that are sent through the mails. Why is such a limitation necessary? Is it for the benefit of the common people, for the general public? Do people desire such a limitation that would prevent them from sending parcels through the mails at a cheaper rate than is charged elsewhere? No, the general public does not and would not desire such a thing. That is desired only by the powerful express companies, who suffered a loss of business when the government established the parcel post with rates lower than those charged by the express companies.

Here is another present that is being prepared by the Senate for the capitalists. Senator Shields has introduced a bill, and it has already been accepted by the Senate, that provides for the placing of all water power in the United States into the hands of profit greedy millionaires. That bill has now been

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LITHUANIAN

Nauienos, May 9, 1916.

referred to the House for further action. And if the House approves that bill then all the water power of the country, all navigable rivers, will be forever and without any compensation to the government placed into the hands of the gang of capitalistic bandits. And that is wealth that really belongs to the general public. If our national resources, that are still the property of the general public, would be developed and exploited in a non-partisan manner by the government, or by some private institution under direct government control, then the general public would derive many great benefits. The government would then have a big income for public purposes, and the general public would, at least to some extent, be protected from the capitalistic bandits--from exploitation by the coal, electric, gas, and power trusts.

Here we have cited only two examples in order to show how our Congress, an institution to which the people send representatives to promote the welfare and prosperity of the nation and people, is acting and behaving! How long will the people tolerate such behavior of their representatives?

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Naujienos, Jan. 28, 1915.

failed to appear at the meeting.

A resolution was adopted, denouncing the nefarious deeds of the police.

A large crowd attended the protest meeting in spite of the severe cold weather.

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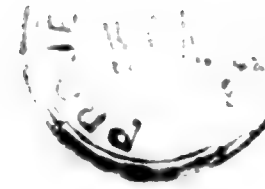
Naujienos, Jan.4,1915.

POLICE BEAT LITHUANIAN WITHOUT CAUSE

p.3.....Mr. A. Jundilis, 1441 Clinton St., became lost in the neighborhood of 33rd and Morgan Sts. After asking for directions he proceeded east on 33rd St. towards Halsted St., where he intended to get a street car for his home.

As he approached Halsted St. he was accosted by two policemen who inquired as to where he had been. After explaining himself the police insisted that he was lying, and accused him of intending to set fire to St.George's church. The police began to beat him. One struck him repeatedly with his fist while the other employed his club. Later he was taken to the 35th St. police station where he was questioned and detained for twenty-four hours.

Although the police accused him of attempted incendiarism, no matches were found on his person, neither was he drunk, because he never indulges in drinking.



Naujienos, Jan.4,1915.

This incident shows how easily an innocent man can fall into the hands of the police and receive a beating and imprisonment without cause. The Chicago police, especially the Irish, are famous for their partiality towards Catholic priests. It is now becoming increasingly evident that there are many grafters and exploiters of the people among the Chicago police.

Naujienos, May 20, 1914.

DETECTIVES ARE THIEVES

On May 13 I had a strange experience when my friend and I were riding on a Halsted street car. In the street car I saw three policemen and one detective who was standing close to my friend. I actually saw with my own eyes this detective pull out the money from my friend's pocket. As soon as the detective had pulled out the money, he and the three policemen immediately got off the street car. It was fortunate that I knew this detective very well and I knew where he lived. In the street car, I believe, he did not see me at the time he was robbing my friend. We went to the detective's house immediately and requested him to return my friend's money. We threatened to report him to the proper authorities if he failed to return the money to my friend. The detective returned the money. He begged us not to tell anybody of this incident and, furthermore, he promised to do us a favor if we did not turn him in. I want to inform the people of the incident and caution them to be careful and not to trust policemen. It is bad enough to have common thieves robbing the people, but in this case we have a detective thief who is being paid by the people to protect them. Instead of catching pickpockets, he is one of them himself.

Naujienos, May 20, 1914.

This is not only one incident in Chicago. There are hundreds of such cases of which we know nothing and we shall never know. The foreign people, as a rule, are always good prey for policemen and detectives. They take advantage of them because they are foreigners and cannot speak English well. Most of the foreigners, as they think, are ignorant and cannot make any complaint against policemen. They dare not complain and they cannot speak good English to make any complaint, and that is why they are such good prey for those who want to rob and exploit them. Even if the foreigner does make a complaint, it does not mean a thing - they only laugh at him. Some of the policemen rob them indirectly by threatening them with imprisonment, and that is how they get the money from those foreign people.

N. Markus

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 2, 2;3, March 4, 1914

HOW TAX PAYERS' MONEY IS SPENT
POLITICAL JOBS - REWARD FOR STEALING VOTES

Most of the political jobs in Chicago are for milking out the tax funds from the city treasury, and not for beautifying our city or improving sanitary conditions.

The Bureau of Public Efficiency made the investigation of the patronage department sponsored by the City Attorney, Feotrowski, and found people placed on the city payroll with good salaries who were not working for the city at all, but for themselves.

For example, one saloon keeper who has a patronage job as an investigator, gets \$125.00 per month for making a few social calls to the city hall, and visits to his friends. Some days he goes to the city hall, gossips for twenty minutes with his political friends, goes back to his saloon to get a couple of drinks and then goes back to the city, - gossips again and his

Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 2, 2;3, March 4, 1914

day's work is done. The second party is an alcohol agent who is also an investigator and gets \$83.33 per month for doing nothing. The only thing he does is to go to the city hall, spend about half an hour there, go back to sell whiskey to saloon-keepers, and his day's work is done. The third party is a cigar maker, also on the city payroll, getting \$100.00 per month for walking the streets looking for new customers to whom to sell his cigars.

From the foregoing examples we see clearly where taxpayers' money goes and for what purpose it is spent. These things are going on not only in Chicago, but all over the United States. There are six people on the payroll, not working, to one who is working for the city. They were on the payroll getting big salaries for their assistance during the campaign before the last election. They were well rewarded for stealing votes and helping to elect their friends to various offices. These politicians are wasting taxpayers' money. Not only thousands of dollars, but millions, are wasted throughout the country yearly.

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Now we may ask the question, what is wrong with our system? The answer to this question is, we are negligent in our civic duties and in not taking an interest in remedying this terrible situation in this system. We cannot have economy and efficiency in our government as long as we have this dangerous patronage system, which may destroy our democracy in the future. The patronage system in our form of government is just as dangerous to our government as any subversive element in this country. What brings about bad conditions, heavy taxation and demoralization of our government, if not the patronage system in this country? If we substitute a civil service system for the patronage system then we will save our country from downfall. We know that many citizens don't understand that the patronage system is dangerous to our government and its people. The patronage system is the media by which political parasites are thriving today and destroying the principles of democracy. They are not interested in civic problems, but they are interested only in their own pocket-books. Their main mission and objective is to build up a strong patronage system, through which they are enabled to maintain a strong political machine for re-election again and again. Their real interest is not in the government itself, but in



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creating stronger patronage for putting on the payroll their supporters who helped elect or re-elect them to office.

After every election each politician brings in his own gang and puts each one on the pay-roll according to the number of votes he delivered during the election. They are placed in positions, not according to their qualifications and education, but according to the numbers of votes they delivered, no matter whether these votes were legal or illegal. Then comes another politician, who represents an opposing party. He runs for the same office and beats the opponent who has already been in for one term. As the result of his election he fires his opponents' supporters from the patronage payroll and puts his own gang in its place. This system goes on in cycles indefinitely. This is the reason why we cannot have efficiency in our government. It is because of these changes during each administration.

The Chicago politicians and their immediate associates are very ignorant people. This group is composed of the people who are failures in civil life and are



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without proper education. They are the ones who control the Chicago government and make the laws for Chicago intelligentsia. They make many complicated laws to suit themselves and to protect themselves from going to prison in case they embezzle money from the city treasury. Those who do embezzle are protected from serving terms in prison.

The patronage system has two great evils. First, it levies heavy taxation upon citizens for the support of political parasites who are placed on the city payroll. Second, it reduces efficiency in our government. The citizens of Chicago should unite and kick out these political parasites who exploit taxpayers and over-burden them with heavy taxes.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 12, Feb. 19, 1914.

CONGRESSMAN SABATH A DIRTY POLITICIAN

Sabath, Lipsky and others made fat profits in selling lands to the Board of Education.

Two newspapers, Lietuva and Katalikas, praised Congressman A. J. Sabath as a man of fine character, but later it appeared that he was not so honest as they thought him. As a politician he was a clever man for making big profits with public money. A few people who received large lumps of money are as follows: Alderman Abraham and his brother; Lipsky, trustee of the Board of Education; one gambler; one real estate man who was selling lots and homes; and A. J. Sabath and his brother. This company consisted of members picked by Congressman Sabath. The only man who was not accepted in the organization was Samuel Goldman who, being one of the outcasts and feeling hurt, exposed A. J. Sabath and his company.

The plan under which they worked was not very complicated. Lipsky

Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 12, Feb. 19, 1914.

was a member and trustee of the Board of Education which made considerations and gave its decision where to buy lands for building schools. Lipsky, knowing where the committee decided to buy, notified Sabath and his friends. Then Sabath bought the land. When the committee of the Board of Education came to buy this land, Sabath charged \$60,000 for land for which he and his friend paid only one sixth of this amount, \$50,000 going into their pockets. In order to make this appear more real, it was arranged with the party who sold the lots and homes to put on the records three times its original value. When sold to the Board of Education the price was increased four times that amount. For example, they bought the land for \$5,000, put on the records its value for \$15,000, then sold it to the Board of Education for \$60,000. This shows that they were selling the land to the Board of Education for twelve times its original value. Mr. Goldman exposed Sabath to the investigating committee of the Board of Education, requesting the committee to make an investigation

Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 12, Feb. 19, 1914.

of Sabath's graft. Mr. Goldman explained to them that Sabath had defrauded the city not once but many times.

A. J. Sabath replied to Goldman's charges against him by stating that Goldman was the biggest liar he ever heard of. Further investigations proved the charges to be true.

The trouble started when the Board of Education made arrangements for buying playgrounds for the Goethe School. One member of the school board indicated in his letter to the secretary that the Board of Education had decided to buy additional playgrounds two hundred feet wide for the Goethe School. Immediately after this piece of ground was bought by Feldstein, a gambler, who was a member of Sabath's company. This piece of land originally cost \$5,000, but Feldstein raised its price to \$15,000 in his records.

In 1912 Mrs. Ella Flagg Young, in a letter to the school board, made the suggestion of buying land for the schools on the West Side. She



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explained in the letter which schools needed more grounds and even mentioned the names of the schools, and sent her plans to the committee in charge of buying land for the Board of Education. Nobody had any right to know about the plans suggested by Mrs. Young. But as soon as this plan was considered by the school board committee, the lots near the schools began to pass from one party to another, and finally Sabath, his relatives and friends became the owners of the lots near the schools. The school board committee and the people were surprised when they found that Congressman Sabath and his friends were the owners of the lots near the schools.

These were the aims of our honorable Congressman Sabath, who was so highly praised by our two newspapers, Lietuva and Katalikas. He claims to be a friend of foreign groups. He claims also that he has a bill which sponsors unrestricted immigration for foreign people. It does not matter what he says about himself and the bills

Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 12, Feb. 19, 1914.

from Lithuanian press

which he proposes to Congress. We judge the man's character by his deeds and not by his words. Regardless of what he said we know that he is not honest and that he is a dirty politician in the eyes of the public. We only mention a few of his bad deeds as congressman of the United States. Later we will have more about him in the Naujienos. Then you will be able to see how honest is Congressman Sabath.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Mar. 10, 1911.

LET US CHASE AWAY THE ROBBERS

(Summary)

In the vicinity of 33rd and Halsted Streets, robbery and attack on Lithuanians by Irish gangsters is a daily occurrence. Many Lithuanians have been robbed and beaten. On March 5, one Lithuanian, Justinas Petrulevicius, was killed. He had a wife and two children of four and five years of age in Lithuania.

The local police do not try to stop the daily attacks on Lithuanians because the robbers are Irish. And the Lithuanians do not know where to make complaint against the police for not stopping these robberies.

All the Lithuanians who have been attacked or robbed should come to the



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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Mar. 10, 1911.

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I C office of Lietuva to sign a petition which will be taken to the Police Captain. We will ask him why the local police does not stop the robbers and does not protect the public.

The majority of the people in this vicinity are Lithuanians. We must demand that our rights and property be protected from the Irish robbers.




Lietuva, Sept. 24, 1909.

IS PRESIDENT TAFT ASPIRING TO BECOME EMPEROR OF THE UNITED STATES?

(Editorial)

President Taft is now busy traveling about his domain. Although he has been elected President by the people, nevertheless, the politicians along his journey are arranging receptions for him on a larger scale than what some monarchs receive in Europe. His governmental power is greater than that of the kings of Great Britain and Italy.

The British and Italian kings do not possess any governmental powers; they are only representatives of their countries. But in America, the President determines the political policies of the government by means of recommendations to the upper and lower houses of Congress, and the politicians often support the President. In America, the President selects his own ministers (members of the cabinet) and retains them only as long as they please him; the ministers have no relations with, and never go before the Congress. In Great Britain, Italy, or France, any minister who is appointed by the king



Lietuva, Sept. 24, 1909.

or President, can be removed the following day by members of the parliament.


As President Taft travels about in the United States, he delivers speeches in which he reveals his desires. And what are his desires? He wants still greater governmental power. If his wish is granted, then he will be able to declare himself emperor of the United States, and then, instead of a ruler who is elected by the people every four years, we will have a hereditary line of rulers as in all monarchic countries.

In his political speeches, while Mr. Taft was minister of War in President Roosevelt's cabinet, he expressed the opinion that it is not necessary for the United States to remain perpetually a republic. "The people of the country", he said, "can change the form of government at will; and the United States can even become a monarchy." There can be no doubt that the people of the country can do that. However, the people in the United States are thrust aside; the political machinery of the nation is being operated by a

Lietuva, Sept. 24, 1909.

small group of politicians. These politicians see to it that only those candidates are elected who will obey their orders; a candidate who is not willing to submit to the will of this political group will not be elected to a high office. The people of the country do not like this. However, the political machinery of the nation is not operated by the people, but by a group of politicians.

According to the United States Constitution, the same citizen can be elected President for no more than two consecutive terms. During Roosevelt's administration, an effort was made to abolish this limitation, but Roosevelt declined to run for a third term, because the time for breaking this limitation was not ripe yet. Instead of running himself, he sponsored the candidacy of Taft, who is continuing the development of the field for a monarchy in the United States. If the above mentioned constitutional limitation is abrogated, and if the politicians are allowed to nominate presidential candidates without such a limitation, then the President can easily become an hereditary ruler. If this comes to pass, then the United States, although it will



Lietuva, Sept. 24, 1909.

continue to call itself a republic, will actually be a monarchy, and will not differ in any respects from other monarchic countries, because the President of the United States has more power than any European monarch.



LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 15, 4-12, 1907.

THE NEW CITY ADMINISTRATION.

This year in Chicago there was elected a new city administration. The democrats have governed the city for almost ten years, now the voters have elected a republican administration. The rulers of the city will be different in name only, graft and wasting of money will go as usual. The American voters are so stupid that they will not vote for intelligent and honest candidates. The ignorant citizens believe what the yellow press says about the candidate. It is known to every prudent person, that the yellow press of Chicago or of America never has agitated for honest candidates. In America the yellow press thinks for the ignorant citizens of this country - the ignorant voters believe and obey.



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LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 13, 3-29, 1907.

BEFORE THE ELECTION!

The time is very close when the workers of America, especially the Lithuanian citizens of Chicago, will give their votes for election of officials. For this reason I want to have a little talk with the citizens about selling their votes. The sellers of their votes, I call scabs. I name such people scabs, because not knowing the situation, they say: "Citizens, vote for the republican candidate! Just look at him, what a prudent man he is. Have mercy, vote!... Then he will do much good, or he may arrange for you to get a city job, now go over there and you will get a glass of free beer!"....

This unfortunate patient, the narrow-minded citizen, begs to vote for such a candidate and after the election the elected candidate will sit on his neck. He is a capitalistic government servant, he always will do what the government tells him to do. In the event of a strike, the police will be placed around the factory. Then you will denounce the scab and you will call yourself a scab. Why?

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LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 13, 3-29, 1907. WPA III. 11. 11/13

Let us look! I will prove to you that by voting for a republican or democratic candidate you make yourself a scab. As a rule you call the man a scab who, when you go on strike takes your place in the factory. The scabs are protected by the police. The policemen are scabs, the captain who gives orders to the police he is a scab, the mayor gives orders to the captain he is a scab, the mayor gets the orders from higher officials they are also scabs, they get the order from the president he also is a scab. And when you sell your ballot for the above mentioned masters you are a scab yourself.

Worker citizen, remember the word "scab"! Do not become a scab yourself, on this problem make decision with your own mind and say that you will never be a scab!

There is a party the worker's party, it is the socialist party. For this party you as a worker must vote. This party gives you liberty. In this party are people who are devoting their lives to win liberty for the oppressed and exploited people. Worker! you have a weapon, the ballot is in your hands, yet you do not

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LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 13, 3-29, 1907.

know how to use it you are selling your vote and then you suffer. Be
conscious! Vote for the socialist party candidate. Do not be degenerate,
do not sell yourself.

By A. Zimontas.

Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 12, March 22, 1901. WP:

II. REGARD TO THE ELECTION OF THE NEW CITY OFFICIALS

For the coming election of Chicago's mayor and other officials on April 2nd, every citizen should take into consideration very carefully the platform of the candidates, and decide which of the candidates are best suited for the affairs of the city of Chicago. During the past four years, from 1897 to 1901, the city of Chicago had as its mayor, C. H. Harrison, of the Democratic Party. Thanks to his management he has made the city into an impassable cesspool. The cesspool is filled with hoodlums and various classes of thieves. The people of this city even in daylight cannot go on the streets without being robbed and assaulted. To keep order, to protect citizens' life and property, we have the police. But do the police fulfill their duty? No! There are many proofs that the police are arresting innocent people while the thieves and the murderers are at leisure, assaulting and robbing the people in all parts of the city. We have all this because the mayor of the city, Harrison, does not care to protect the people, nor does he care to have any order in the city.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 12, March 22, 1901.

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How, then, the question arises why was Harrison elected two times as mayor of the city? The answer to the question is this: Harrison was first elected mayor in 1897 on account of his father's name; his father was known for his honesty, and the city affairs were conducted honestly and properly. The present mayor, C. H. Harrison, when he had the fortune to take over the reins of the city of Chicago, in the two years of his administration he filled the city with thieves and all kinds of criminals. The saloons are refuge for criminals and hoodlums. A great number of houses of prostitution were opened and every house of evil was the fortress for the campaign of mayor Harrison in 1899 and Carter H. Harrison again was elected mayor, as the protector of the good name of the city of Chicago.

But the judge of the Circuit Court, Eldridge Hennessey, seeing that the city of Chicago was falling to the lowest degree of disgrace, decided to take action to pull the city out of this cesspool. For this reason the Republican Party put him on the Republican Party ticket as the most honest and efficient man to be the future mayor of the city of Chicago.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 12, March 22, 1901.

WPA (ILL) PRO 30275

It is the duty of every citizen, Democrat or Republican, to give his vote to Judge E. Hennessy. When he is elected mayor of Chicago he will clean up the city of thieves, hoodlums, and criminals. Then the citizens of Chicago will be safe. Their rights will be protected and they will be able to live a peaceful life as all citizens should in a civilized community.

I. ATTITUDES
G. War

Lietuva, Dec. 12, 1918.

W. S. S.

(Editorial)

What do those letters, W. S. S., mean? They mean War-Savings Stamps.

The Government has issued two kinds of War-Savings Stamps: separate stamps which sell for twenty-five cents each, and certificates which sell for five dollars each. When you have accumulated five dollars' worth of the twenty-five cent stamps they should be exchanged for a five-dollar certificate. This certificate bears four per cent interest--more than the banks usually pay.

The rest of this month is being devoted to a drive to sell more of these stamps. We advise all Lithuanians to purchase them.

The sale of War-Savings Stamps was one of the best undertakings initiated by the Government of this country during the war. This is attested to by the fact that

Lietuva, Dec. 12, 1918.

millions of dollars' worth of these stamps have been purchased by the people up to now.

First of all, War-Savings Stamps are a good financial investment, for they pay you four per cent interest. In the second place, they are accessible to all--the poor and rich, the old and young. Anybody can afford to pay a quarter for a stamp.

In the third place, War-Savings Stamps encourage thrift, a virtue which should be cultivated by all--the young as well as the old.

Finally, those quarters add up to the millions of dollars needed by the Government to wind up all war business: the transportation of the troops back to America, the completion of various projects, etc.

This newspaper has often urged its readers to purchase these stamps. It can

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 12, 1918.

give you no better advice at this time. Buy as many War-Savings Stamps as possible!

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 11, 1918.

[WAR-SAVINGS STAMPS]

The Lithuanians of Chicago distinguished themselves in the sale of War Savings Stamps. A goal of twenty-five million dollars has been set, and it is hoped that this will be reached in one week. Despite the bad weather, about a half-million dollars was collected the day before yesterday.

The foreign division, which includes the Lithuanians, made the best showing. The Lithuanians sold twenty-three thousand dollars' worth of stamps. The Germans sold the most--forty thousand dollars' worth.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Nov. 26, 1918.

Wm (Lithuanian)

GOOD COLLECTORS
by
Chas. Z. Urnich

The Lithuanian Division of Town of Lake (Seventh Precinct) sold Fourth Liberty Loan bonds amounting to \$41,350. This figure does not include bonds which were sold through the office of Draugas.

The above sum was the largest amount turned in by any precinct in the Twenty-ninth Ward.

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IV

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 18, 1918.

LITHUANIANS PARTICIPATE IN PARADE

A gigantic Fourth Liberty Loan parade, in which Lithuanians participated, was held in the downtown district last Saturday.

The Lithuanians had their own float, which had been beautifully decorated under the supervision of the artist, J. Sileika.

The float pictured a war-torn home, with a mother and her little children calling for help to withhold the threatened stroke of the Kaiser's sword. Uncle Sam, as the protector of the oppressed, restrains the Kaiser.

The float made a great impression on the public.

The Lithuanians had two good bands in the parade.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 27, 1918.

GERMAN PROPAGANDA AMONG LITHUANIANS

(Editorial)

There is no doubt that German propaganda in America emanates from organized sources. The aims of this kind of propaganda are clear and understandable. Its goals are to foster distrust of the government, to spread doubts of the sincerity of the Allies, to propagate discouragement, to instigate quarrels and, generally, to encourage discontent with the social order and the war program. The ultimate aim is to lessen America's perseverance in the war and to weaken the morale at home.

This propaganda is strengthened by political and religious differences, nationalistic and social movements, prejudicial motivations, and various weaknesses of the people.

Those engaged in spreading this propaganda include German sympathizers and paid

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agents of the Germans. Many citizens, because of their personal convictions and beliefs, are innocently aiding the German propagandists.

It would be foolish to state that the poison of this propaganda is not active among the Lithuanians of America. It must not be thought that the agents of the Kaiser would overlook this not so small field for agitation which the Lithuanian group in America offers. It is an undeniable fact that the poison of German lies is being injected into the minds of Lithuanians. The same is true of every national group.

Lithuanianized German Propaganda

Each national group has individual qualities. To make an impression on each group, it is necessary to use different means. These means must be adapted to temperaments, traditions and alien characteristics of each particular group. Hence, German propaganda among American Lithuanians is Lithuanianized, that is, it is especially fitted to Lithuanians.

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I C Probably the most widespread example of Lithuanianized German propaganda is the contention that Lithuanians should take a neutral stand on the war. An article dealing with this contention was published in one of our newspapers recently. One often hears that the Lithuanian nation is neutral and, therefore, that Lithuanians should assume a neutral position. The aim of such propaganda is very clear. It is an attempt to convince Lithuanian-Americans on this point so that their enthusiasm and efforts in this war will subside. The aid of Lithuanian-Americans is required to conduct the war against Germany successfully.

When this element of neutrality is expressed in conversation thus: "What difference will it make to us Lithuanians who wins the war? As long as Lithuania is unharmed....", it is evident that the propagation of this spirit aids the Kaiser's efforts.

By encouraging this attitude the Germans hope to destroy the morale of Lithuanian soldiers and to make them unwilling to fight German militarism and

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German plans of aggression. Such statements tend to make the Lithuanian masses more sympathetic to German propaganda and also tend to breed disloyalty.

That the talk of neutrality is not very successful among the Lithuanians is evidenced by the thousands of Lithuanian-American youths in the American army. The enthusiastic participation of Lithuanians in the Liberty Loan drives, the collections for the Red Cross, and the present efforts to create a battalion of Lithuanians in the army tend to prove the ineffectiveness of this propaganda. Other Lithuanian activities also prove the loyalty of the Lithuanians to America.

Lithuania herself, though lacking in arms, is conducting a fight against Germany's plans by every means that can be devised. Lithuanians understand that the war is being waged for the freedom of all nations, including Lithuania.

In America, Lithuanians are loyal to all the American ideals and acknowledge

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them as their own. Overseas, they cannot be neutral because the Germans hold Lithuania by the force of arms.

Talk of neutrality among Lithuanians can only be attributed to stories made up by the Germans and their sympathizers, who hope to mislead the Lithuanians.

Stories of the Insincerity of the Allies

People who are otherwise commendable citizens are busy circulating rumors. It is sufficient to tell only one person about something, and, before you can look around, a third person knows about it and is telling a fourth. They become members of an ever-increasing army of storytellers who repeat the rumor to everyone they meet. When everyone is talking about the same thing, many people are inclined to believe what is being said, because "everybody says so".

German propaganda reaches the people by this method. For example, Germany announced that the Allies were insincere, and that the latter's avowal that

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I C they were at war for the principle of liberty for small nations was a gigantic lie. Such statements were repeated by German sympathizers and were thus circulated from one friend to another.

Stories about the insincerity of the Allies also reached the Lithuanians. However, when proof of such supposed insincerity was demanded, the German propagandists were at a loss for examples. Unable to support their accusations by concrete illustrations, the propagandists attempt to point out the insincerity of the Allies by claiming that the latter do not specifically name the countries which are striving to win their freedom. Many incidents prove the futility of this example of pro-German thinking.

Whenever the statesmen of the Allied nations had occasion to mention any of the small nations, they always expressed sympathy for the cause of these nations.

In May, President Woodrow Wilson told the delegation of the Lithuanian-American

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I C Council that he was in full sympathy with Lithuania's efforts for independence. Senator Lodge clearly stated that he was in favor of independence for Lithuania. His remarks can be found in the Congressional Record of August 29, 1918. Earlier, Senator Lodge had spoken concerning other small nations.

The statesmen of the Allies have never expressed themselves in favor of the enslavement of any nation, **but** have always demanded freedom for all. They have supported the efforts of **many** nations to free themselves, as can be attested by the Belgians, Serbs, Russians, Czechoslovaks, Poles, Jugoslavs and other nationalities. There are no such documents among the Allies as those which the Germans produced when the Kaiser apportioned a part of Germany's indebtedness to Lithuania, and when Germany attempted to exploit Lithuania by voiding various agreements.

When a pro-German finds it necessary to prove something by an example, he realizes that facts and **deeds**, not words, are against him.

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Rumors About the Exploitation of Foreigners in the Army

Rumors are believed, and therefore they are troublesome. This is true no matter how absurd and contrary to fact they might be. When something is whispered secretly to a person, the latter is likely to believe what he has been told because he cannot ascertain the truth immediately. Even if such a person doubts the rumor, he may, in attempting to verify it, repeat it to someone who knows nothing about the matter, and thus aid in circulating the false news.

For example, it was rumored that Lithuanians, and members of other nationalities, were being exploited in the army; that because they are unable to take advantage of various opportunities, they are given the dirtiest and most difficult jobs, etc.

It is difficult to discover where this rumor started. However, it is sufficient that it has been started, and that it is one of those lies which the pro-Germans

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I C like so well. It is entirely unfounded and will be refuted by thousands of Lithuanian soldiers and by logic itself. Nevertheless, the rumor is circulating and being believed by many who have not investigated the matter but who have only heard it from somebody else.

The purpose behind such a rumor is self-evident: It is designed to influence the men into not joining the army, to cool their spirit, and to worry the parents and relatives who have dear ones in the army. This rumor is so effective that it is believed in the face of the public denials and despite the assurances of the soldiers themselves.

It is true that those who cannot speak English have some unpleasant experiences in the army. Because of their inability to converse, they have difficulty in making friends, feel restrained, and cannot enjoy the various affairs and entertainments arranged for the soldiers. However, to keep up the spirits of such men, they are now grouped together and are placed under officers who speak several languages.

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Now, you would have a difficult time finding a Lithuanian in the army who does not feel at home. The government regards everybody with equality and wants them all to feel equal, whether they are native-born Americans or of foreign descent.

In other respects, the pro-Germans circulate rumors which attempt to arouse the ire of the Catholics, Protestants, or members of other religions, by making them believe that the Catholics, Protestants, or others are being treated unfairly in the army. All of these rumors are unfounded. They were started with an evil purpose in mind.

Rumors of Dissoluteness in the Army

The themes chosen for rumors are such as are difficult to verify. A good example of this is the chatter about the utter dissoluteness and lack of morals in the army. This rumor cannot be verified because morality and chastity are personal matters. Among the millions in the army, some examples of dissoluteness

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I C can be found. The propagandists multiply isolated cases and hold them up as examples of a general condition and thus convince an uncritical audience.

The reports and statistics of the army doctors testify to the high morality in the army. This is affirmed by the officers of the army under whose care the soldiers are placed. The army authorities wish that the percentage of dissolute persons among civilians were as low as it is in the army. Despite these facts, rumors of dissoluteness in the army continue with individual instances being represented as examples of a general condition.

How to Fight Such German Propaganda

It is not easy to explain in the press every lie released by the enemy or by uncritical persons. Much time elapses during the government's investigation of a rumor and its subsequent explanation in the press. In the meantime other lies are released and are being circulated. Also, the press does not reach

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I C all of the people who have been misled by German agents.

It is not easy to fight these German lies. Their origin and circulation are organized. Frequently the government is informed of new rumors whose circulation is begun in all parts of the country on the same day. Lies are constantly being manufactured and circulated. The most innocent events are intentionally misconstrued to serve the purposes of the enemy. Every political misunderstanding, every social movement and every dissatisfaction is used to promote differences among the people and thus weaken their spirit during the war.

There is only one assured method of combating these lies: All loyal citizens must harden themselves, must refuse to listen to such lies and, whenever possible, censure those circulating such rumors. When such an enthusiastic scandalmonger is too insistent on repeating a rumor which is injurious to this country, that individual should be reported to the police.

Nothing can be done with a person who is inclined to believe the doubtful rumors

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I C of every passer-by. On the other **hand**, sensible people must be on guard. They must not allow themselves to be misled or others to be blinded. They must especially warn the storytellers to cease. The loyal citizens must remember that they are in the key positions which the Germans bombard with lies and destroy with the poison of propaganda.

The enemy must be shown our civilian bravery. We must let them know that they will lose here as well as on the battlefield. We must all keep in mind the fact that trust in this country and the calm of the citizens are necessary for victory. Victory will be greatly hampered by a country misled by German lies. The soldiers depend on us.

Lithuanians must not be misled; their opinions must not be sullied by the poisons of German propaganda. The beautiful future of the world and, therefore, of the Lithuanians depends on the defeat of Germany's militaristic lords.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 27, 1918.

WHAT PLACE WILL THE LITHUANIANS TAKE THIS TIME?

(Editorial)

Harmonized, planned, and organized activity means something. The Liberty Loans prove this.

When the First and Second Liberty Loans were made, not a word was heard about the Lithuanians, although they probably bought as many bonds then as they did during the Third Loan.

It is officially recorded that during the Third Liberty Loan the Lithuanians bought more than four million dollars worth of bonds. According to the figures, the Lithuanians stand tenth among other nationalities in this respect. That certainly is not the worst.

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Lietuva, Sept. 27, 1918.

The Lithuanians have been given credit for activities of which they can not be ashamed, considering their numbers in America. This was made possible by merely a little organization among the Lithuanians during the Third Liberty Loan.

But that is not all. Organization among the Lithuanians was not perfected during the Third Loan. And, it can be stated without any doubt, at least several million dollars spent by the Lithuanians were credited, not to the Lithuanians, but to other nationalities. This happened because many Lithuanians did not understand the matter, and either failed to purchase their bonds through Lithuanian divisions, or did not insist that the bonds they purchased be credited to the Lithuanians.

This Saturday, September 28, the Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will be started. What place will the Lithuanians take this time? Tenth? No, they should rise closer to the top in their rating.

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Lietuva, Sept. 27, 1918.

Every Lithuanian should purchase as many bonds as he can during this campaign. He must do so for many reasons, a few of which we give here:

Every cent invested in these bonds is a real saving--just as if it were put into a safe bank for a dark day.

Every cent invested in these bonds helps Uncle Sam to win the war. That means a quicker victory and a smaller loss of men, the lessening of hardships and sorrows, and the more immediate realization of peace and quiet for America and the whole world.

Every cent invested in these bonds is a brick in the reconstruction of a free and independent Lithuania.

There should not be one Lithuanian who is unwilling to do his bit in this work. The Lithuanians should be in first place in zeal, self-sacrifice

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and understanding, for we Lithuanians are on trial before the world. We must show whether we are able to understand our duties, whether we are grown and matured enough to rule ourselves in the free and independent Lithuania which we demand.

The Fourth Liberty Loan campaign will continue through three weeks, starting September 28. During that period not only every individual Lithuanian, but every Lithuanian society, lodge, club, and organization should have one, two, three, or as many Liberty Bonds as possible under the glass on their charters.

Let us make a better record this time, fellow Lithuanians! And let us watch to see that all bonds purchased by Lithuanians are credited to the Lithuanians.

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Lietuva, Sept. 13, 1918.

ON ORGANIZING LITHUANIAN LEGIONS

(Editorial)

In this issue there appears an announcement, signed by the Lithuanian National Council (the Nationalists) and the Lithuanian-American Council (the rightists), to the effect that it has been decided to create Lithuanian legions, or battalions, here in America.

That is probably the biggest and most important step to be made by the Lithuanians of America. It was not unexpected and is not surprising, for it is the natural and logical result of that toward which the Lithuanians have been aiming for a long time.

The supreme and final goal of the Lithuanian nationalistic movement--like that of any other nation--is to fight successfully for the freedom of its nation



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and the full independence of its country.

Notice that we do not say "plead successfully for, beg for or demand," that independence, but "fight for" it. People who have freedom and do not want to protect it are not worthy of that freedom. Equally true is the statement that people who do not know how to fight for freedom, or do not want to fight for it, are not worthy enough to receive it.

That is as plain as the sun in the sky and is very well understood by every Lithuanian who desires freedom for his nation.

What some of the Lithuanians are asking is this: Will the Lithuanians, having organized their legions and having entered the war to make the world safe for democracy, be given the assurance that they are really fighting for Lithuania's independence? In other words, will the Allies guarantee independence to Lithuania?



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The behavior of the Allies toward the Czechoslovaks and the Poles, who have such legions and whose independence the Allies have already acknowledged, does not leave any doubt that, when the Lithuanians have organized their legions, they, also, will receive an acknowledgement of independence.

While we do not have such legions, various pro-German sympathizers, the enemies of the Lithuanian nationalistic movement, and, finally, the "doubting Thomases," will undoubtedly strive to instill a poisonous doubt in our people's minds concerning the Allies' sincerity. We must protect ourselves from such poisons with our utmost effort.

The sooner America and the Allies make an official statement regarding the fate of Lithuania, the smaller will be the field for such poisonous propaganda.

We do not doubt that the creation of these Lithuanian legions is in accordance



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with the wishes of the American Government. The Lithuanians of America themselves do not have the means to support such legions, but undoubtedly they will be supported by America. America, who provided us refugees with a haven from despotism, who was the first to extend a helping, motherly hand to the Lithuanian nation by proclaiming "Lithuanian Day," again comes to our aid by giving us the opportunity to create Lithuanian legions. She could draft the Lithuanians without regard for their nationality, but instead she is the first of all nations to offer arms to the Lithuanians, saying: "Here, stand beside me and let us fight together for your liberty and mine!"

Lithuanians! Lithuania's day of independence is dawning! Be prepared to meet it appropriately!

In the meantime, the Lithuanians of America are anxiously waiting for more detailed information from our councils.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

[FOURTH LIBERTY LOAN]

This war must be won in order to free the world and Lithuania from German slavery. Thousands are sacrificing their lives in the American and Allied armies to attain victory and the freedom of humanity. But not all of the efforts and sacrifices are made on the fields of battle. There is another front, which is composed of those who stand behind the army and support it.

You, also, are in that front, brother and sister Lithuanians. In order to win the war, both fronts must stand firm, both must be permeated by a spirit of self-sacrifice and perseverance. The soldiers are doing their part, but what about us who remain here?

From September 28 to October 19 the United States will appeal to its citizens and inhabitants, asking them to help, with their moral support and their money, to attain the great aim: to make the world free. From September 28 to October 19 the Fourth Liberty Loan bonds will be offered to the public. This appeal,

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Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

Lithuanians of America, is directed to you and all the other immigrants who have found a haven and freedom here.

Lithuanians! Let us do our duty by buying Fourth Liberty Loan bonds. You are asked to do so by the United States, our best friend and intercessor in all causes. Let every Lithuanian buy at least one Liberty bond. Whoever refuses to buy these bonds should be regarded as a traitor and is no better than the man who refuses to fight on the field of battle. The Lithuanians have never been and never will be traitors. Now, as always, they will cause their names to be raised high. Therefore, we confidently await the approaching time when the bonds will be placed on sale. We know well that the Lithuanians will fulfill their duty, when the signal is given, to free humanity from the curse of militarism which is represented by the rulers of Germany, and to remove the chains of slavery from the enslaved nations, including Lithuania.

There is only one method to fulfill our duty successfully and to show our loyalty to America's ideals: we must buy Liberty bonds. We must organize



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ourselves well for the work of selling them. May there be not one Lithuanian individual, organization, or society unwilling to put all surplus funds into Liberty bonds. We can make a one hundred per cent record if we have good organization and good committees. We know from the last Liberty Loan drive how important organization is. If the Lithuanians had not been organized, they would not have bought four million dollars' worth of bonds or, at least, they would not have received full credit for the purchases. That sum is not large enough for us Lithuanians: we can do much better. We only need organization. Therefore, let every Lithuanian colony select a committee to sell Fourth Liberty Loan bonds. All Lithuanians are urged to buy bonds through Lithuanian committees, so that the Government will know how many bonds the Lithuanians buy and how loyal they are.

Societies! Look into your treasuries! Is there not at least a small sum which you could lend to Uncle Sam? Look to your members to make sure they all buy bonds. See to it that there will be no skunks--slackers who bring shame upon your society.



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Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

In many colonies Loyalty Day celebrations were arranged for July 4 by organized committees. Organizations and individuals created these committees, and the latter performed their duties well. These committees can now become the kernel about which the Fourth Liberty Loan work can be organized. In those vicinities where committees were not created, the people must now organize such groups. All of these committees must register in their cities' central loan headquarters as Lithuanian committees. Now is the time to do this and not after the work has been started. The societies should make decisions as to how many Liberty bonds they can buy. They should see to it that each member buys some Liberty bonds. Let not one Lithuanian and not one society shirk its duty. Then, when the work is finished, we shall be able to congratulate ourselves on our success, which will bring honor to the Lithuanians and liberty and victory to all.

Lithuanians! Having recalled ancient times and our forefathers' wars with the Germans, let us get to work! Let us set our will for victory; awaken within ourselves the thirst for freedom; and fan the flame of loyalty in our hearts. Then our devotion will be sweet and our work will be easy. We shall willingly

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Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

do whatever is required of us in this time of great efforts.

We appeal to all of the Lithuanian newspapers and leaders and to all of the people of good will to begin this work and to help the people organize. Then, when the time comes, they will be able to show, by their purchase of Fourth Liberty Loan bonds, how well we understand those ideals for which we and the world are now at war.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 30, 1918.

ARE LITHUANIANS "UNDESIRABLES"?

(Editorial)

Mr. V. Gaizauskas sends us the following letter:

"It would be very desirable to know how the Lithuanians and other Russian subjects are looked upon in this country. I have had experiences which other Lithuanians also may have had, and I feel they should be revealed publicly so that the Lithuanians can take steps to protect their good name.

"On the twenty-third of this month I went to the Employment Office at 116 North Dearborn Street and asked for a carpentering job at one of the soldiers' camps. I was asked if I was a carpenter. I answered that I was. I was asked where I was born. I answered that I was born in Lithuania.

"Then they told me that they did not give jobs to those who were subjects of



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Russia.

"Why?" I inquired. "The Lithuanians are loyal to this country: they join the army--many of them volunteer--they buy many Liberty bonds, and in many other ways show their unswerving loyalty to this country. They replied that they have had unpleasant experiences in the past.

"That was not my only experience. At the beginning of May I went to ask for work in an ammunition factory in East Chicago. They told me that they had open only jobs for carpenters. I replied that I was a carpenter. They asked if I was a citizen. I said I was not. They asked me where I was born? It seemed that, if I was born in Lithuania and was a subject of Russia, there was no job for me even if I had my full citizenship papers. They said they would rather hire Germans, Austrians, or Turks than Lithuanians or anybody else who was a subject of Russia.

"Such insults hurt the heart of a true and loyal Lithuanian. Why are we so



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LITHUANIA

Lietuva, Aug. 30, 1918.

From the editor: Some time ago we turned attention to the fact that "the Lithuanians and the Koreans" are regarded as undesirables. The Lithuanians are put in this class because, thanks to the work of several half-witted agitators, there has sprung up among them a crop of crybabies who attempted to mislead the Lithuanians at the very beginning of the war, inciting them against joining the army, against the government and against the Liberty bonds. These agitators, hiding under various names--most often as "the friends of the workers"--have made more than one slacker and have misled some people.

The government, the factories, and the American public notice all of these things. Therefore, all of the Lithuanians must suffer for the actions of a few crazy fanatics.

We warned our readers, long ago, that things might come to such a state of affairs that none of the better jobs in the factories would be open to Lithuanians. At that time those who call themselves "the friends of the workers"



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Lietuva, Aug. 30, 1918.

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I E laughed at and derided our warning. Now, more and more cases are coming up to prove that our warning was and is a good one.

Mr. Gaizauskas did well to inform us of his experiences. We beg all of you who have had such experiences to let us know about them. Then steps will be taken to wash that blot from the reputation of the Lithuanians.



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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, June 28, 1918.

LET US SUPPORT OUR GOVERNMENT AS MUCH AS WE CAN

Very few people in this country fully realize with what kind of an enemy we are now at war. Few realize that we are fighting with the most brutal, unmerciful enemy. The Germans, who are the present-day Huns, have revealed, during this war, a bestiality which is appropriate to wild, but not civilized, nations.

One American correspondent had an interview with a wounded English officer who, after long imprisonment in Germany, was finally exchanged and free to go home.

This officer stated that the prisoners in Germany were so weakened by starvation that they could hardly stand up. Nevertheless, they were forced, at bayonet-point, to work until they fell to the ground in a faint. He related that the broken arms and legs of prisoners were purposely set badly; that the German soldiers laughed and derided the prisoners when they were burying



Lietuva, June 28, 1918.

their dead; that severely injured prisoners were transported great distances without medical aid and without food and water; that wounded prisoners were forced to go great distances on foot and were shot like dogs in the road when they could not go any farther; and that newly captured prisoners were sent to camps infested with typhoid fever.

This is the kind of enemy against whom we are now at war. This is why we must hunch our shoulders and help the government.

Most of all, we must buy only those things that are absolutely necessary. This will save work for other people and will provide more money for the government to use in conducting the war. With our savings we should buy war-savings stamps. They cost only twenty-five cents each. Use every spare quarter to buy these stamps. The large sum which will grow out of these quarters will be used by our Government to effect a successful conclusion to this war. The Government will repay you all that you invest in these stamps, and you will even receive a larger per cent of interest than the banks pay.

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Lietuva, June 28, 1918.

President Wilson urges all to buy war-savings stamps and Liberty bonds.

Then, even those of us who sit at home, will have done our duty, to the benefit of our country and ourselves.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 14, 1918.

..HO'S WAR IS THIS?

(Editorial)

"This is a capitalists' war. It does not concern the working people. The capitalists of one country want to ruin the capitalists of another country, and the capitalists of all countries want to slaughter the workers in order to so weaken their class that they will not be able to overthrow the capitalists and bring in socialism."

Day after day the war is thus explained to the people by the Socialists, Internationalists, Bolsheviks and various other kinds of "friends of the working man." Whoever does not agree with this opinion and ventures to say that the war was otherwise caused--namely, by Germany with its militarism--is sure to be called the capitalists' slave and an enemy of the people by the Socialists. No person or newspaper can escape their name-calling. At the same time the Socialists forget that the German Socialists have been supporting German militarism from the very beginning.



Lietuva, June 14, 1918.

Only after a couple of years of war, only after millions of people had been killed and rivers of blood were flowing, did some of the Socialists begin to open their eyes and recognize the truth, which they either had not seen or had not wanted to see until then.

The Socialists of Italy recently sent a message to the people of the United States, in which they stated clearly that they favored the Allied cause. That was not all. They declared that the war against Germany had to continue to be waged and that, in order that it should be successful, the so-called "class war" and agitation for it had to cease, for it set one part of a country's population against another.

The friends of the Italian Socialists, the French Socialists, declared the same thing in stronger words. They issued a formal statement recently in which, among other things, they said:

"We must not hide behind catch words and say that the blame for the present war belongs to the capitalists. That would not be a truthful statement, for the mania



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Lietuva, June 14, 1918.

for greatness and power is not especially capitalistic. The greatest culprit is Pan-Germanism."

If the Russian Socialists had understood this, what has happened might not have happened, and thousands of lives which have needlessly been lost might have been spared.

Now, some of the Russian Socialists do understand this but unfortunately it is too late. It is important for all the American Socialists to understand this and to follow the example set by the Italians and French. This applies especially to our Lithuanian Socialists who, as the recent past has proved, are inclined to imitate the Russian Socialists, even though the latter not only have failed to pass the examinations, but have compromised Socialism itself.

Everybody, whether he is a Socialist or something else, should know these plain truths:

1. That the fate of the working people depends upon the outcome of this war no



Lietuva, June 14, 1918.

less than the fate of any other class, and perhaps even in a greater degree.

2. That the greatest enemies of liberty and, at the same time, of the welfare of the people, are **Kaiserism** and everything it represents.

3. That agitation for a "class war" at this time is an action which destroys unity among the people, and is thus the best aid to Kaiserism.

These truths are clear today. Whoever cannot understand them should see his doctor without delay.



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III H (Polish)

I C (Polish)

I G (Polish)

LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 31, 1918.

KEEP YOUR DISTANCE FROM THEM
(Advertisement)

We have been informed from several sources that young Lithuanians are receiving letters from Poles urging them to join the Polish legions.

Discard such letters when you receive them, and if somebody tries to talk you in-
to joining, tell him--that agent--to go where peppers grow.

The Poles refuse to stop claiming the Lithuanians. They try, in various ways, to fool the governments and people of the allied nations, in an effort to convince them that the Lithuanians are the same as Poles, or at least almost the same. The attempt to recruit Lithuanians for the Polish legions is a new trick of theirs--an effort to show the world that the Lithuanians do not want to be separated from the Poles and even volunteer to join the Polish army.

The Lithuanians prefer to join Uncle Sam's army. Many of them have volunteered. The Lithuanians want nothing to do with the Poles, much less with their legions.

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, May 31, 1918.

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III H (Polish)

I C (Polish)

I G (Polish)

The suggestion of creating Lithuanian legions has been discussed by Lithuanian-Americans. The majority of them are of the opinion that there is enough room under the starry flag of America for all those who want to fight for freedom and that it is an honor to be permitted to fight under that flag.



Lietuva, May 17, 1918.

LITHUANIANS AND LIBERTY BONDS

After the completion of the Third Liberty Loan campaign, the foreign nationality divisions which were active in selling Liberty bonds in Chicago held a meeting.

About two hundred people, representing thirty nationalities, attended the meeting, which was held at the Morrison Hotel. The representatives and managers of the Lithuanian division, Mr. J. Elias and Mr. John I. Bagdziunas, and several other Lithuanians also attended.

All of the national groups together sold three hundred and forty million dollars' worth of Liberty bonds. In the Seventh Federal Reserve District, Mr. Elias reported, the Lithuanians collected more than one million four hundred thousand dollars.

At the meeting, J. Elias, the president of the Lithuanian division,



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Lietuva, May 17, 1918.

presented the following report (the report shows the number of purchasers, the amounts purchased, and the total amounts of purchases in each investment range):

1	purchase of	\$25,000	Total	\$25,000
3	purchases of	5,000	"	15,000
6	"	" 3,000	"	18,000
5	"	" 2,500	"	12,500
9	"	" 2,000	"	18,000
21	"	" 1,000	"	21,000
36	"	" 500	"	18,000
3	"	" 400	"	1,200
51	"	" 300	"	15,300
163	"	" 200	"	32,600
565	"	" 100	"	56,500
23,732	"	" 50	"	<u>1,186,600</u>
			Grand Total	\$1,419,700



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 17, 1918.

/Translator's note: These sales were made only through the Lithuanian Branch which was located in the Lithuanian-owned and -operated Universal State Bank, 3252 South Halsted Street, Chicago./



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 10, 1918.

FINALLY!

(Editorial)

The effort made by the Lithuanian-Americans to gain independence for Lithuania has been a difficult, uphill task. The question of Lithuania's independence seemed to be such a small speck in the monstrous whirlpool of the European war that it has been difficult for us to attract the attention of other people. Our brothers across the sea, as well as ourselves over here, looking about, wondered who would offer assistance to the land of our fathers, crushed by the millstones of the war.

Our waiting was not in vain. That land which hospitably sheltered us when we were forced to flee our fatherland, that land which accepted us as her sons and granted us the opportunity to be equals to her native sons--that land, the United States, did not refuse us then and is not deserting us and our brothers now in their hour of misfortune.



Lietuva, May 10, 1918.

When starvation threatened to kill the majority of our brothers left behind in the fatherland or exiled to Russia--a country strange to them--who was the first to stretch out a hand of mercy? President Wilson was the first, in the name of this country, to declare a "Lithuanian Day" throughout the United States.

And now, when the armed hand of the German is reaching out, threatening to subjugate Lithuania, when the Lithuanians not only lack the power to brace themselves against this robber, but are also unable to complain freely to the world and express their real desires, who comes again to their defense? Again, none but this big, free country; none but her great President, Woodrow Wilson. On the third day of this month he declared publicly to a Lithuanian delegation that America would not desert Lithuania, that America is in favor of independence for Lithuania, that Lithuania must be a free country--free from the clutches of the Germans and of her other neighbors.

We who always regarded America as the champion of liberty have not been de-



Lietuva, May 10, 1918.

ceived. The Lithuanians again have a mighty friend who is determined to guarantee, with the blood of her sons, freedom and peace not only to her own children, but also to our brothers on the other side of the sea.

"You can recognize a true friend only during misfortune," an old proverb says. The Lithuanians, in their greatest hour of misfortune, recognize that friend. It is America! America first, America always!

May God bless her! We, her new sons, can entrust everything to her and lay down our lives for her, just as her native sons are now laying down their lives for justice and the freedom of all, including our brothers.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 10, 1918.

LITHUANIANS BUY LIBERTY BONDS
FOR NEARLY ONE AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS



The Chicago Lithuanians have purchased more than one million four hundred thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bonds through the Lithuanian Branch in the Universal State Bank. Here is a continued list of the names of Lithuanian purchasers: Translator's note: A long list of names follows.

Lietuva, May 3, 1918.

LITHUANIANS RUSH TO UNCLE SAM'S AID

Up to the present time the Lithuanians of Chicago have purchased almost seven hundred thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bonds. Here we publish a continued list of the Lithuanians of Chicago who have purchased Liberty bonds. /Translator's note: Here follows a long list of names./



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 3, 1918.

CHICAGO LITHUANIANS HOLD GIGANTIC MASS MEETING

A heavy rain early Sunday morning threatened to ruin the mass meeting sponsored by the Lithuanians that day to publicize the Third Liberty Loan. But at noon the rain stopped and the sky cleared. The societies--about a hundred of them--gathered at the locations designated for their divisions and marched, with martial music, to the Seventh Regiment Armory, at Wentworth Avenue and 34th Street.

The largest divisions were from the Bridgeport and Town of Lake neighborhoods. These divisions, when they were lined up for the parade, seemed to be endless. The monotony of the long lines was broken by Lithuanian military societies and women's societies. The girls and women joined the parade with no less enthusiasm than the men.

The starry flags of the United States, waving with the new tricolors of the Lithuanians (red, white and green), the thousands of smaller flags, the various signs urging readers to buy Third Liberty Loan bonds, the numerous bands, the

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 3, 1918.

crowds of people, and the hosts of automobiles coming from all sides of the city, made an unusually impressive sight at the Armory. It can be said truly that the Lithuanians of Chicago had never before had such a gigantic meeting.

In The Hall

When I entered the gigantic hall, it was almost full. I went up to the gallery from which the speakers were to deliver their speeches. A truly unusual sight was before me: society after society was entering the hall, each accompanied by waving American and Lithuanian flags. In a few minutes the hall became so crowded that, from above, it seemed as if one could walk on the heads of the people below. The flags of the societies lined the middle aisle, from the very front to the doors. A uniformed guard of honor stood at the head of the line of flags.

The place was crowded to the roof. The parish choirs of Chicago, united under the direction of A. Pocius, occupied at least a half of the left gallery. In front of them stood a girl who wore armor and a shining helmet and represented Lithuania.

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Lietuva, May 3, 1918.

Soon the scheduled speakers appeared on the flag-decorated gallery. There were about eight thousand people in the hall. Many could not get in.

The Program

The master of ceremonies was J. Elijosius, president of the Universal State Bank who, with J. I. Bagdziunas, did most of the work of preparation for this mass meeting.

The program began with the singing of the American and Lithuanian national anthems. Then followed the speeches. Among those who spoke in English were Judge Carter, Congressman-At-Large McCormick, Mr. Streyckmans, a Belgian, Captain J. W. Gorby, president of the Seventh District of the Liberty Loan Campaign, and Attorney Height.

We do not have the space to write about all the speeches. Noteworthy are the speeches of the last three, who spoke very complimentarily about the Lithuanians. The Belgian likened the fate of Lithuania to that of Belgium. The most important aim of all the speeches was to emphasize the need for faithfulness to America and the necessity of helping her in all possible ways at this time--especially by purchasing Liberty bonds.

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Lietuva, May 3, 1918.

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Every reference to Lithuania's liberty and to the crushing of Kaiserism was met by applause which, as the saying goes, shook the walls. If anybody doubted the loyalty of the Lithuanians, if anybody doubted the stand Lithuanians were taking, he had only to take one look at this crowd of thousands and his doubts would immediately have been dispersed.

The Lithuanians stand body and soul for America, for the liberty of all nations, for the liberty of Lithuania, and for the crushing of Kaiserism and German military power in such a manner that it will never again be enabled to create a similar slaughter in the world.

Of the Lithuanian speakers on the program, two are noteworthy: Attorney B. K. Balutis, editor of the Lietuva and J. I. Bagdziunas, treasurer of the Universal State Bank, who spoke in English. Besides these, a short speech was delivered by Reverend A. Skripka.

Attorney B. K. Balutis, speaking in Lithuanian, and, as usual, very beautifully, about Lithuania, compared its pre-war state to the present. Tears rolled down

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 3, 1918.

the cheeks of many people. After that he reminded the audience that, if we wanted liberty for Lithuania, every Lithuanian would have to buy Liberty bonds. In short, Mr. Balutis reminded us of those things which many had forgotten.

J. Bagdziunas delivered a short but excellent speech in English and, what is more important, presented it in good, clear, beautiful English. Among other things, he mentioned that the Lithuanians would not accept such an independence as is offered by the Kaiser, for it is offered by hands stained by the blood of our brothers; that the Lithuanians expected to attain liberty together with other nations from the hands of the allies of liberty--and, most likely of all, from the hands of Uncle Sam (deafening applause); and that the Lithuanians would devote all their energies to this purpose; that the Lithuanians of America, having gone to France with the American army, having crushed Kaiserism, having crossed Germany, would reach Lithuania and, standing on its earth, would say to their brothers: "Here, we bring you freedom--not the Kaiser's kind, but real freedom." Long and loud applause followed.



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Lietuva, May 3, 1918.

Reverend Skripka explained the principles for which the war is now being fought and reminded the audience that America has always been the champion of liberty; Washington fought for the freedom of the American Colonies, Lincoln for the freedom of Negroes, and now President Wilson fights for the freedom not only of small nations, but of the whole world.

Mr. Elijosius ended the speeches with a word of thanks. The program was varied by occasional songs sung beautifully by the large chorus under the direction of the talented Mr. A. Pocius.

This mass meeting will long be remembered in the lives of the Lithuanians of Chicago. Much credit is due to its organizers, Mr. J. Elijosius and J. I. Bagdziunas.

The next morning, all the English newspapers published long articles about this meeting.



Lietuva, Apr. 26, 1918.

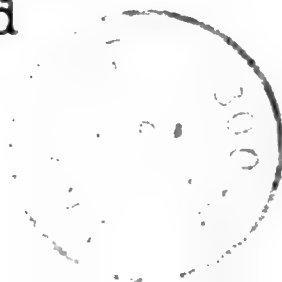
GIGANTIC LITHUANIAN MASS MEETING AND PARADE

Chicago's Lithuanians are preparing for the largest mass meeting they have ever held. It will take place on Sunday, April 28. Practically all of the Lithuanian societies of Chicago are planning to be present at the Seventh Regiment Armory, 34th Place and Wentworth Avenue, where the mass meeting will take place at three o'clock, Sunday afternoon.

The purpose of this gigantic mass meeting is to show the faithfulness of the Lithuanians to this country and to help in publicizing the Third Liberty Loan bonds. All Lithuanians who are alive are expected to be there. They will hear speeches, singing, etc., and admission will be free.

The societies of various colonies will march to the Armory in a body.

The Bridgeport division has promised to have twenty-three societies with two bands. They will meet at 33rd Street and Auburn Avenue, at one o'clock, and will parade to the Armory from there.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 26, 1918.

The Town of Lake division has twenty-five Lithuanian societies and four bands. The members will meet at 46th and Wood Streets, at one o'clock.

The 18th Street division has promised to have sixteen societies with two bands. They will meet at 18th Street and Union Avenue, at one o'clock.

The North Side division has promised to have twelve societies and one band. They will meet in the Mark White Square Park, 30th and Halsted Streets, at one o'clock.

The West Side division will have sixteen societies and two bands. They will parade on the West Side, then will take streetcars to 26th Street and Wentworth Avenue.

The Brighton Park division will have fifteen societies and one band. They will meet at Archer and Western Avenues, at one o'clock.



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Lietuva, Apr. 26, 1918.

The South Chicago division will have three societies. The societies of Rose-land, Kensington, West Pullman and Burnside will join the South Chicago group at 46th Street and Princeton Avenue, in Fuller Park, at one o'clock.

Each division will take a separate route as it parades, with music, to the Seventh Regiment Armory. The Armory can seat about ten thousand people, so there will be plenty of room for all. The public can enter the hall earlier. The speeches will be in Lithuanian and English.

Up to the present, it has been announced, almost three hundred thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bonds have been purchased by Lithuanians in Chicago.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 26, 1918.

LITHUANIANS RUSH TO UNCLE SAM'S AID

The Lithuanians of Chicago have purchased Liberty bonds amounting to almost \$500,000. Below is the continued list of Lithuanians of Chicago who have purchased Liberty bonds.

[Translator's note: Here follows a long list of the names of Liberty bond purchasers.]



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 19, 1918.

ON BUYING LIBERTY BONDS

(Editorial)

Almost two weeks have gone by since the United States' Third Liberty Loan bonds were put up for sale. During this period the Lithuanian Branch, in the Universal State Bank, sold more than fifty thousand dollars' worth of bonds--mostly to Lithuanians of Chicago.

The Lithuanians will receive credit for these purchases from the government. During the first two Loans, Lithuanians bought no less than they are buying now, but they received no credit because their purchases were not made in one place, under the designation of "Lithuanians." We should have learned something from this.

Subscribe to the Liberty Loan bonds and do so through the Lithuanian Branch. Workers, let your employers know that you want to purchase bonds through the Lithuanian Division in the Universal State Bank, 3225 South Halsted Street, Chicago.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 19, 1918.

THOUSANDS OF CHICAGO

LITHUANIANS BUYING

THIRD LIBERTY LOAN BONDS

The Universal State Bank, in which the Lithuanian Branch of the Third Liberty Loan is located, is being swamped by Lithuanians who are hurrying to Uncle Sam's aid to help him defeat the Germans. The officers of the bank were hard at work during the last week, receiving thousands and thousands of dollars from Lithuanians who were purchasing Liberty bonds. This flood of purchases is constantly growing larger. Most of the Lithuanians are buying the smaller fifty-dollar bonds, but there were many calls for bonds of larger denominations.

Societies Buying Bonds

The Bridgeport societies are leading all other societies in the purchase of Liberty bonds. Besides the Simanas Daukantas Society, which we mentioned

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Lietuva, Apr. 19, 1918.

last week, the Sons of Lithuania Society has purchased a thousand dollars' worth of bonds and the Keistutis Building and Loan Association, also in Bridgeport, has bought two thousand dollars' worth. It is apparent that these men know a good thing when they see it. Instead of keeping their funds somewhere else, societies should invest them in Liberty bonds. You could not find a better and safer investment.

Below we are publishing a partial list of those Lithuanians who have purchased Liberty bonds in Chicago. We shall publish as many names as our limited space permits.

Last Monday, April 15, the Sacred Heart Society called a special meeting to discuss the Liberty Loan bonds. The meeting was held at the Woodman Hall, 3251 Lime Street.

Among the members of this Society there is a large number of people who are concerned with the problems of Lithuania and Lithuanians. Therefore, having



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Lietuva, Apr. 19, 1918.

the opportunity to better the reputation of Lithuanians, the Society decided, at this meeting, to buy a thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bonds.

At this same meeting B. M. Butkus, John Martinkus and John Gaubas sold to individual members more than a thousand dollars' worth of bonds. Ben M. Butkus is the president and John Martinkus the secretary of the Society.

In this manner the societies of Bridgeport led the societies of other colonies in the purchase of Liberty bonds.

We have heard that other societies in this colony are planning to call special meetings, which will put this colony even farther ahead of the others in the sale of bonds.

The following purchased Liberty Loan bonds in Chicago: [Translator's note: Here follows a long list of names of the Lithuanians who purchased Liberty bonds, with designations of the amounts purchased.]

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 12, 1918.

LITHUANIANS BUY BONDS FOR THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS IN ONE EVENING

The Lithuanians of Chicago plan to make a good showing in the sale of the Third Liberty Loan bonds, which was begun last Saturday. The people of America are offering millions to Uncle Sam in order to lend him not only the three billion dollars he requires, but double that amount.

The Lithuanians, it is apparent, will not be the last to contribute: in one evening Lithuanians of Chicago came forward with several thousands of dollars and pledged a like amount.

Last Tuesday the Lithuanians held mass meetings in Town of Lake and in Bridgeport. In Town of Lake, Liberty bonds were purchased to the amount of \$6100. In Bridgeport the Lithuanians bought bonds amounting to \$2,350. At both meetings several hundred applications for Liberty bonds were requested by people who had come to the meetings unprepared to buy.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 12, 1918.

In the 18th Street colony, where a Lithuanian mass meeting was held on Monday night, more than two thousand dollars' worth of Liberty bonds were sold.

Women Are Active

In Town of Lake a women's committee was also very active. At a little table in one corner of the hall, Mrs. Berzinskas, Mrs. Martha Elijosius, Miss Kusleikis and Mrs. P. Perzinskas sold more than \$2,300 in Liberty bonds in less than an hour. In this district, A. Kareiva is the chairman. Others who are very active are the local pastor, Reverend Alexander Skripka, John Balnis, Frank Veriga and others. The speakers at the mass meeting were J. Giraitis, Attorney J. Kucinskas, Reverend Alexander Skripka, J. Elias, and others.

In the district of Bridgeport, of which M. Kiras is the chairman, the following are very active: Mrs. Valeria Brucas, Mrs. Kiras, Mrs. Kulis, Mrs. Damijonaitis, Mrs. Nausieda, John Martinkus, Ben Butkus and many others. The speakers at the meeting were J. Elias, Attorney F. D. Bradchulis, J. Bagdziunas, Reverend Kemesis,



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Lietuva, Apr. 12, 1918.

M. Dailey and several others.

In the 18th Street colony, we are informed the most active workers are the local pastor, Reverend Ignatius Albavicius, Mr. Kurkonis, A. Bruozis and others.

Society Buys For \$1,000

Perhaps the largest single purchase of Liberty bonds was made by the Simanas Daukantas Society in Bridgeport. This Society, by deciding to purchase a thousand dollars' worth of Third Liberty Loan Bonds, an example to other societies, showed them how their patriotic duty to this country can be performed and how they can invest their money in a safe place. Other societies should follow this example. Mrs. Damijonaitis had the privilege of signing the large Simanas Daukantas Society's bond.

A series of meetings, with good speakers, will be held this week. Everybody is



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invited to attend.

On Thursday, April 11, in the Lithuanian parish hall of Cicero, Attorney Kucinskas, J. Bagdziunas, and Reverend Ignatius Albavicius will speak.

On Friday, April 12, in the Meldazis Hall on the West Side, at 23 Street and Oakley Avenue, J. Bagdziunas, Mr. Lemontas and Dr. A. Zimontas will speak.

On Friday, April 12, in South Englewood, at 8430 South Vincennes Avenue, J. Hertmanavicius and J. Giraitis will speak.

On Friday, April 12, in Englewood, at the Bocks Hall, 5900 South State Street, J. Elias, J. Zolpis and A. Sliakis will speak.

On Monday, April 15, on the North Side, in the Lithuanian church hall, Reverend Kemesis, Attorney Kucinskas and J. J. Elias will speak.

On Tuesday, April 16, in South Chicago, at 8756 South Houston Avenue, the speakers



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will be Dr. K. Drangelis, J. Giraitis and J. Hertmanavicius.

On Friday, April 19, in Town of Lake, at the Davis Square Park Hall, good speakers will be provided.

All of the meetings will be held in the evening.

The Lithuanians in other colonies, also, should organize mass meetings and urge Lithuanians to purchase Liberty bonds.

You can get complete information from the Lithuanian Branch in Chicago. If there is no government-authorized Lithuanian Branch in your vicinity, purchase Liberty bonds through the Lithuanian Branch in Chicago only.

The address of the Lithuanian Branch is as follows: Universal State Bank, 3252 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.



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Lietuva, Apr. 12, 1918.

Lithuanians, stick together!

You are advised to do so by the editors of the Lietuva.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 12, 1918.

GIVE HIM YOUR HAND

[Translator's note: This is a Liberty bond advertisement which was translated from the April 5 issue. In this issue the same ad is paid for by another Lithuanian firm, the Bridgeport Clothing Company, 3246 South Halsted Street, Chicago.]



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1918.

GIVE TO YOUR LITTLE ONES IN THE FUTURE

(Advertisement)

[Translator's note: An illustration of a father holding up his little son for a better view of the Statue of Liberty appears under the headline.]

They are your future heirs, and America is at war to make their future safe. They are too little to understand this now, but some day they will have to learn about the relations and traditions of America, the ideals of America, and the major cause for which the men of their father's time laid down their lives.

Arrange, therefore, to place in their hands the bonds of their government. They will be an inspiring proof to them that their parents planned, sacrificed, and invested, for their sons' future. Liberty bonds will mean much more to them than money. They will make them proud of their parents, who, at the time of America's great need, proved themselves to be true American patriots.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1918.

Invest in Liberty bonds for your children.

This space is paid for and donated by the Liberty Land and Investment Company,
3301 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois. [Translator's note: This firm was
owned and operated by Lithuanians.]



Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1918.

GIVE HIM YOUR HAND

(Advertisement)

[Translator's note: An illustration of a hand reaching down to help a soldier out of a trench appears under the headline.]

There are five hundred thousand American soldiers in France. We do not dare to delay victory now. American lives, our safety and the safety of the whole world are being risked. If we do not wish to prolong the slaughter and suffering, if we do not wish to risk defeat or an unsuccessful peace, we must act at once; we must make every effort now.

The army is performing its duty. Five hundred thousand American soldiers are in France today; there will be more tomorrow and more the next day. We will send a sufficiently large army so that, together with our allies, we



Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1918.

can deliver a blow which will push the German forces back across the Rhine--so that we can achieve victory, which will make America's liberty safe and establish a lasting peace.

But the whole nation must co-operate. Our armies in France wait for us to supply them with food, ammunition, and other necessities which will make victory possible. We must not disappoint them.

The Third Liberty Loan is our contribution to the winning of this war. The safety and success of five hundred thousand American soldiers in France depend on it. Give him a hand! Buy as many bonds as possible!

This space is paid for and donated by the Universal State Bank, 3252 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois. [Translator's note: This bank is owned and operated by Lithuanians.]



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1918.

THE THIRD LIBERTY LOAN

(Editorial)



The campaign for the Third Liberty Loan has begun. This Loan is needed by the government of this country in order to wage a successful war against Germany.

Hitherto, America could not help very much with its army to overthrow German militarism and autocracy, which are preparing to destroy the freedom of peoples and to swallow the whole world. On the fields of France the Allies are saving civilization with their money and their blood. America must therefore help them with that aid which she can supply fastest -- money. That is why the government of this country is launching the Third Loan for war purposes.

A part of this Loan will be used for the preparation of America's army; for

Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1918.

maintenance of the soldiers, for adequate arms, clothing, food, and ships. This is necessary in order that American soldiers, among them many Lithuanians, will not have to face the German cannons empty-handed and bare-chested, as did the Russian forces, with whom many thousands of Lithuanians perished unnecessarily, because they lacked arms and provisions. Another part of the money raised will be used to aid our allies, who also are fighting against Kaiserism.

It is the duty of all the citizens and inhabitants of America to join in this fight to save the independence of the whole world. Not everybody can fight with sword and gun, but everybody can give a blow to Kaiserism--with a dollar. The more Liberty bonds you purchase, the greater the blow you will deliver to German militarism and the more help you will give to effect an early and successful termination of this war. The more dollars you invest in Liberty bonds, the more soldiers' lives you will save. Therefore buy these Liberty bonds!

Just a few more words. During the first two loans, Lithuanians bought many



Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1918.

Liberty bonds. They did a good deed for themselves and for this country -- for themselves, because they invested their money in a good, safe place; for this country, because they helped Uncle Sam wage a successful war against the aggressors of the world.

In this Third Liberty Loan, you can all do a good deed for your mother country, Lithuania, also. During the other loans, Lithuanians purchased Liberty bonds any place and, therefore, it is not known how many of these bonds were purchased by the Lithuanians of America. This means that the Lithuanians did not receive the credit they deserved.

A Lithuanian division, approved by the government, has been created in Chicago for the Third Liberty Loan. It will sell these bonds and will register the number bought by Lithuanians. This will help the Lithuanians very much in their demands for Lithuania's freedom.



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Lietuva, Apr. 5, 1918.

Therefore, instead of purchasing Liberty bonds somewhere else, Lithuanians should buy them through the Lithuanian division, the address of which is as follows: Lithuanian Division, Liberty Loan Campaign Committee, Universal State Bank, 3252 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.

Here you can get complete information, either in person or by mail. Here you can purchase your Liberty bonds (also by mail, and even on easy payments).

Lithuanians, go to this one place. Purchase Liberty bonds. By doing so you will benefit yourselves, this country, and Lithuania.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Mar. 22, 1918.

LITHUANIANS TO PARTICIPATE IN SELLING LIBERTY BONDS

(Advertisement)

The sale of the third issue of Liberty bonds will begin on April 6, 1918. Lithuanians will also participate officially in the selling of these bonds. The government has appointed Joseph J. Elias, president of the Universal State Bank, and John I. Bagdziunas, treasurer of the same bank, to represent the Lithuanians in the Seventh Federal Reserve District, which is composed of five states: Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Indiana, and Michigan. These two representatives are fully authorized to appoint commissions and committees to sell Liberty bonds in the counties and cities of each of these states.

Though the Lithuanians have already purchased many Liberty bonds, people of other nationalities received the credit because the bonds were purchased through the committees and organizations of other nationalities. Now the Lithuanians have the opportunity to show their patriotism by helping

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Mar. 22, 1918.

this country when help is needed most. Therefore, Lithuanians, become active! Organize Lithuanian Liberty bond committees in every town of the above-mentioned states and make arrangements to buy Liberty bonds! Our own welfare here and the freedom of Lithuania, our motherland, depend on the outcome of the war this country is waging. Therefore, honored Lithuanians, let us buy as many Liberty bonds as we can and let us urge others to do so. By buying Liberty bonds you will not only protect your welfare and your property and the freedom of this country; you will also help to create an independent Lithuania, since Uncle Sam will be the best intercessor for the Lithuanians. Other nationalities are using all their energies in this matter; therefore we Lithuanians must not lag behind, but must be outstanding in our activity and patriotism. Since subscriptions to the third issue of Liberty bonds will be accepted during two weeks only, the organizational work must be begun immediately.

Lithuanians who are interested in participating in this work are requested to seek more detailed information from the government-appointed Lithuanian agents at the following address: Lithuanian Liberty Loan Campaign Committee: Joseph

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Lietuva, Mar. 22, 1918.

J. Elias, Chairman; John I. Bagdziunas, Executive Secretary, 3252 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Mar. 8, 1918.

RESOLUTION [FOR LITHUANIAN INDEPENDENCE]

The following resolution was sent to Washington by the Lithuanian Roman Catholic societies of Chicago and vicinity on February 26, 1918:

"Whereas, Lithuanians bear equal burdens with the other citizens of the United States in this critical moment, supporting the Government in raising funds for military purposes, and

"Whereas, Lithuanians are sending the flower of their youth to the front to defend the flag of the United States in its struggle for the principles expressed by President Woodrow Wilson, and

"Whereas, Lithuanians have supported and have shown their loyalty to the Government of the United States, and

"Whereas, The Russian Bolshevik Government failed to defend Lithuania in the face

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Lietuva, Mar. 8, 1918.

of German aggression, and finally ceded Lithuania to Germany in their ignoble peace terms; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we Lithuanians put ourselves under the protection of the United States, imploring and demanding the same rights and the same aid extended by the United States to Rumania, Armenia, Poland, Finland, et al.; and

"Resolved, That we protest against the annexation of Lithuania by Germany, to be made part and parcel of the German Empire, or to be placed under the protectorate of Germany, and we demand complete independence for Lithuania with a republican form of government, similar to that of the United States.

"We heartily express our loyalty to and support of the United States Government and will do everything in our power to make this war our common cause resulting in victory for the United States and Lithuania.

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Lietuva, Mar. 8, 1913.

"We pray that his Excellency, President Woodrow Wilson, intercede in behalf of Lithuania at the future peace congress and grant Lithuanians representation in the said peace congress.

Lietuva, Nov. 23, 1917.

THE NEW MILITARY REGISTRATION

(Editorial)

The Government at Washington has issued an order for the reregistration of all men of military age. This new registration must be completed within a period of two months. Elsewhere in this issue of the Lietuva, readers will find a detailed explanation of the new registration.

In this connection, we would like to give our people several words of important advice. First of all, let every reader understand that this new step of the Government is being taken, not to annoy or oppress the people, but to classify properly every man and every family. The Government desires to find out in advance not only how many men are available for army service but also the number available for work in industry. In this war, industrial workers are no less important than soldiers.

The Government is endeavoring, first of all, to take those men into the army

Lietuva, Nov. 23, 1917.

whose absence will cause the least possible suffering to their families. On this point, the Government of this country is showing much greater consideration than any other country in Europe, where men are often taken into the army without the slightest heed to their family status.

Every Lithuanian who registered on June 5, 1917, or was supposed to have registered on that date, must register all over again. You must answer all questions with absolute accuracy if you wish to avoid trouble in the future.

We have often advised our people not to pay any attention to agitators who in one way or another advocate opposition to the registration. Those who have listened to such agitators in the past are now having a vacation in jail, and are sorry they ever listened. Let no one listen to any more street-corner agitators; instead, let everyone perform honestly and willingly what the Government expects of every loyal citizen.

During the last registration certain agitators attempted to mislead ignorant people with the statement that Socialists, as conscientious objectors, are also

Lietuva, Nov. 3, 1917.

exempt from army service. We wrote at that time in repeat again that membership in the Socialist party does not exempt anyone either from registration or from army service; anyone who listens to such stories will encounter a lot of grief. Only those people are exempt from army service who, prior to June 1 of this year, really belonged to a religious sect (but not to a political party) which expressly forbids its members to bear arms.

Finally, we advise all our readers and, in general, all Lithuanians in America to be loyal to the Government of this country, and to assist this country in every possible way during the present difficult time, as is the duty of all real citizens. We know that, except for a very small percentage of misguided people, Lithuanian-Americans have fulfilled and are still fulfilling their duties toward this country. However, we have heard that the name of the Lithuanian-Americans has been besmirched and placed in a bad light by the activities of foolish agitators, blind pro-German fools, and by those "great men" who often love to push ignorant people into trouble but who never take the risk of placing their own hides in danger. Keep your distance from such people. They are neither your friends nor the friends of this country. The German Kaiser has

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Lietuva, Nov. 25, 1917.

the sole right to call them friends.

WPA (L.L.)

Lietuva, Oct. 26, 1917.

LITHUANIANS SUPPORT SECOND LIBERTY LOAN

This week will be the last opportunity to buy bonds of the second United States Liberty Loan. According to reports, Chicago Lithuanians are buying a very large amount of Liberty bonds. The Universal State Bank, which is a Lithuanian bank, has bought fifteen thousand dollars' worth of bonds. Some Lithuanians have purchased as much as seven hundred dollars' worth. Several thousand dollars' worth of bonds were bought through the Lithuanian bank alone up to last Monday. It is believed many more bonds will be bought by Chicago Lithuanians this week.

The Liberty Loan bonds are a very safe investment, and we advise our people to buy as many of them as possible.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 19, 1917.

FORBID MEETINGS OF PEOPLES COUNCIL

Last Monday, the Chicago City Council passed a resolution demanding that the Governor of Illinois, the Mayor of Chicago, and the head of the County ban in Chicago all meetings of the People's Council and of all other pacifist organizations, which, under the cloak of peace, oppose the American Government. The Lithuanian-American Workers Council, which was recently organized by the newspaper Naujienos, is a branch of the People's Council. Therefore, the ban against meetings of the People's Council will also affect the Lithuanian-American Workers Council.

We have on several occasions warned our people not to have anything to do with the Lithuanian-American Workers Council. This organization can bring no good to the Lithuanians, to Lithuania, or to the workers. By belonging to such an organization, Lithuanians will only degrade their good name in the eyes of the Government of this country.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 12, 1917.

WAR AND THE WORKINGMAN

by

A Union Worker

Mr. Fitzpatrick, president of the union workers of Chicago, gave a good lesson to several Socialist delegates last Sunday at a mass meeting of the Chicago Federation of Labor, which represents two hundred thousand organized workers. The Socialist delegates declared at the meeting that the present war is a war, not of the people, but of American capitalists. Nevertheless, a resolution was passed at the meeting denouncing the People's Council which is a Socialistic anti-war organization.

Among other things, President Fitzpatrick said: "Those who are now attempting to hurt the Government want us to grab each other by the throats and permit Prussian autocracy to march to victory. They talk about freedom of speech and freedom of the press. I believe in both, but I also believe in law and order. We are now engaged in a war. What would you say about a union man who would step aside when his union declared a strike and refused to assist in winning the strike? You

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Lietuva, Oct. 12, 1917.

would call him a 'scab'. Well, every American citizen who does not support his government at a time like this is a 'scab'."

There is much truth in these words. They were spoken, not by some bourgeois, but by a union leader.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 28, 1917.

LET US NOT REVERT TO THE JUNGLE

(Editorial)

Partisan and factional struggles have developed among Lithuanian-Americans to an appalling degree. No matter what Lithuanian newspaper we read, we immediately receive the sad impression that there is nothing more important among Lithuanian-Americans than to decide which is the best party and which party should be permitted to dominate Lithuanian-Americans.

When we consider the struggle among the various Lithuanian-American parties and factions, the following picture comes to mind: Three dogs were hunting a bear in the woods. Just as they were approaching a bear's den, they came upon a dry, marrowless bone. The dogs began to fight so hard for the bone.... that they were unable to see that a bear was standing nearby, ready to break their backs as they fought among themselves.

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Lietuva, Sept. 28, 1917.

There are three major political parties among Lithuanians: the Nationalists, the Catholics (or Clericalists), and the Socialists. The Lithuanian nation is threatened with grave danger from the Germans, the Poles, and the Russians. Either of these is sufficient to break the back of the Lithuanian nation. But our parties, instead of employing their combined strength against the dangerous enemy, are fighting among themselves for a "dry bone", for supremacy.

The middle Lithuanian faction, the so-called Nationalists, has tried up to now to form a united front with any party which recognizes Lithuanianism and is willing to assist in the movement for the liberty and independence of Lithuania. In other words, the Nationalists have been going along with those who have been unhesitatingly fighting against the "bear" we have just mentioned. This the Nationalists should always keep before their eyes; they should continue to unite and go along with those who oppose the external enemies of the Lithuanian nation. We can cope with domestic enemies later, when the external danger has disappeared.

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Lietuva, Sept. 28, 1917.

The policy of the Nationalists should be, as it has been in the past, to form a united front with every faction that stands for the independence of Lithuania, regardless of whether that faction is the Socialist, the Catholic [Clericalist], or any other faction. But they should never form a united front with the Clericalists merely to overcome the Socialists as Socialists, nor unite with Socialists merely to overcome the Clericalists as such. It is not important at this time for the Nationalists to make any efforts to overcome one or another Lithuanian-American political faction. Such activities at present would not be in the best interests of our fatherland. The most important thing at present is to win independence for Lithuania. And for this reason only, the Nationalists should strive to form a united front with other factions.

To form a united front with all those who oppose the Socialists or with all those who oppose the Clericalists would be forgetting a more important aim; it would mean devoting our efforts to a minor partisan aim; it would be

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Lietuva, Sept. 28, 1917.

leading our people off the main road into petty partisan struggles.....The primary and most important **objective** at present is the freedom and independence of Lithuania. We will have plenty of time later on to carry on our partisan and factional struggles.

Therefore, we believe that the advice of the publication Ateitis (The Future) to the Nationalists to unite "with all factions who are opposed to Lithuanian Clericalists," although such unity might lead to a successful fight **against** Clericalism, is unworthy of acceptance at this time because it would take the spotlight away from the more important aim--the liberty and independence of our fatherland, Lithuania.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 24, 1917.

THE NATURE OF THE LITHUANIAN WORKERS COUNCIL

The editors of the newspaper Naujienos (News), who recently boasted that they "elevated" the name of the Lithuanian nation when one of their number, Kleofas Jurgelionis, criticised Bachmetjev, Russian ambassador, in a speech at a reception for the Russian mission to the United States, now make another boast that they have again "elevated" the name of the Lithuanian nation.

Last Sunday the Lithuanian Workers Council, which was recently organized by P. Grigaitis, A. Lalis, and K. Jurgelionis, held a meeting in the Ausra Hall, at 29th and Halsted Streets, Chicago. A large number of people attended. Mr. K. Jurgelionis acted as chairman. All resolutions and motions were passed in accordance with the wishes and desires of "comrade" Grigaitis.

To help make the meeting a success Ivin Saint John Tucker, a pacifist "Socialist priest" and president of the Peoples Council, delivered a speech at the meeting. This "Saint John" criticised the American Government and the President, but did

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Lietuva, Aug. 24, 1917.

not mention the German Kaiser; he denounced American militarism but did not utter a word against German militarism; he talked about the American millionaires who will become fat on account of the war, but did not mention the Krupp millionaires in Germany who already have become so fat that they are about to burst.

Such speakers and such leaders say they stand for peace, but in order to obtain peace they urge America to lay down so the Kaiser's boots could smash America's brains, thereby showing that they are nothing else but maniacs.

The most important decision made at the meeting was when they agreed to affiliate with the People's Council and send delegates to a conference which the Council will hold on September 1 at Minneapolis, Minnesota.

The nature of the Peoples' Council with which the Lithuanian Workers' Council affiliated, will be explained later in this article. At present let us see how Grigaitis, Jurgelionis and company "elevated" the name of the Lithuanians last

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Sunday. The Chicago Tribune published the following news item about the above mentioned meeting of the Lithuanian Workers' Council:

"Local Lithuanians are organizing to oppose the war.

"The Lithuanian-American Workers' Council, organized as a wing of the People's Council, was created in a meeting last night at 3001 South Halsted Street; at this meeting 115 delegates represented various Lithuanian organizations in the United States. The delegates announced that they represented ten thousand people.

"The meeting started at 10 A. M. and continued until 5 P. M. The delegates at the meeting listened to speakers from the People's Council who attacked Wilson's politics, the entire administration, and military conscription, and upheld the Socialist ideology.

"A plan was placed into operation to extend the activities of the Council in all

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IV Lithuanian-American colonies."

Therefore, our Socialists are starting to "elevate" the name of Lithuanians in such a manner that it will not be long before we will be unable to walk safely in the streets. Such an elevation is not an elevation but a defamation of the name of Lithuanians. And if this sort of "elevation" of the name of Lithuanians continues then we can expect that not only the name of Lithuanians but also the interests of the Lithuanian nation will experience great harm.

The delegates at that meeting boast that they represent ten thousand Lithuanians (the newspaper Naujienos reduces that number to 8,500). What nonsense! They represent those ten thousand Lithuanians in the same way as Casimir Gugis (a leader of that same group) represents the League of Chicago Lithuanian Societies [a defunct organization]. They are smearing the eyes of Americans [non-Lithuanian-Americans] with soap, and for that Chicago Lithuanians will be made to suffer.

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Lietuva, Aug. 24, 1917.

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IV Because of the behavior of such a group of three or four persons, Americans are beginning to look upon Lithuanians as adventurers, anarchists, and trouble-makers, although an overwhelming majority of Chicago Lithuanians have no connection whatever with that group of adventurers.

If the group continues such activities then Lithuanian workers are liable to suffer--employers will probably start laying them off from their jobs. It is not hard to imagine that if Lithuanians become known as opponents of the war then no Lithuanian will be hired or permitted to work in any factory that handles war orders. Such consequences would be contrary to the avowed aims of the Council "to improve the worker's position". Lithuanians and Lithuanian organizations that send delegates as observers everywhere, wherever they are invited to do so, should do more thinking before they take such steps.

The Lithuanian Workers' Council has not begun to act yet, but it has already defamed the name of the Lithuanians in the American press on two occasions. Then what will be the results when the council really becomes active?

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The People's Council

The Lithuanian Workers' Council has affiliated with the non-Lithuanian People's Council and has elected delegates to attend the conference of the People's Council in Minneapolis, Minnesota. The leaders of the latter are also cloaked with the **working-class** banner, they also claim to be the true and only friends and defenders of the working class.

Well, let us see what the workers and Socialists, not capitalists or members of the bourgeoisie, have to say about them.

From New York comes the news that union leaders and former members of the Socialist party, who resigned from the party because of its pro-German leanings, have issued a call for a conference on September 18 in Minneapolis, Minnesota, a few days after the People's Council will have held a conference there. All **working-class** organizations have been invited to attend that conference. The temporary committee has announced that this conference of workers and former members of the Socialist party is being called to counteract the effects of the

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Lietuva, Aug. 24, 1917.

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IV conference of the People's Council.

C. M. Wright, secretary of the temporary committee, made the following statement in regard to the coming conference:

"The purpose of this conference will be to further unite for the aid of the United States all those persons who, on account of ignorance or some other factor, are attempting to obstruct the work of the Government. The conference will express the mind of the working people against the pro-German and anti-American activities of the advocates of a Potsdam and German peace" (It should be understood that the People's Council acts exactly in accordance with the desires of the Kaiser).

Chicago Workers Against Camouflage

The Leaders of the People's Council attempted to persuade the Chicago working-class organizations to send delegates to the conference at Minneapolis, but failed. Evidently it is not easy to lead American workers by the nose. Union

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Lietuva, Aug. 24, 1917.

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IV leaders have openly accused the leaders of the People's Council of using trickery to involve the working people into anti-American and pro-German intrigues.

When Laura Hughes, representative of the People's Council, spoke at a union meeting to persuade the unions to send delegates to Minneapolis, John Mangon, representative of the steamfitters union, denounced her speech. Miss Laura Hughes made the following reply:

"We believe in freedom of speech, freedom of the press, and freedom of assembly, but the Government desires to abolish these rights. When peace is made we desire that it be a people's peace--without grabbing of land, without reparations and with political freedom for all small nations."

Mr. Mangon then asked her the following question, "How does your conference regard the question of militarism?"

"We have made no decision on that matter", Laura Hughes replied.

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Lietuva, Aug. 24, 1917.

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IV "If so, then I am against you, because you are hiding behind the cloak of democracy in order secretly to destroy it", answered Mr. Mangon.

A motion was made at the meeting to send a delegate from the Chicago workers to the conference of the People's Council. The motion was met with very great opposition.

M. L. Johnson and M. Neer, delegates from the drivers' union, shouted, "We are against that conference because you stand for Germany!"

"You will never have peace as long as the Kaiser holds power in his hands," added E. R. Wright, delegate from the printers' union.

Another delegate said, "If the conference would demand that the workers of Germany be given a voice, and if it would demand the removal of the Kaiser, then even England would send a delegate to the conference. But Miss Hughes has

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Lietuva, Aug. 24, 1917.

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IV stated that she does not know the purpose of the conference."

Christian Laadsen and other Socialist delegates defended the conference, but no delegate was elected.

In speaking about the coming conference of the People's Council one delegate stated, "They are selling democracy but with their lips they are uttering democratic slogans". Another delegate called the conference "a camouflage".

That is the kind of camouflage the Lithuanian Workers' Council has affiliated with. The Council elected A. A. Lalis and Mr. A. Myrantas to act as **camouflagers**.
[They were elected to represent the Council at the Minneapolis conference.]

Let them camouflage as much as they like at the conference, but let them not drag the name of the Lithuanian people into that camouflage.

Lituya, Aug. 10, 1917.

ARE THE MILITARY EXEMPTION BOARDS UNFAIR?

(Editorial)

Reports are pouring in that in several districts the local military exemption boards are unfair to some men. It is reported that some of the boards try to force men into the army who have legal grounds for exemption from army service. Some reports state that these boards or their members refuse to issue blanks for making exemption claims; still other reports state that members of the boards show partiality to certain nationalities, that they assist men of some nationalities to claim exemption but deny the service to men of other nationalities. We have also received complaints that in some districts aliens are forced to take out first citizenship papers under threats of deportation.

We must not allow any of these threats to scare us. We must insist and demand everywhere that the exemption boards do their full duty--no more and no less. All irregularities of the exemption boards and their members should be immediately reported to higher authorities who will punish them for their unlawful conduct.

Lietuva, Aug. 10, 1917.

In some districts the government is already investigating alleged irregularities by local exemption boards.

Every man has a right to claim exemption from army service if he has not declared his intention to become a citizen, or if he has a wife, children, old parents, or small brothers and sisters to support. Everyone has a right to take advantage of this privilege. When a law is enacted to draft into the army those who do not have first citizenship papers, then the Lithuanian aliens will do their army duty. However, in the absence of such a law, every Lithuanian without first papers has a right to claim exemption. Lithuanian aliens do not intend to serve in the army while aliens of other nationalities are exempted from military service.

In time of war all must be equal; all must have equal rights, responsibilities, and obligations. When the government will want aliens to do military duty, it will enact a law to that effect, and, in respect to Lithuanian aliens, it will make some agreement with Russia. Then everyone will be treated equally. In the absence of such a law and such agreements with foreign countries, no member of

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Lietuva, Aug. 10, 1917.

any exemption board has the right to force any alien into the army. They also do not have the right to exempt men of one nationality and deny exemption to men of another nationality. Higher authorities of the government should be immediately informed whenever or wherever such irregularities occur in any exemption board district.

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SECRET

Lietuva, July 20, 1917.

TO ASSIST MEN WHO ARE AFFECTED BY MILITARY DRAFT

(Editorial)

The newspaper Naujienos (News) reports that the American Workers Council, recently organized in Chicago, has established a bureau to assist those men who desire to be and can be exempted from military service. The Naujienos suggests that a similar bureau be established among Lithuanians. Such a bureau would be all-right and of service to the people if properly conducted. However, we fear that it would be conducted the same way as the various local "advisory" groups, in connection with the recent war registration. Because of some of this advice many men (who were ignorant enough to accept it) are now wailing in jails. In most cases that advice was given by agitators to promote the selfish interests of their political parties. Some of our radical newspapers even openly advised men to register as socialists, and falsely stated that this would exempt them

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Lietuva, July 20, 1917.

from military service.

We fear that the bureau which Naujienos proposes would produce the same results as the "advisory" groups, because in the same issue Naujienos, in connection with the proposal, makes an attempt to agitate for the recently organized Lithuanian-American Workers Council which, even according to the newspaper Kova (The Struggle), organ of Lithuanian-American Socialists, is neither this nor that. Taking advantage of this opportunity, Naujienos urges that branches of the Council be established everywhere.

It appears that the bureau which is proposed by Naujienos would be an imitation of an organization known as the Liberty Defense League. This organization, despite its high sounding name, has been organized for the purpose of obstructing the government, so it would be unable to make proper preparations for war. That is the purpose of that organization. We are afraid that the proposed bureau of Naujienos would become a "branch" of that organization.

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, July 30, 1917.

The members of the Maujienos staff may of course, do as they please, because they will answer for their own deeds. However, we are concerned about the thousands of Lithuanians who will probably get into trouble, but for whom the Maujienos staff will not answer. Therefore, our advice to Lithuanian-Americans is as follows: Let every Lithuanian act according to his own best judgement, and let everyone beware of those whom he suspects of attempting to take advantage of the present war situation to promote the selfish interests of their partisan groups.

Lietuva, July 20, 1917.

WHY THE KAISER MUST BE REMOVED

(Editorial)

It is understood that the kaiserists and worshippers of kaiserism do not see any reason whatsoever why the kaiser should be removed. Even many sound-thinking and conscientious people are of the opinion that all attacks against the kaiser are merely unfounded shouts of foreign chauvinists, jingoists, and so-called "patriots". However, all that is not true. Besides many other reasons, there is one reason which everyone can and should clearly understand. Let us not forget the year 1914. Let us remember that during the latter part of July in that year, when France, England, Russia, and Italy proposed a conference to settle the dispute between Austria and Serbia, when even Austria herself expressed a desire to deliberate with Russia, then the entire ghastly question of war or peace depended solely upon the word of the kaiser and not upon the word of the German people. The kaiser uttered the word. As a result, seven million human beings have already died on the battlefields, all on account of one word uttered by one man.

Lietuva, July 20, 1917.

Today, there is no other man among civilized nations who has so much power as the kaiser. The world has already progressed too far to be able to further tolerate such a Middle-Age autocrat. For that reason, all friends of peace and liberty demand not only the removal of the kaiser but also the destruction of such an autocracy under which the word of one man could cause the slaughter of an entire nation. For three long years (or more) his word has caused unheard of misery, tears, and seas of blood to be imposed upon humanity; these three years have cost the people a very dear price, and for that reason they cannot forget them.

Lietuva, July 6, 1917.

AMERICAN "BLUFF"

(Editorial)

The first divisions of the American army are already in France. That is not pleasant news to the kaiser. The Germans had been convinced that America was merely "bluffing" because, for two and one-half years, the United States had been content to send notes to the kaiser, complaining and pleading, almost on her knees, to avoid war and preserve peace if it could be done in an honorable way. The more America pleaded on her knees the more bravely Germany stepped on her "corns". However, the Germans drew the wrong conclusion in regard to American humility. They believed that the United States was a nation of cowards and skunks, and that she was a bent-over tree which goats could climb. Germany looked upon all warnings as usual American "bluff". But, Germany was greatly mistaken!

A democratic country is very patient, but once a decision to do something is

Lietuva, July 6, 1917.

made it is carried out with full force and speed. It is not yet three months since the United States declared war on Germany, but already the American flag is waving in France. In addition to this the Government has been supplied with billions of dollars; a war registration of all men of military age has been completed; and laws have been passed to control food, and curb the use of intoxicating liquors. Uncle Sam is determined to show the kaiser that, when the patience of a democratic country is exhausted and that country is pushed against a wall, it knows how to fight for its own violated and trampled rights and for those of all mankind. The sooner the kaiser realizes this the better it will be for him and for all humanity, for he will then renounce his mad ambition to control the whole world. However, if he fails to see the mistake he is making, then the people of Germany will. Then, and only then, will the war come to an end. There will be no peace so long as the German people will have the least hope of winning the war. Thus, it becomes the duty of everyone who desires an early end of the war to strive to deprive the German people of this last ray of hope. America can do that by prosecuting the war with all her strength and power; in that way the war can be brought to a speedy end.

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Lietuva, June 29, 1917.

LITHUANIAN APPOINTED TO ARMY EXEMPTION BOARD

(Summary)

John I. Bagdziunas has been appointed as a member of the Twenty-sixth Division of the Exemption Board, which will examine and pass on the exemption claims of the young men who registered during the war registration on June 5.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, June 22, 1917.

THE PEOPLE ARE DOING THEIR DUTY; THE GOVERNMENT SHOULD
ALSO DO ITS DUTY

(Editorial)

In spite of loud-mouthed oppositionists, kaiserists, and cheap politicians of this country, the people of the United States are performing beautifully their war duties. The first Liberty Loan of two million dollars--larger than all the German war loans of the first war year--has been oversubscribed by about one million dollars. The war registration has been successful and very peaceful (it will be remembered that during the Revolutionary and Civil Wars it was necessary to search for young men at night, and to use the bayonet to force them into the army). Except for a few very minor incidents, the United States is preparing for war in a very peaceful and successful manner.

It cannot be said that anyone desires war, because it is a well-known fact

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that everybody abhors war. No, no one wants it, however, it appears that the American people, with teeth tightly clinched, are determined to fulfill their duties--though they be very hard and unpleasant--in order to safeguard themselves and their children from the woes which threaten, not only America but also the entire world, if German militarism conquers the world. Therefore, the American people are doing their duty by supplying money and men with which to wage war. But, the Government should also perform properly its duty toward the people, by taking necessary steps to protect them from the exploiters hiding behind the mask of war, for they are striving to skin the people several ways at one time. The prices of food, clothing and other living necessities have risen to an unspeakably high level. A war can precipitate the rise of prices to a certain extent, but it is very clear that the present high prices are due not to the war alone but largely to speculators and profiteers, the greatest bandits in the country, of whom there is no shortage anywhere. They should be bridled by the Government, because as Mr. [Herbert] Hoover, the proposed food dictator, honestly said, "every person who takes advantage of the war to raise food prices should be

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hanged on a dry limb".

It is not enough to overthrow kaiserism; it must be replaced with something better. If, in our democratic country, a person must pay more for a bushel of potatoes in Chicago or New York during peacetime than in Berlin under kaiserism in time of war, then it will be very hard for such a person to understand how a democracy can be better than kaiserism.

The congress at Washington, D. C. is now considering a "food bill". We will wait and see what will be the outcome.

Lietuva, May 11, 1917.

DEMOCRACY VERSUS KAISERISM

(Editorial)

The slogan of the entire world today is everywhere the same--Kaiserism must be banished from the face of the earth. Now that Russia has freed herself from the bonds of monarchism, Germany, together with her satellites, remains the last stronghold of militarism and monarchism. The peace of the entire world requires that this stronghold of modern feudal lords be destroyed, in order that the bloodthirsty militarists who have been soaking the world in blood for the past three years will no longer be able to breed.

The German nation can get along and live in peace with the rest of the world without the Kaiser and the Junkers. Although grumblings among the people in Germany are beginning to be heard, nevertheless, it appears that the German nation is not yet completely convinced that it can get

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along without Kaiserism. However, since Kaiserism is now a grave menace to the democracy of the entire world, it is the duty of the Allies to take all necessary steps to convince the German people on this point.

Today, with America's entry into the war and with radical changes in Russia, the war has acquired a new significance. The war has now become a life-or-death struggle between monarchism and democracy; one of the two must survive, and one of the two must perish. The world will either enter into a new, hitherto unknown-of quasi-federation of free and democratic nations, which will destroy the roots of and abolish all future wars; or the world will revert back to the shackles of militarism and monarchism, with the accompanying policies of plunder, secret diplomacy, intrigue, and the oppression of nations.

The fate and future order of the entire world hang in the balance, and everything will either be lost or won. Mr. Viviani, head of the French mission to America, spoke the truth when he stated that when America entered

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the war "all the forces of liberty" be mobilized" to fight against Hitlerism.

Yes, after this war is over, either the liberty of all nations and peoples will prevail, or the budding liberty of the nations of the entire world will be crushed under the heavy boot of Kaiserism.

Lietuva, Apr. 27, 1917.

SELECTIVE DRAFT

(Editorial)

A new bill calling for a war-time selective draft is now under consideration before Congress in Washington, D. C. It is believed that the bill will be passed. Selective draft means compulsory military service for those men that are selected by the draft board. It means that not all men of military age will be drafted into the army, but only those that are selected. Those who are not married, and who have no dependents will be selected first. Those men who can be of greater service to the country as mechanics, etc., will not be drafted into the army.

This new law, which was requested by the President, will undoubtedly be passed by Congress because the majority of Senators and Congressmen have already voiced their approval of the measure. The bill is being opposed by only a small group of Congressmen, who believe that Germany should be

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permitted to trample on the rights of America, and that Uncle Sam should hide behind a tree.

In our opinion the enactment of such a law is not only just, but also necessary.

America is now at war and there can be only one of two possible results: Either America or Germany will win the war. If America procrastinates in taking an active part in the war, she will undoubtedly be harming herself and helping the enemy. England tried for two years to raise an army by the volunteer system; she spent millions of dollars, wasted two years of valuable time, and finally came to the conclusion that she could not get along without compulsory military service. We should learn a lesson from the mistakes that have been made in England. If we attempt to raise an army by a volunteer system then we will prolong, not shorten, the duration of the war. This war is not a picnic; America must strive to break the back of German militarism as soon as possible, before Germany succeeds in breaking the back of the

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allied democracies.

Furthermore, equal military service for all is a just and democratic principle. In a democratic country everybody enjoys equal rights and privileges, and for that reason everyone should shoulder an equal share of duties and responsibilities. In peacetime no one need fight, but in war time everyone must fight. A voluntary service system is all right in peacetime, but in war time it is not only unsuitable and impractical, but also unjust. Let us reason for a while. Under a voluntary service system only those will join the army who love their country and desire to defend it, who are good citizens, and who understand their duties and obligations. However, cowards, the lazy, the selfish, etc., will not join the army; some will be afraid, others will not wish to leave their businesses, and many others will find hundreds of other excuses for not enlisting. Therefore, the question arises: Why should you who love your country, shed your blood, endure sufferings, and probably lose your life for the sake of those who do not want to defend their own country and their own rights, and, on top of that,

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even make fun of you? If everyone is equal in peacetime then everyone must also be equal in time of war.

The republic of Switzerland is one of the most democratic nations in the world; her system of military service is just and practical. That kind of a system, or one similar to it, should be adopted by the United States, at least during wartime. It is true that about one hundred and thirty thousand men volunteered in response to an appeal made by Theodore Roosevelt, but to depend only on volunteers during wartime is unjust, not practical, and is not democratic. Those who understand their duties and obligations will volunteer, but those who do not understand them, or are accustomed to hiding behind skirts, will not volunteer.

Here is one more little example: If a law was passed to the effect that taxes could be paid voluntarily, that is, only by those who wish to do so, there would be citizens who would voluntarily pay them because they realized that no country could get along without taxation. However, a large number of

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citizens would choose not to pay any taxes. Compulsory military service during wartime is just as important and as necessary as the compulsory payment of taxes in times of peace; without the former no country can successfully defend its life and liberty during wartime, and without the latter no country can function in times of peace.

The selective draft is a necessary, just, and democratic medium.

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THE LITHUANIAN

(Editorial)

Besides the enactment of a selective compulsory military service law, a suggestion has been made that the government take over the control of food and regulate prices. As in all other countries, there are wolves and vultures in America who take advantage of every opportunity--and there are many such opportunities during war time--to raise prices on food and other commodities, and then blame the war for their action. During the last few weeks, prices of food and other commodities have jumped very high. Although people are earning more money now, nevertheless they are experiencing great difficulty in making ends meet.

President Wilson, in his appeal to the nation, stated that the government would keep an eye on merchants and manufacturers to see that they fulfilled their duties properly. The President advised them that their motto should

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be "a fair profit and quick service".

However, words are not enough. The government should immediately take the necessary steps to control food and other commodities, set maximum prices, and see that merchants adhere to them. The burden of war should be borne in equal measure by everybody, and the people should be protected against all kinds of greedy profiteers. The sooner the government regulates these things, the better it will be for the entire nation.

Lietuva, Apr. 13, 1917.

WAR!

The United States has formally entered into a war with Germany. Such a move on the part of the United States Government has been expected. America had no alternative. She either had to sit back and fold her arms, and watch the Germans, oblivious to all humanitarian laws and principles, drown innocent American citizens--men, women, and children--or she had to adopt measures of some sort to defend her rights and the lives of United States citizens.

During the past two and one-half years America has been trying to find peaceful means of defending the lives of her citizens, her rights, and her honor. She negotiated, pleaded, prayed, and even threatened Germany in an effort to avoid war. But that which usually happens in such situations has happened: The more you plead, the more you relinquish, the more fear you show, the more brazenly your enemy, encouraged by your policy of appeasement, will ignore your rights, and the more aggressive he will become. The more notes America sent to Germany, the more aggressive toward America Germany became.

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Germany was not satisfied with sinking American ships and destroying the lives of United States citizens, but on top of that she threatened the peace and security of the United States. Germany filled America with spies who arranged the dynamiting of bridges and factories; she tried to foment strikes through her agents; she spent much money in this country to organize and maintain various so-called "peace" propaganda groups in order to divide the people and create disorder. The Germans were not satisfied with these activities alone. They even started plotting to deprive the United States of a number of her states, and they also attempted to involve the United States in a war with Mexico and Japan. That was entirely too much. No country can stand for such abuses. Any country that would permit another country to heap such abuses upon her would soon lose her independence.

In spite of these abuses, America suffered patiently, and made every effort to avoid war, which everybody abhors. The United States made repeated requests of Germany. She pleaded with Germany to cease using her submarines to slay

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peaceful American citizens who, according to all recognized laws of the world, have a right to travel on the seas wherever they wish.

No one will dare to say that America had no right to demand that her citizens not be killed like rats. Germany could have avoided war with the United States a week before the war started. Germany did not have to push the United States into war. All that Germany had to do was to assure America that German submarines would not sink any more American ships, and would not kill any more American citizens.

However, the German Government refused to heed the pleas of the United States. Instead, Germany reaffirmed her policy that, regardless of consequences, she would not restrict her submarines, and would continue to sink ships without consideration. That forced the United States to choose the only alternative to defend her rights. And the only alternative was war.

We repeat that America did not desire or seek war, that she became involved in it through no fault of her own; Germany trampled on America's rights and

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refused to stop.

This incident shows that it is not always possible to avoid war. No matter how strongly one side desires to avoid war, it can never be avoided if the other side desires it.

The big European war has already produced a few good results. One of these is the overthrow of monarchism in Russia. Two more monarchistic nests still remain in Europe--Germany and Austria. America interceded on the side of the democratic countries; this action will undoubtedly help to speed the destruction of those two remaining monarchistic nests which for many years have been breeding despotism, oppression of the people, and the seeds of bloody wars. America has fought more than once for lofty humanitarian principles, for the liberty of the people, and for the liberty of nations. Today America enters her greatest battle: She fights for the freedom of the entire world, to destroy the last remains of autocracy.

The price of war is very dear and the sacrifice is horrible. However, the

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PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE WAR DANGER

(Editorial)

After taking the oath of office last Monday, President Wilson started a new four-year presidential term. During the inauguration he delivered the traditional address to the people of the United States. While speaking of present conditions in this country, he was unable to refrain from mentioning the war danger which is now threatening the United States. He expressed his views on this danger, and among other things he made the following statements:

"We have been deeply outraged on the seas, but we have had no desire to repay evil with evil; during all this time we have adhered to our determination to remain neutral. When the abuses which have been heaped upon us have become intolerable, we have still pointed out clearly that we have not desired anything for ourselves that we are not prepared to demand for all mankind--neutrality, honesty, and the right to live and prosper in an atmosphere that is free from the danger of injury by any organized group.

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"We have been forced to arm in order to defend our rights. We are now in a strong state of armed neutrality, because it has become evident that there is no other way to express our wishes or to preserve that which we cannot renounce.

"We may be forced by circumstances, but not by our own desire, into a more active defense of our rights. However, nothing will change our thoughts or purpose. They are too well known to become beclouded. They have sunk their roots too deeply into our principles of national life to be altered.

"We desire neither to gain territory nor to obtain privileges. We do not desire anything that must be secured through injury to others."

By these words the President once more shows clearly that deep within his heart he is a man of peace. He has demonstrated that not only with words. Since the very beginning of the European war he has proved by word and by deed that he is really a man of peace.

The fact that he has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and has asked

WPA (ILL) FROJ.35275

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Congress to grant him more powers, should make it evident to everyone that this situation could not have been tolerated by even the greatest advocate of peace.

Everything soon came out into the open. It became known that Germany was actively plotting against this country by urging Mexico and Japan to attack the United States; it became known that German agents were preparing the ground right here for a revolution against the United States Government; it became known that German agents were responsible for the sabotage of American factories; and it also became known that German agents even planned to assassinate President Wilson. No country, even with an angel for President, could permit such things.

Therefore, if in this critical hour even such a person as our chief executive warns the nation of the danger of war, it is time for us to do some sound thinking, and to stop making foolish protests against the President in order to tie his hands. At this time every citizen should stand behind the President and support him. Otherwise the enemy will see that the people of the United States are divided, and that they do not support their President. This would give the enemy still greater courage and, instead of abolishing the danger of war, such behavior

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would tend to bring it about much sooner. "Even a goat will climb a tree that is bent," says an old proverb. When you come up against the Kaiser you are dealing, not with a goat, but with a mad bull.

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Lietuva, Feb. 23, 1917.

SEVERAL OPINIONS ABOUT WAR

(Editorial)

Since the danger of war between the United States and Germany has become evident, many different opinions on the subject have been expressed by various individuals and groups. Some persons demand that the United States keep out of the war at any cost, while others declare that war is inevitable if Germany continues to sink American passenger and merchant ships. The antiwar proponents charge that the war advocates want war because they are servants of the capitalists and that the President is their tool.

It is to be expected that many people become enraged and that they make rash statements during such a feverish political period. However, it is best for us to keep cool heads and to weigh carefully both sides of the question. By this deliberation and restraint we can avoid many unpleasant situations, and thus reduce the harmful effect of the war on this country.

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In the first place nobody wants war. It is hardly possible to find a person who would hope for such a horrible affair. But that does not mean that there will be no war. Although no one likes to fight, it sometimes happens that even the most peace-loving person is forced to defend himself. In order to avoid conflict, to preserve peace, it is necessary--absolutely necessary--that both interests remain strongly averse to war. Even though one interest maintains a strong desire for peace, war will result if the opposite interest continues to commit acts of aggression. In this case there are but two alternatives: either stand and fight for your life and rights, or lay down and let your adversary break your backbone with his boots. To preserve peace both sides must shout with sincerity, "We want peace--down with war!" But if one side is pleading for peace while their opponents are busily preparing to rain blows then of course peace cannot prevail.

The Socialists have issued a proclamation against war which states that American workers have no quarrel with the workers of Germany. That is true. It is also true that the United States Government has no quarrel with the

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workers of Germany. But it does have a quarrel with the German Government: with German militarism which by means of submarines has violated all human rights. Furthermore, the Socialists of Germany, through their representatives in the Reichstag, have supported the German Government from the very beginning of the war. Their party is still supporting the Government (although lately some of the members have resigned). If the United States ever becomes involved in a war with Germany this country will be waging war not against the workers of Germany, but against German militarism, to whom no law is sacred.

One newspaper which has debated the issue with us has attempted to prove that we are mistaken in our assertion that Germany is the aggressor nation. That paper reasons in the following manner: England violated international laws when she declared a blockade against Germany, forbidding her to send ships to the rest of the world. Germany [retaliated by violating laws] with her submarines. Therefore both sides are guilty. Since the United States refrained from declaring war on England she should likewise refrain from

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declaring war on Germany.

It is true that both England and Germany have violated laws but our opponents [newspaper] have forgotten one thing: When England seizes a ship in forbidden waters she takes it to a port and carries the matter before a special court, which decides whether or not the ship is carrying contraband; neither lives nor cargo are lost. But Germany is determined to act differently: She threatens to sink every ship--passenger or merchant--without regard for cargo or lives. President Wilson very logically pointed out that in the matter of cargo we can wait until the end of the war and then take the matter before a third [neutral] court for settlement. After all money can compensate for the loss of cargo, but neither money nor a third court can restore the lives of people. Although England is violating international laws no lives have been lost on account of that violation, but the Germans are violating laws in such a manner that several thousand innocent people already have been sent to the bottom of the sea, as in the sinking of the Lusitania. There is a vast difference between the naval war policies of these two nations.

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Another newspaper asserts that the workers of the United States do not share in the profits or the justice of this country but that these qualities only embrace the interests of the capitalists, who have no business endangering our ships by sending commodities abroad during a war. The trouble between the United States and Germany is not due to the loss of cargo but to a great and important principle which we have explained in a previous issue of the Lietuva. That principle involves not only the capitalists but also the workers of the United States. Nearly two thousand people perished when a submarine sank the "Lusitania" without warning. Among those who perished on that ship were several hundred women, innocent children and infants, one identified Lithuanian (there were probably others), and several hundred workers. Can it be possible that such matters do not concern the workers? Such a catastrophe should concern every person. On every ship there are workers who have a right to earn their bread by means of their occupation. Are not their lives of importance to all workers? Only that country and that nation can and should exist which stands up for and defends even its most worthless citizen. Any other kind of nation does not deserve to exist.

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All for one and one for all should be the principle of every nation.
A nation should stand up for even one citizen if he or she is unjustly injured.

Therefore, as we have seen, every medal has two sides and we must scrutinize both sides before an honest opinion can be formed. Let us first ascertain the truth. It does not pay to go to war nor to waste a single thought on anything that is dishonest. But it is the duty of every honorable person to fight to the end for a just cause.

The United States is fortunate that it has such a President as Woodrow Wilson. He may have numerous weaknesses, but there is one weakness that he does not have: He will not involve the United States in the war if he can find any honorable way to avoid it. We may place implicit faith in the President because he is a born enemy of war. If war does come to America it will not be the fault of our country or our President.

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AMERICA AND THE WAR

(Editorial)

During the past two and a half years, America did everything within her power to keep out of the European war. Today, however, the United States has been forced to sever diplomatic relations with Germany, and may become involved in the war against her will.

A severance of diplomatic relations does not mean war, but it can easily lead to war. Examples taken from history show that whenever two major powers sever diplomatic relations they usually become engaged in war. This was true of the powers that fought the Russo-Japanese War, and it may become true of the United States and Germany.

If war comes--and war can come only if the Germans really start sinking American ships with citizens on board--it will not be the fault of the United States.

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By its present attitude, the United States takes its stand not only for its own rights, but also for the rights of all mankind; the United States takes its stand for the defense of liberty and human righteousness, for which principles this country has shed its blood more than once.

One hundred and thirty years ago, when the American colonists rose up against England and waged a war for independence, they fought against English tyranny, which was unjustly restricting the liberty of the freedom-loving colonists. By that war the United States became an independent nation.

In the latter part of the nineteenth century, the Americans spilled oceans of blood during a great civil war. That war was likewise fought for the principles of liberty and human rights--for the freedom of millions of Negroes from the bonds of slavery.

The present difficulty which the United States is having with Germany is also based on a principle--the great principle of liberty. The United States is

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determined today, as in 1776 and 1864 (sic), to defend the rights of its citizens, those rights which belong equally to all mankind.

Everyone can readily understand the necessity of going to war when our country is attacked, and when our homes and lives are threatened with destruction. But only those who know the true meaning of principles, civilization, and humanitarianism can understand a war waged for principles, civilization, and humanitarianism. We do not know whether or not the United States and Germany will go to war; that is something no one can tell at this time. But we who have witnessed the unlimited patience of President Wilson during the past two and a half years are convinced that it will not be the fault of the United States if it is forced into war to protect the rights of its citizens. America has never permitted--and probably will not now permit--any nation to dictate to United States citizens, telling them what they must do, and how and where they must go.

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NEWSPAPER NAUJENOS HAS TWO FRONTS

(Editorial)

The Chicago Daily Tribune, in a recent article, has stated that "the editors of foreign language newspapers declare that they are all prepared to support their adopted country until the end." The article presents the viewpoints of the various foreign language newspapers published in Chicago on the present crisis between the United States and Germany.

The Chicago Daily Tribune published the following in regard to the viewpoint of the Chicago Lithuanian newspaper Naujienos (News):

"In the Saturday issue of the Naujienos, there is a long editorial about the purpose of the German note to the United States. The newspaper remarks that it is still too early to know the effect of the note upon this country, but, in any event, all the different nationalities in the United States should stand behind President Wilson united in their Americanism.

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This is what the non-Lithuanian public is being told. But in the same issue and in the same editorial, the Naujienos informs the Lithuanian public that America has not observed neutrality, that America is more interested in profits than in the preservation of her neutrality. The Naujienos concludes the editorial with the following words:

"All this trouble between the United States and Germany is a bloody capitalistic humbug, and American workers would be crazy to allow themselves to be drawn in- to such a war. Down with war and all war mongers!"

It is regrettable that this newspaper did not also shout "Down with business and hypocrisy, which force some people to pretend to the American public that they are lambs, but who crow like roosters to the Lithuanian public!" Without a doubt, such a political policy can do much harm to the Lithuanian-Americans.

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THE UNITED STATES AND
THE WAR IN EUROPE

(Editorial)

It is probably not clear to many people whether or not there are any reasonable grounds for the United States to go to war with Germany. Some people are heard to say that the Germans cannot come over here, so why should we meddle in the European war? Many are saying that America is looking for a black eye, and for that reason is sticking its nose where it does not belong. "If Germany wants to sink all the ships on the ocean," they say, "then why in the devil are Americans traveling to Europe? Can't they stay at home? Why should the whole country enter a chastly war merely on account of a few American travelers?"

Many people are thinking along these lines, and they would be right if the question of whether or not the United States should declare war on Germany hinged

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only on the small group of Americans who are traveling to Europe. However, the question takes in much more territory than that. The issue at stake involves primarily a great and very important principle, which is not so easy to explain.

To understand this principle, let us consider the following analogy. There is a town through which passes a wide street on both sides of which are many homes of citizens. The occupants of two of these homes become engaged in a bitter quarrel, in the course of which the residents of one dwelling become very desperate and shout to the occupants of the other: "Don't you dare leave your house! Don't dare go out into the street, because if you do, we will split your heads with clubs."

What would be the outcome of such a situation? What would you yourself do? Would you sit down in your home with your hands over your ears, and stay

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inside day in and day out, as long as your des erate neighbor continues to threaten you, even though the street belongs equally to everybody, with everyone equally entitled to walk and travel on the street?

Ask yourself what would you do in the foregoing situation? Your answer would be America's answer to Germany, because America is in exactly the same position as you would be in, in the situation we have just discussed.

In the foregoing analogy, the town represents the world; the street represents the oceans, which today are wide public highways by means of which nations make various contacts with one another. No nation today can get along without the use of these public highways, just as a farmer cannot travel to a city without roads.

The citizens' homes in our analogy represent the various nations of the world.

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Germany and her friends become involved in a bitter quarrel with a few other nations known as the Allies. Germany now proclaims to all neutral nations that they have no right to go out into the street, that they cannot go out upon the high seas and conduct their usual business with the rest of the world. Germany is now shouting to America, like the desperate townsmen in the above example: "Stay in the house and don't dare to come out, because if you do I will split your head."

America's answer to Germany at this time is: "You can fight with whomever you wish, and you can fight as much as you wish, but the street belongs equally to **everybody**, and we don't intend to stay in our house, as in a jail, until you finish your fight with your neighbors. We possess the right to walk and **travel** in the street, and we will exercise this right. And if you really attempt to split our heads with a club, remember that even a club has two ends."

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LITHUANIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, Feb. 9, 1917.

This is what President Wilson has told Germany. All that remains now is to wait and see if Germany will really dare to fulfill her threats.

Lietuva, Feb. 9, 1917.

A FEW WORDS TO OUR READERS ON THE WAR DANGER

(Editorial)

The fervor and excitement of the people of the United States have now reached a high pitch. However, if the United States becomes involved in the present European war, there may be some people who will become so enraged thereby that they will commit rash and foolish acts. In this connection, we wish to give our readers a few words of warning and some good advice.

If the United States should declare war on Germany, it is very unlikely that she will send an army to Europe. Instead, this country will most probably raise a big army by means of voluntary enlistment or some other means, because it is apparent that if Germany should win the war, then, like God in heaven, she would most likely seek revenge against the United States. If the United States should become involved in the war, she would most likely assist the Allies with loans, heavy guns and ammunition, and by sending her

Lietuva, Feb. 9, 1917.

navy to Europe. Therefore, there is no great danger to the lives of the people of the United States.

The editors of the Lietuva wish to warn Lithuanian-American citizens, and all Lithuanians in general, to be very cautious in what they do and what they say. We who are American citizens became citizens of this country through our own free will, and we swore complete loyalty to this country, which gave us asylum from persecution in our own fatherland. No one wants war, and this includes us. But if this country finds itself unable to choose any other alternative, then let us remember that we are and must remain loyal American citizens, and that we must be fully prepared to fulfill the duties and obligations of American citizenship.

For their own good, let us try to restrain those of our fellow countrymen who attempt to talk too freely; war is no joking matter, and persons who let their tongues indulge too freely in unnecessary criticism will probably meet with many unpleasanties. Whenever people become enraged they are

Lietuva, Feb. 9, 1917.

likely to utter rash words that can get them into trouble. We are citizens of the United States, which has given us asylum, and during a time when this country is in trouble, it is our sacred duty to be loyal citizens and good friends of America.

We still have hopes, however, that the war danger will pass, but if it does not pass and if war really comes--which none of us want--then let us keep in mind the foregoing words of advice.

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Nauienos, May 8, 1918.

THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY

(Editorial)

Germany's answer to the ultimatum of the United States did not satisfy President Wilson, but it appears that a break of diplomatic relations between these two countries has been averted for the time being. The most important point in the answer is the statement that Germany has issued a new order to her submarine commanders. The commanders have been ordered not to sink any merchant ships without a warning and a chance for the passengers to save their lives. This order would mean the complete surrender of Germany to the demands of the United States if it were not for a certain specified condition which greatly weakens the significance of the order. It is stated in the answer that Germany will put into effect the order to her submarine commanders only when the United States will force England to stop trying to starve Germany by means of a blockade. President Wilson was very much displeased with that specified condition. Furthermore, the tone of Germany's answer is very sharp, but that, of course, is not

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Kaujienos, May 8, 1918.

important.

The most important thing is the answer itself, and the answer is such that it would be very difficult for the United States Government to reject it and deal with Germany as an enemy. Germany really did make a rather big compromise. The compromise has satisfied most of the people of this country, and now they would never advocate or support a war with Germany on account of the submarine question. Most of the members of both houses of Congress are especially opposed to a war with Germany at the present moment.

Out of respect for the wishes of the people and their elected representatives, President Wilson and his cabinet have decided not to **take** any drastic steps against Germany at present, but to wait and see if Germany will adhere to the promise she has made in her note. If, however, the submarine incidents, against which the United States has been protesting, are repeated, the government of this country will probably fulfill its threat to break off diplomatic relations with Germany. President Wilson does not care whether Germany renews her old

Nauienos, May 8, 1916.

submarine tactics on account of England's violation of international laws or for any other reason. He states that the action of England is a "different matter" and has nothing to do with the United States, and that Germany has no right to punish the United States for the acts of England.

Therefore, it is plainly evident that the crisis has been averted only temporarily. Only one careless step of a German submarine commander, which can happen any hour, will be sufficient to start a war between these two big nations.

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Nauienos, May 3, 1916.

AMERICAN SOLDIERS REMAIN IN MEXICO

(Editorial)

It appears from all indications that the government of this country has no intention of withdrawing the American troops from Mexico. After it found an opportunity to place a foot in Mexico, the government does not wish to get out, although such action might cause a war between these two countries. Furthermore, the United States is not very anxious to avoid that war. She expects to subdue easily a small country like Mexico. Now that the European countries are engaged in war, there is no one to interfere with the United States and she can act with Mexico as she pleases.

Almost all of the capitalistic newspapers are agitating for a war with Mexico. The workers, unfortunately, have submitted too much to the influence of that press and are unable to understand the Mexican situation from their own class viewpoint. They do not know that a war would be a harmful thing to them, and

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Naujienos, May 3, 1916.

that the annexation of Mexico would probably be a still more harmful thing to them. For that reason they are keeping silent. When the workers remain silent while the capitalists demand a war with Mexico, it is not at all surprising that the government is advancing and pursuing a policy of war.

Naujienos, Apr. 20, 1916.

THE PRESIDENT'S STEP

(Editorial)

President Wilson called both houses of Congress together yesterday and delivered a speech. He reported that he had sent the last note to Germany in regard to the submarine question, and that now it depends upon Germany whether or not friendly relations can be continued between these two countries. If the German Government will not immediately promise to make a radical change in her policy toward merchant and passenger ships on the high seas, then the Washington administration will have no alternative but to sever diplomatic relations with Berlin.

This means that the great critical hour has arrived. Tomorrow or the next day should make clear the sort of relations which will henceforth exist between these two great nations. Relations will probably remain peaceful, but it is possible that in a day or two the situation may take a turn for

Naujienos, Apr. 20, 1916.

the worse. If the United States severs diplomatic relations with Germany, there can be little doubt that in a short time afterwards these two countries will become involved in a war. Therefore, the question of peace or war is now being considered.

But how is that question being solved? Who has a voice in its solution? Only the governments of the two countries! The United States Government has made its demand and has formulated it in such a manner that it can be answered only by a "yes" or "no". The German Government has the choice of selecting one of these two answers; the question of peace or war depends upon which answer she selects. The people have no voice whatever in this matter--neither the ordinary citizens nor their representatives.

When President Wilson wrote his note to the Kaiser's diplomats, he did not consult Congress; he merely informed Congress later of what he had already done. The Government of Germany will also act in exactly the same manner; neither the people nor their representatives will be consulted when a reply

Naujienos, Apr. 20, 1916.

is drafted to Wilson's note. The Government will sign whatever it desires and that will be final.

The governments of today decide the question of peace or war, and the people pay for their decision with their blood and wealth. This was the way the present slaughter in Europe started; all other wars have been started in the very same way; and this is the way hostilities may begin between the United States and Germany. According to the Constitution of the United States, Wilson has no right to declare war; that right belongs to Congress. Nevertheless, Wilson can prepare all the steps that inevitably lead to war, and he has already prepared nearly all of them. His last step practically placed this country on the brink of a bloody abyss, and now only one careless and undeliberated move is necessary to push this country into that abyss. And when this country is actually falling into the abyss, the President will again come before Congress and ask that body to proclaim that "we are at war with Germany". Will that proclamation mean anything other than the confirmation of an existing fact?

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Naujienos, Apr. 20, 1916.

In spite of all the democracy in America, the people of this country are just as powerless to act on the most important public questions as the people of Prussia, Russia, or any other despotic country. When will the people wake up and wrest from the hands of their rulers the right to decide the fate of the masses?

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Naujienos, Apr. 19, 1916.

TENSION BETWEEN UNITED STATES
AND MEXICO INCREASING

(Editorial)

The refusal of the United States Government to withdraw the American punitive expedition from Mexico upon the demand of President Carranza has sharply affected relations between the United States and Mexico. The American punitive expedition has been suddenly halted at the town of Parrel. Newspapers report that a unit of the regular Mexican Army had attacked the American expedition "without the least provocation" by the American soldiers. Therefore, the possibility is increasing that the United States Army will clash with the regular Mexican Army. The American press writes that "the capture of Villa" is now a secondary matter to Americans, and that the defense of the punitive expedition from General Carranza's troops is more important.

The Yankee newspapers appear to be very strange when they write about the

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Naujienos, Apr. 19, 1916.

absence of any provocation by the United States. What, then, is the whole "punitive expedition" if it is not the greatest provocation against the Mexican people? Just imagine, for example, if several thousand soldiers of a foreign country would invade the United States and conduct a hunt such as General Pershing's army is now doing in Mexico--does anyone doubt that all the Yankees would rise immediately, in a wink of an eye, and make a determined effort to chase the invaders out of the United States? The American army in Mexico is antagonizing the Mexican people, and its presence there is daily increasing the danger of a bloody war between these two countries.

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Naujienos, Apr. 7, 1916.

DANGER OF PREPAREDNESS

The Naujienos has already pointed out many times that preparedness for war does not safeguard a country against war, but, on the contrary, increases the danger of war. This same point is made by Liliu Antanas in the Kova (The Struggle). He writes as follows:

"We know very well that this country [the United States] is ruled not by the people, but by a small group of people--the capitalists. Representatives of the capitalists sit in Congress, and the President is their servant. They spend much money during elections, and their candidates always win. Congress, together with the President, has the right to declare war at any time and against any country. American capital is now very active; industry has expanded to such a great extent that new markets are necessary. The capitalists must have the privilege of free use of the seas to reach all the countries in the world; they must transport their products to other countries under the most favorable conditions that they can secure. And

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Naujienos, Apr. 7, 1916.

as quickly as other countries refuse to grant these privileges to our capitalists, the latter will just as quickly find an opportunity to start a war.

"Who does not know that the large majority of our capitalists want the United States to occupy Mexico? Not infrequently, reports are deliberately circulated to the effect that Mexicans have killed an American named Smith, that Smith was born in Chicago or some other city and is thirty years of age. Who would suspect this to be a lie? Although such a person never existed, a demand is soon made that American lives and property must be protected, that an end must be made to the disorder in Mexico, and that this can be achieved only when Mexico is occupied as a result of war and is annexed to the United States. We can expect this to happen. Or take another example. A few years ago, when the American capitalists decided to wrest the Philippine Islands from Spain, they arranged the sinking of the battleship "Maine," and then declared that Spaniards blew up the ship. This served as a pretext for war.

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Naugienos, Apr. 7, 1916.

"If and when our capitalists desire to start a war, they will always engineer a pretext, and then through their newspapers they will arouse the public against the accused country in such a way that the public will believe their story and agree that the alleged aggressor country must be punished. There is no doubt that as soon as the American capitalists feel that this country can lick any other country, and that the American army and navy are strong enough to do so, then their Congress and President would immediately declare war on either Japan, Germany, or any other country. Then the men of America would be forced into the army and be called to slaughter others and to be slaughtered."

"Military preparedness would not be a danger to the country when the country is ruled by the people," says R. Viliu Antanas. He continues: It is a good thing to be prepared to defend our country against any aggressor, but before this is done, the land, industry, etc. must be placed in the hands of the people. It is necessary that no one shall have any interest in bribing the people to vote for this or that candidate for Congress or for

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Nauienos, Apr. 7, 1916.

the Presidency. Under such conditions, we can then prepare for war as much as possible; then and only then will we have a guarantee that we will not become involved in a war unnecessarily."

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Naujienos, Mar. 29, 1916.

MILITARISM IN CONGRESS

(Editorial)

The Socialist, Meyer London, was the only one to vote against enlarging the army when the measure was put before Congress. Where did the other friends of peace disappear to? There are many fanatic Bryan followers in Congress, and not so very long ago the newspapers stated that the Bryan group was so powerful that Wilson himself fears it. Yet, not one of them opposed this militaristic measure! This fact should not be forgotten during the election campaign.

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Naujienos, Mar. 27, 1916.

NEUTRALITY

(Editorial)

If the capitalists of America had not lent money and provided munitions to the belligerent nations of Europe, the war would have ended long ago. This country calls itself neutral, and boasts that it is not participating in the bloody slaughter. However, nobody is contributing more to the continuation of the slaughter than our "neutral" capitalists who are crowding ammunition into Europe. They are making millions of dollars out of the blood and lives of the people.

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Naujienos, Mar. 24, 1916.

WAR WITH MEXICO

(Editorial)

It can hardly be doubted that the United States has already begun a war with Mexico. The "punitive expedition," the only purpose of which was supposed to be the capture of the bandit general Villa, is meeting with new obstacles every hour. The power of the expedition's enemy is increasing, and today, according to the capitalistic dailies, the expedition is facing the danger of a fight with all of Mexico. The possibility of such a danger was evident at the beginning. The Naujienos pointed this out as soon as the Washington administration had given the order that Villa be captured. This newspaper pointed out that the Mexicans do not trust the lords of this country; that therefore the invasion of Mexican territory by the United States would arouse the people of that country against us, and that the "punitive expedition" might be forced to fight not only the followers of

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Naujienos, Mar. 24, 1916.

Villa, but also the followers of the Mexican government.

No better proof of the soundness of our predictions is required than that provided by the latest developments. It has become evident that Villa has more followers than a mere handful of reckless bandits. When the United States Army prepared to go after him, he began to regain his popularity among his people, and they flocked to his banner. And we can judge from the dispatches that Villa has enough guns and ammunition (received from the United States!) to arm his new followers. It is difficult to verify just how fast the strength of the Villa followers is growing, but we must consider as significant the report that Villa is being joined by important Carranza generals with whole divisions. This report was first made the day before yesterday, and, although Carranza representatives denied the report at that time, it was verified yesterday through various channels. Now it is being said that all of northern Mexico is preparing to join Villa.

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Naujienos, Mar. 24, 1916.

Nothing more is needed for a beginning. The purpose for which the expedition was organized becomes more and more difficult to achieve. The task set for it has long outgrown the strength of the expeditionary force, and now the whole army of the United States is being mobilized "to capture Villa". At the same time the jingoist press is unceasingly urging the subjugation of all Mexico if it is not possible to capture Villa any other way.

At a moment like this the only way a threatened war with Mexico could be avoided would be by the immediate appointment of a committee to investigate the incident in Columbus. There is considerable ground for assuming that the incident was organized by certain American capitalists who would profit from a war between the United States and Mexico. But who will appoint such a committee, when the same capitalistic cliques control Congress and the administration of this country?

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Naujienos, Mar. 17, 1916.

AN ARGUMENT AGAINST MILITARISM

(Editorial)

The jingoists of America are burning with anxiety to capture and punish Mexico's bandit general, Villa. But, believe us, their anxiety is assumed. They say that it is extremely important for the United States to put an end to the evil acts of Villa, but they really have something else in mind.

Seventeen American lives lost in the town of Columbus mean little to these jingoists. People's lives in this country are lost daily, not by the tens but by the hundreds. They are lost in the factories, in the mines, and on the railroads; they are lost at peaceful work and during strikes; they are destroyed by the criminal negligence of the capitalists and by the arms carried by hired sluggers. Do the jingoists demand the mobilization of troops and the dispatch of punitive expeditions against those guilty of these deaths? No, they never mention these murderers. They became concerned over the deaths in Columbus

Naujienos, Mar. 17, 1916.

only because the murderers are people of a foreign country. They see an opportunity in the incident to involve the United States in a war with Mexico. Even if they will not succeed in this, they at least hope to frighten the public and Congress with the specter of war, in order to force them to enlarge the army.

Here is what one jingoist newspaper in Chicago writes:

"It took the United States a week to prepare itself against a bandit leader who has a mob of three thousand beggars. How long would it take them to prepare to defend themselves against an attack by two hundred and fifty thousand disciplined veterans? There are at least three countries which, if they were not otherwise occupied, could disembark that many soldiers on our shores within seven weeks. If we were able to stand up against such might for at least seven months we would be very lucky."

From this we are to conclude that the United States is in great danger, and that

Naujienos, Mar. 17, 1916.

we must increase our army and arm immediately if the United States is not to be lost. Such is the logic of the jingoist. The logic of the ordinary clear thinking person leads to an exactly opposite conclusion. If the United States had a powerful army at this moment, Villa's attack on Columbus would have been a signal for war against Mexico. The Government of this country would have paid no attention whatever to General Carranza's protest. It would have sent the army across the border immediately, and would have started a war with the Republic of Mexico. Hundreds of thousands of people would have died on both sides--all because of the loss of seventeen American lives--before an American governor-general would have been installed in Mexico's capital.

America's unpreparedness for war was, in this case, the greatest good fortune for the United States and its neighbor on the south. It certainly was not a drawback.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Feb. 8, 1916.

WORKERS OPPOSE ARMAMENT PROPOSALS

(Editorial)

It is apparent from the announcement made last Sunday by the executive committee of the Chicago Federation of Labor that the organized workers of Chicago are enemies of armament proposals. The announcement says that the increase of armaments spawns large munitions trusts which enslave the working people, and make an oligarchy of a democracy. Therefore, the workers must oppose the enlargement of the permanent army and navy. They must demand that the manufacture of munitions be taken out of private capitalistic hands, because the "preparedness" agitation would thereby be destroyed at its roots.

The Federation of Labor demands industrial preparation in place of military preparation. Give the worker higher wages, shorten his working day, and better his working and living conditions; a healthy, strong mass of people, content with its existence, will be the surest defense of the country.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Jan. 21, 1916.

WAR SUFFERERS RELIEF FUND

The United States Senate has suggested that a day be established for the purpose of making a collection for Jewish war sufferers. The President has given his approval and January 23 has been set aside for that purpose. All over the United States, collections will be made for the benefit of the Jews.

This circumstance unwillingly reminds us of the fate of Lithuania. Almost every nation has found a response in the generous heart of Uncle Sam. America has helped Belgium, Poland, Serbia and Armenia, and now is ready to help the Jews. Up to the present time Lithuania--a nation no less a victim of the ravages of war than the other countries--remains unknown to Americans. We cannot blame them for that. They know nothing about Lithuania. There is no one in the United States Senate, Congress, or on the President's staff to defend Lithuania. There is no one who might call attention to this unfortunate nation, Lithuania. This proves once more how beneficial it would be for us if we were

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Lietuva, Jan. 21, 1916.

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II D 10 (Jewish) a political force in this country. Up to the present time we have paid very little attention to the politics of this country; we have wasted too much time [in thinking about] how conditions should be in Lithuania. By so doing, we have passed up the opportunity of participating in the political activity of this country which would benefit us, both in America and in Lithuania.



Lietuva, July 16, 1915.

WILL THIS BE THE LAST WAR?

(Editorial)

When the present war in Europe started, many people asserted that it would be the last war. They reasoned that the grim horrors and great cost of this war will demonstrate, better than all verbal discussions, the futility of war; for that reason the people of the world will not permit another war. The war has already cost millions in money and precious lives.

This assertion [that this will be the last war] was purely a prophecy. Truly, that prophecy is fully understandable. It expresses one of the deepest desires of all progressive and lofty people. The brain of man is unable to understand how anyone could even think of war after that ghastly slaughter which flooded the greater part of Europe with seas of blood, deprived millions of families of their loved ones, and cast millions of people into an abyss of grief and misery.



Lietuva, July 16, 1915.

Advocates of permanent world peace, who made a valiant effort to prevent and stop the present homicide, earnestly adhere to the belief that the ghastly horrors of this war will teach the people a great lesson and lead them to control their bloodthirsty instincts forever.

That prophecy is an expression of the hope which nestled and still nestles in the hearts of all lofty people. But whether or not that prophecy will be realized is another question. To say anything definite regarding this matter would likewise be a naked prediction. Nevertheless, by charting the direction in which the present situation is heading and by observing the effect one year of the war has had upon the minds of the people, it is more or less possible to determine how much hope there is for the fulfillment of the prophecy.

The war, which started a year ago, has hardly increased the sympathy of the people for the peace movement of the pacifists. On the contrary, there is reason to believe that brotherly love and other worthy sentiments, which are



Lietuva, July 16, 1915.

indispensable for the realization of the plans of the pacifists, more likely have turned to hatred between nationalities.

This conflict, instead of demonstrating the futility of war and preparing the way for the ultimate victory of pacifist ideals, has really pushed those ideals into the background.

This war offers an opportunity for various countries not at war to learn which weapons and what methods of warfare are more effective, thereby assisting them in preparing for war. For example, people who follow the English-language press in the United States have had an opportunity to observe that the main lesson which the leaders of this country have learned from the war is that this nation is insufficiently armed and poorly prepared for war in the event an enemy should attack the United States. In this connection, propaganda has been unleashed from all sides urging the government to expand the army and navy and perfect its weapons of war. The government already has begun activities in this field. A similar attitude regarding war appears to exist in other neutral countries.



Lietuva, July 16, 1915.

Therefore, the most important lesson that has been learned from this war is not the realization that war is a dreadful thing (this was known to all and much talked about even before the war started), but that it is necessary to be prepared for war. In other words, matters are moving contrary to the direction advocated by pacifists.

It may be unpleasant for us, but the facts show that the prophecy that this will be the last war is without foundation and that, one by one, the hopes of the pacifists are fading away.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 25, 1915.

CHICAGOANS CONTRIBUTE \$204.97 TO LITHUANIAN WAR RELIEF

So far four mass meetings have been held in Chicago for Stasys Simkus, who recently arrived in America as the representative of the Lithuanian War Relief Society [in Lithuania] for the purpose of soliciting funds for the Society.

The first mass meeting was arranged by the second [Chicago] district of the Lithuanian Alliance of America at Milda Hall, 3140 South Halsted Street. At this meeting Mr. Simkus collected a total of \$71.35.

The second meeting, also arranged by the second district of the Lithuanian Alliance of America, took place in Meldazis Hall, 23rd Place and Oakley Avenue. A total of \$41.27 was collected at the meeting.

The Roseland, Illinois, lodge of the Lithuanian Alliance of America called a mass meeting for Mr. Simkus in Roseland. Donations at this meeting totaled

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Lietuva, June 25, 1915.

IV

\$19.35.

The fourth mass meeting was arranged by the National Fund [a war relief fund set up by the Lithuanian-American Catholic faction] in St. George's [Lithuanian] parish hall, 32nd Place and Auburn [now Lituanica] Avenue. A total of \$73 was realized.

A mass meeting for Mr. Simkus was scheduled to take place last Tuesday in Divine Providence (Lithuanian) parish hall, 18th Street and South Union Avenue. However, for some unknown reason the Reverend M. L. Krusas, the pastor, refused to grant permission for the meeting. Besides that, the Reverend Mr. Krusas opposed Mr. Simkus in other ways. It is said that he unfavorably criticized Mr. Simkus in a sermon at mass. It appears that the Reverend Mr. Krusas is incensed at Mr. Simkus because Dr. Jonas Sliupas, the foremost leader of Lithuanian-American freethinkers, was invited to speak at his mass meetings.

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Lietuva, June 25, 1915.

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The Naujienos(News) is arranging a mass meeting for Mr. Simkus on Thursday evening, June 24, in the Colony Center at 18th and Halsted Streets. Besides Mr. Simkus, other speakers will be Pius Grigaitis, editor of the Naujienos, and Kleofas Jurgelonis.

The National Fund is arranging two mass meetings for Mr. Simkus; one is to take place on Friday evening, June 25, in the Town of Lake colony; the other is scheduled to take place on Saturday evening, June 26, in the Melrose Park colony. Dr. Anthony K. Rutkauskas, president of the National Fund, will be one of the principal speakers at these two meetings.

The Committee of the Englewood Lithuanian Societies is planning a mass meeting for Mr. Simkus on Sunday, June 27. Among others Mr. Bruno K. Balutis, member of the editorial staff of Lietuva (Lithuanian) will speak at the meeting.

More mass meetings in Chicago for Mr. Simkus will be arranged by the National Fund. Although it is already two weeks since Mr. Simkus arrived in Chicago,

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 25, 1915.

his itinerary is still unorganized. He plans to stay in Chicago until July 16 and then to leave for the Lithuanian colonies in Pennsylvania.

It would be a good thing for other Lithuanian-American colonies to arrange itineraries for him in advance. Mr. Simkus can be reached by mail at the following address: Mr. Stasys Simkus, 3261 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 18, 1915.

LITHUANIANS PREPARE PETITION FOR POSTWAR PEACE CONGRESS

(Summary of Editorial)

Signatures for a Lithuanian petition to the postwar peace congress are now being collected in Chicago and other Lithuanian-American colonies. The petition was suggested by the National Fund (a war relief fund set up by Lithuanian-American Catholics) and is being sponsored by the Lithuanian National Council of America, of which Dr. Anthony K. Rutkauskas is the president. Bundles containing copies of the petition were sent to various Lithuanian organizations and individuals throughout the United States.

Among other things, it is stated in the petition that the Lithuanian people demand "the union of all parts of Lithuania into one political-administrative body, which must be endowed with autonomy". The full text of the petition was published in the April 23 issue of the Chicago Lithuanian

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 18, 1915.

weekly, Draugas (The Friend). The text was criticized, and the weak phraseology noted, in the April 30 issue of the Lietuva.

The Keleivis (The Traveler), in an editorial, advised its readers to ignore the petition, because "so far not even one nation has won or ever will win its freedom by such means". The request in the petition for the "autonomy" of Lithuania is criticized in the following words: "Apparently, they (the sponsors of the petition) do not know that the granting of autonomy is purely an internal affair of a state, and that outside nations do not meddle in such affairs. Therefore, the coming peace conference, or congress of nations, cannot in any way grant autonomy to Lithuania. Such a conference can only create a separate and independent Lithuanian state."

However, there are a number of historical facts which show that the reasoning of the Keleivis is wrong. An autonomous Bulgaria was created after the Russo-Turkish war at the San Stefano peace conference, in 1878. During that

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same year, a conference of the large European states created the autonomous province of Eastern Roumelia. The European nations succeeded in setting up Crete as an autonomous state under Turkish rule, in 1898.

Another, and perhaps the best, example that can be given to refute the statements of the Keleivis is the great Congress of Vienna, which took place in 1814-1815. This Congress remade the whole map of Europe by creating new states and reviving old ones. Some of these states were granted complete independence; others, only autonomy. This same Congress even endowed Poland with autonomy, as the "Kingdom of Poland" under the protectorate of Russia.

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LITHUANIAN

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Naujienos, Jan.21,1915.

JAR PROVES THAT DARWIN WAS WRONG
(Editorial)

p.2..... Our readers, undoubtedly, have heard of Darwin, who is the author of the famous theory of "natural selection" or "survival of the fittest." According to his theory all living organisms (species) in nature - animal and plant life - are continuously engaged in a struggle for existence. In this struggle, those living organisms (species) that are weak, unfit, and unable to become accustomed to the conditions of life, perish and become extinct; while those organisms that are more fit and are more powerful survive and flourish. That battle of "survival of the fittest" goes on from day to day, from year to year, and in that manner the quality of all living organisms (species) is being continuously improved. In the same manner in which an expert cattle breeder or plant expert improves the breed and plant, so the living creatures of nature are being improved by means of that never ending struggle for existence, in which only the fit survive.



Naujienos, Jan.21,1915.

However, we see that the direct opposite of that theory is now happening in connection with the present war in Europe. In ten countries the most fit and able-bodied men are being selected and sent to the battlefields of war, where they are being slaughtered already for over six months. Hundreds of thousands of men have been killed, and many more were wounded; cold and disease are also taking a heavy toll among the soldiers. If the war will last two more months, then the number of killed and wounded will reach into the millions.

In the belligerent countries, only those men who are old, weaklings, and in poor health are left at home with the women and children. These men will remain alive, and their number after the war will even be greater than the number of fit and able-bodied men. What, then, will be the nature of the following generation?

War is also a struggle - a struggle for existence. It is a struggle in which large masses of men meet and kill each other. These struggles do not improve



Naujienos, Jan.21,1915.

but lower the quality of the human race. The best element of the race is selected and destroyed, and the weaker individuals are allowed to remain and propagate. Therefore, war brings about the "survival of weaklings."



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Naujienos, Jan. 21, 1915.

UNITED STATES WAR EXPENDITURES
(Editorial)

p.2.... Lately many advocates of "preparedness" have been proclaiming very loudly that the United States is not prepared to defend herself against an attack by an enemy. Judging from their statements it would appear that this country is entirely without weapons and forces of war.

However, these gentlemen are wrong, because the opposite of what they say is true. By comparing American war expenditures with the expenditures of other large countries, we find that the United States is very far from the bottom of the list.

In 1911 the greatest war expenditures were made by Russia; followed by Germany, France, the United States and the British empire. During that same year Britain made the greatest expenditures for naval war preparations; followed by the United States, Germany, France, and Russia.



Naujienos, Jan. 21, 1915.

Therefore, in money spent for land forces the United States surpassed all countries except four European states - in spite of the fact that the United States has no strong potential enemies on the American continents. In naval war expenditures the United States is second to that of the British empire. And yet, capitalist politicians strongly insist that it is absolutely imperative for the United States to increase her means for national defense at once. Their voice, of course, will be heeded by congress.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Nov. 6, 1914.

A PERIOD OF MOURNING

(Editorial)



The sky continues to grow darker. A fierce war is raging in France and Belgium. Thousands of young and energetic men are falling daily in the East, in Lithuania, Poland, and Galicia. In those countries more than one of our brothers, relatives, friends, and acquaintances have offered their lives on the sacrificial altar of the god of war. Many of us have lost those near and dear to us. We had nurtured the hope to see them again, but fate has ordained otherwise. Not a few of us here will mourn for our loved ones overseas. Thousands of the flower [of the manhood] of nations are also being lost daily in fierce battles between brave little Serbia and big powerful Austria. Last week blood began to flow in the distant countries of Africa. A bloody drama recently got under way on the borders of Russia and Turkey. Blood is flowing on the shores of distant Asia. Over the wires comes news of sea battles and of ships sunk in almost all the seas of the world. Wherever one looks there stands the awful spectre of war,

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Nov. 6, 1914.

reaching out her greedy hands to seize our youth, the flower of humanity and the future.

Two other spectres stand behind the spectre of war. Their names are starvation and sickness. They follow in the footsteps of their leader and take those who were not hit by bullets or who escaped death by fire. Without mercy or regard for anything, they lay out rows, one after another, in the manner of one who cuts hay. These three spectres, working together, have no mercy for the armed soldier, the unfortunate women, helpless children, and gray-haired old men.

These three spectres have conquered the world. The entire earth has been drenched in blood, tears, woe, and misfortune. An unprecedented cloud of terror formed from the steam of blood has enveloped all of humanity. It seems that some awful, revengeful god has vowed to have his revenge against all of humanity. And the wave of blood and tears is growing larger and larger.

This wave is encompassing the deluge of the entire world. Our mother country

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LITHUANIAN

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was inundated by the very first surge of that wave. As much as we dislike the thought of the awfulness of the situation, we find that, in reality, it is even many times worse [than we had feared].

But how many times during the last three months have we forgotten about this! Living in a country which has had the good fortune to avoid the awful whirlpool, how many times have we forgotten that the whole world, including our own motherland, is being overtaken by an awful calamity! How many times have we amused ourselves at dances and affairs, completely forgetting that in far-distant lands the air is vibrating with the firing of guns and the moans of our brothers! We have been doing this during the last three months and are continuing to do so.

The time to stop [this frivolity] was long ago. Long ago we should have adorned ourselves with symbols of mourning instead of flowers. And even if we do not wear any outward marks [of gaiety], let us not act like a person who would have



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Nov. 6, 1914.

a party while a corpse lies in the next room. Let us not forget that at the moment we are gaily dancing about the hall, our brother, relative, friend, or acquaintance may be falling mortally wounded, moaning in excruciating pain. While we are enjoying ourselves, our gray-haired parents, our brothers and sisters may be crying amidst awful starvation and sickness.

They are sunk in misfortune while we enjoy ourselves. Can we be considered humane when we continue doing this? No, a hundred times no! We must reveal ourselves as human beings. Dances and all other entertainment must be forgotten by us.

The hour for mourning has come. Gaiety must be dismissed. Our energies must be directed toward lessening the pain of those who suffer. We must provide them with as much relief as possible. Christianity and love for our neighbor have been preached for nineteen centuries. It should have become deeply rooted in our souls by now. Now we must show that we are human beings. The dances and entertainments must be forgotten during this period of mourning.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 18, 1914.

[LITHUANIAN WAR PROBLEMS DISCUSSED]



About twenty-five Lithuanians met at the Grand Pacific Hotel last Monday evening to discuss the problems which have arisen in connection with the present war. Three Chicago Latvians also attended the meeting.

With F. P. Bradchulis acting as chairman, the following problems were presented for discussion: 1. What should the Lithuanians and Latvians demand at the end of this war? 2. On what shall those demands be based and in what manner can they be realized? 3. What attitude should be taken toward the convention called for September 21-22, in connection with the Lithuanian Catholic Federation's Congress? 4. How should the matter of handling donations for Lithuania be organized?

.....

Many arguments resulted over the convention question. [Translator's note:
The convention referred to was the proposed general convention of all Lithuanians

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Sept. 18, 1914.

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IV in America. The purpose of the proposed convention was to discuss ways and means of giving Lithuania needed help during and after the war. The point on which there was the greatest disagreement was the request that the convention being called in connection with the Federation's Congress be designated a general convention and that it be recognized as such by all factions. P. Grigaitis, Dr. A. J. Zimontas, and Mr. Sarka pointed out that this convention would not be a general one and could not be called such since it was dominated by the right wing. A majority vote finally accepted the following definition of this convention:



"A Political convention of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance, to which other factions are also invited." Many of those who had signed their names to an appeal entitled "Fellow-Nationals," which was sent to Lithuanian newspapers, were present and they voted for this definition. As we see it, this definition eliminates the element of universality from the convention sponsored by the Catholic Federation.

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Lietuva, Sept. 18, 1914.

IV However, Mr. Gabrys and Reverend F. B. Serafinas expressed the opinion that the final definition is up to the convention itself.

There was little time left to discuss the matter of donations, but it was hurriedly agreed that each faction collect donations as it sees fit. Later, it was agreed, donations could be turned over to a central donation acceptance unit, if such a committee were later organized.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 14, 1914.

ON CALLING A GENERAL CONVENTION

(Editorial)



With the publication of our appeal in the last number of the Lietuva, other voices were also raised, asking that a general convention of Lithuanian-Americans be called to discuss the present plight of Lithuania.

The problem of Lithuania, in the appeals which have made and are making their appearance in the press, is also being viewed from more angles than we had taken cognizance of in our appeal. In our appeal, in our last issue, we turned our attention to the losses Lithuania would suffer in the event of battles between the enemies on her fields; we pointed out how the wealth of the Lithuanians would be destroyed; into what a sea of misery many Lithuanians would be pushed, and in what a sad state our orphans would find themselves. Starvation might look more than one of them in the eye. Those Lithuanians, who will suffer in Lithuania, will very often be our relatives, our gray-haired parents, our brothers, and our sisters.

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Lietuva, Aug. 14, 1914.

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II D 1 When an awful misfortune strikes, one does not look to see whether the

III C sufferers are one's relatives or whether they are total strangers.

I C Common decency commands everyone to answer the pleas of the injured and to aid them as much as possible. A human being, seeing another human being, or even a beast, in trouble, will always stretch out a helping hand. A man who does otherwise is not worthy of being called a human being.

It is not only common decency that forces us Lithuanian-Americans to go to Lithuania's aid. There, across the sea, we have left behind those who have given us life: who raised us and instructed us and made us what we are today. Our native land remains there and is in need of aid now.

A person who tramples the voice of humaneness under his feet and kills his sense of humane duty, is a traitor. And a person who forgets his native land and his parents when they are in trouble, is doubly a traitor.

But we Lithuanians can hardly say that there are many of such traitors among us.

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Aug. 14, 1914.

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II D 1 Regardless of what tendencies a person has, what viewpoints he embraces,

III C it is very difficult to sink below the level of humaneness and to

I C smother completely the voice of one's conscience. There will come an hour, which will move the soul of a man from its very foundations. It will awaken the sleeping voice of his conscience and he, whom we had come to regard as a traitor, will speak words which he had not spoken for a long time or probably had never spoken. The strings of his soul, which were forgotten in his bosom, and, you will find, had begun to rust, will strike a chord. It is difficult to kill the soul. It only falls asleep. But the hour comes and it is awake again, stronger and firmer than before.

This belief in man and the innate forces of his soul led us to appeal to all Lithuanians, last week, without regard to their tendencies and differences of opinion, to stand shoulder to shoulder and go to the aid of those who, across the sea, are now standing on the very brink of the abyss of misery. And we sincerely believe that the more noble people of all tendencies will agree with us in this opinion. We think that the contention that the people of some tendencies will refuse to work hand in hand with the others at this moment, has

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Lietuva, Aug. 14, 1914.

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II D 1 been expressed too soon and without thorough reflection.

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I C Our expectation to find a human being in the person of every Lithuanian, permits us to confidently expect the proposal of a general and non-partisan, or interparty convention to have a favorable echo everywhere. Two other appeals were heard at the same time as ours. The reader will find one of them in this issue of the Lietuva. It is the appeal of Mr. J. Gabrys.

The second appeal was published in last week's edition of the Revyne and was entitled "Let Us Discuss Lithuania's Problems." Both the author of this appeal, Mr. F. Zivatkauskas, and Mr. J. Gabrys present the question of a general convention from a different viewpoint than we had taken. In the mentioned appeal Mr. Zivatkauskas says:

"Now that the war has started, the enslaved nations will raise their voices. Those **enslaved** nations are the Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians, Poles, and the Ukrainians. It is possible that those enslaved nations, with the exception of the Lithuanians, are already drawing up their demands and are preparing for an

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Aug. 14, 1914.

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II D 1 opportunity. Up to now we have not yet concerned ourselves with this
III C matter.

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"A discussion is necessary. It is possible that not only one voice will be raised now. It is possible that there may be a revolution in which those enslaved nations will participate.

"I, therefore, offer the suggestion that a second Lithuanian-American Political Convention be called. At this convention we would have to consider plans for a fight for Lithuania's autonomy. We could co-operate with a convention which could be held in Vilnius or in Riga, if it would be possible for us to work together with the Latvians and gain our independence with them. At this convention we would have to prepare a memorial of all our demands and send it to every country in Europe.

"Although such a memorial would not immediately bring us the desired results, at least our voices would be raised, demanding political freedom and the right to live independently. We would thus show that we Lithuanians understand

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Aug. 14, 1914.

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II D 1 politics and that we demand for our Motherland that without which no

III C nation can persevere: that is, freedom.

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"Now the opportunity presents itself..... We must take advantage of this opportunity. We have an example in the fact that Albania received her autonomy after the Balkan War.

"I hereby earnestly advise all the lodges of the Lithuanian Alliance of America to discuss this matter at their meetings and to publish their opinions and the results of such discussions in the newspapers.

"I especially turn to the newspapers of the Lithuanian-Americans with this matter. Let them raise the question of independence. The Lithuanian Press Society, as an organized body of our newspapers, could concern itself with the calling of such a convention.

"Men of Lithuania in America! Living in a free country, confer on your Motherland's freedom, on the autonomy of Lithuania!"

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Aug. 14, 1914.

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II D 1 Such is the appeal which was published in the Tevyne. It, like Mr.

III C Gabry's appeal in this issue of the Lietuva, places the matter in a

I C purely political category.

The question of Lithuania's independence, it has been apparent, is a common one to all factions of our people. It seems that all Lithuanians are agreed on the principle itself. One wishes to believe that, in practice also, it would be possible for all to meet for common discussions.

It is impossible to disagree with Mr. Zivatkauskas' contention that the moment is excellent. No better opportunity is needed to bring this question into the open. And we should concern ourselves with doing so, without delay. The invitation to the Lithuanian Alliance lodges to concern themselves with the discussion of this matter, is undoubtedly a good one.

However, we must not forget one thing. Mr. Zivatkauskas himself does not make any guarantee that, though this is the hour of all kinds of opportunity, we will

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Aug. 14, 1914.

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II D 1 necessarily gain Lithuania's autonomy. That is only a possibility which
III C has nothing inevitably certain about it, regardless of how sincerely we
I C would want it.

But, on the other hand, we do know certainly that Lithuania will suffer from this war whether it will become independent or whether it will remain under the protection of another, larger nation. And, no matter what questions we do discuss, we must not forget that fact.

Opinions concerning the "Assistance Fund" which we suggested, are already being expressed. The editors of the Lietuva received the following letter from Mr. J. K. Vasiliauskas, secretary of the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance:

"Honored Sirs:

A general (nonpartisan) convention of Lithuanian-Americans to found a Lithuanian Assistance Fund is necessary, and I sincerely support

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Aug. 14, 1914.

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you in this matter.

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Respectfully,

J. K. Vasiliauskas".

As the reader will find in the "Local News" of this issue of the Lietuva, the Second (Chicago) District of the Lithuanian Alliance raised that matter at its monthly meeting and approved of it unanimously. We believe that the other sections of the Lithuanian Alliance and other organizations will also co-operate as speedily and in such unity.

However, this matter should be made the concern of all Lithuanians. And that can only be done in the suggested convention.

Therefore, in our opinion, such a convention would have a twofold purpose:

- (1) to decide finally and put in order the matter of providing relief, and
- (2) to weigh political questions being raised in connection with the present situation in Europe.

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Aug. 14, 1914.

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II D 1 While the calling of a convention is being discussed, it is necessary
III C that our newspapers raise the question as broadly as possible and
I C weigh the various matters. This would be a great help even to the
convention itself, for much would be already prepared and the convention
would be enabled to decide, more speedily, what should be done.

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 a (1)

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Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

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LET US ARRANGE A GENERAL, NONPARTISAN CONFERENCE

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(Editorial)

The matter of calling an annual conference of the Lithuanian Press Society, which should have been held in July, was raised in the most recent issue of the Katalikas. However, the last week has brought us so much that is new, and the cycle of life has made such a complete turn, upsetting everything, that it seems to us that the question raised by the Katalikas must be replaced by another question, at this time more important. A general, nonpartisan conference-convention of all Lithuanian-Americans of all tendencies, should be called.

The war, which has arisen in Europe, concerns a large number of nations. Among the other nations affected by the war, one of the most important places has been taken by our fellow-nationals whom we have left behind in Lithuania. The reports published show that Lithuania is one of the centers where battles

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II B 2 a (1)

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Lietava, Aug. 7, 1914.

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II D 1 between the Russian and German armies might take place. In the event
III H of a battle, Lithuania will become a martyr, regardless of which side
III C wins. The Lithuanian fields and the people's wealth will be torn up
and destroyed. Thousands of our brothers in Lithuania will be left
without shelter. Thousands of orphans will lose their homes and, you will find,
even their last morsel of bread. In the tumult, more than one completely
innocent Lithuanian will be destroyed.

At this moment we cannot be concerned with the question of who will be the
victors. We know only that our native land will be destroyed and that our
parents, brothers, and sisters will be forced into the abyss of hardship,
misfortune, and misery. At this moment we cannot be concerned with whether
our neighbor is a Nationalist, Socialist, Clericalist, Anarchist, or something
else. No matter of what religious or political tendencies we are; no matter
what opinions we adhere to; today we are all only people who are equally
concerned with the welfare of our dear ones.

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 a (1)

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Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

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We were free to fight among ourselves, to use all our power in the effort to defeat an opposite viewpoint. A wave of hatred and vengeance was free to rise in that fight. Now the hour has come when all that must be forgotten. It is a moment when the sole enemy of all Lithuanians is the misfortune which threatens our native land and the native town of every Lithuanian. At this moment we cannot say whether the sea of misery will flood our loved ones, or whether Lithuania will be drowned in its waves. No one can foresee what will happen during the next hour. You will suddenly find that the awful calamity is already at the threshold.

We cannot delay this matter, no more than we can desert our brothers in Lithuania. We must prepare in advance to meet the calamity which threatens our whole nation. The only conclusion is to have a meeting of the representatives of all Lithuanian-Americans: to arrange the same sort of convention as we had during the time of the Russian Revolution. There, in common, we can discuss the situation, decide what we must do at this time, and draw up a plan of action.

We hardly have [ever] had a moment which could compare to this in importance.

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Aug. 7, 1914.

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II D 1 And it is the duty of every person to concern himself with this
III H matter without delay.

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These words are directed to all the people, without exception and without regard to their viewpoints. All are invited to raise their voices and to co-operate in this work. It would be the handiest to have this matter started by the largest and most important organizations, such as: the Lithuanian Alliance of America, the Lithuanian Roman Catholic Alliance of America, the Socialist Alliance, and the Lovers of the Motherland Society.

May the conference of all Lithuanian-Americans take place as soon as possible!

May it begin a Lithuanian relief fund, without delay. Aid to our relatives, widows, and children could be given from such a fund after the war!

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 26, Aug. 6, 1914.

IS IT POSSIBLE TO FIGHT AGAINST WAR?

The Socialists, as we know, are the enemies of all wars. Their echo rings loud, "War against war." We also know that war makes the capitalists, and the war is the medium in which the capitalistic germ is thriving under the capitalistic system. We the Socialists have worked hard; we have put in all our efforts and exerted our energies; yet we failed to bring about peace in this world under the capitalistic order. Notwithstanding how hard we work for the peace of the world, wars still remain inevitable under the present system.

The Socialist fight against the capitalists for the injustice done to humanity will not be in vain in the future. The Socialist Party cannot accomplish its task in a short period of time. As long as the capitalists exist, the working man will always be exploited. The capitalists must exploit the workers by all means; if they didn't exploit them, there wouldn't be large profits and there wouldn't be such an easy life for the capitalists. In other words, we understand

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Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 26, Aug. 6, 1914.

that the exploitation of labor under the capitalistic system is inevitable. It is possible to fight against labor in time of peace, but in time of national emergency, the labor is used to fight the enemy and defend the country in which he lives. Labor is a patriotic organization that defends its country with its life, and its reward for defending the country is exploitation by the capitalists. A working man has to fight for his mere existence if he wants to live. His working conditions are not improved without a fight and sometimes not without bloodshed; his salary is not increased without a fight, without bloodshed, and sometimes he sacrifices his life to improve the condition of his fellow workers.

Working people never got anything for nothing; they paid high prices for whatever they got. Many of them died fighting against the capitalistic exploitation and injustice. Labor exploitation still exists, but not to such a great extent as before. The very same is true of war.

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Kaujienos, Vol. I, No. 26, Aug. 6, 1914.

War will be inevitable as long as the capitalistic system exists. Maybe we cannot abolish war completely, but we can make them fewer and shorter. Under Socialism we have a better chance of decreasing wars and the destruction of humanity. The capitalists have no use for human lives, because they have no sympathy for humanity. They look upon fellow workers disparagingly, as the Romans looked upon their slaves who were chained to the galleys. People are human and they must be treated as such. We must save human lives by abolishing wars or by decreasing them in number, if we cannot abolish it completely.

It is possible to prevent war if we make an effort to stop the war before it starts, and also it is possible to stop the war after it has started. This depends upon the people of various nations.

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I E (Bohemian)

IV (Serbian)



LITHUANIAN

Kaujienos, Vol. I, No. 24, 3:4, Aug. 3, 1914.

PROTEST MEETING AGAINST THE WAR.

Today, August 3, the Socialist Party is arranging a mass meeting to make a protest against the war. This meeting will be held in Wilson Park, West 26 Street and Albany Avenue (not far from Kedzie Avenue). The speakers, who will speak at this meeting, are as follows: Ex-Socialist Congressman, Mr. Berger, the socialist editor of The Bohemian Newspaper, Mr. J. J. Jelinek, and other socialist leaders from Chicago.

Not long ago a patriotic meeting was held in the same park by the Bohemian and Servian patriotic and military organizations from Chicago and vicinity. The main speaker at this patriotic meeting was Mr. J. Palandech, a Servian, whose speech was too emphatically patriotic, and many people from both sides, Bohemians and Servians, did not like this speaker. The people, who were there at that meeting, were all against the war.

Bohemian Socialists strongly oppose the war. They decided to meet again and make

Naujienos, Vol. I, No. 24, 3:4, Aug. 3, 1914.

a strong protest against the war. The Socialist Party distributed leaflets, on which were printed the words: "Down with War". The socialists circulated these leaflets at the meeting and also distributed them among the people outside.

Those people, who gathered at Pilsen Park, were unanimous in their decision and manifested a strong hatred against this war and the wars of the future.

Lietuva, June 5, 1908.

MILITARISM IN AMERICA

The annual Memorial Day parade took place last week in Chicago. As usual, the parade was devoted to a display of American militarism. Many people who witnessed the parade and noticed the gold decorations on army officers, undoubtedly felt for a moment that they were not in America, the land of the free, but in Russia, which is oppressed by the czars, or in Germany, where the army is held in first place and employed to suppress liberty. It appears that America, after going through a few minor wars, has become overwhelmed with the spirit of militarism and is now imitating Europe.

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Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 45, Nov. 9, 1906.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLAND PROBLEM

President Theodore Roosevelt is promising the Philippine people their own parliament. When the Philippine constitution will be made by the American Senate and Congress, it will bring nothing good to the Philippine people. It will be like the Russian Duma. According to the project only those Filipinos can vote who are 23 years of age and who can write in the Spanish and English languages. What about those Philippine people who cannot speak Spanish nor English? They are speaking an entirely different language. The Spanish and the English language is not the Philippine language.

Katalikas Vol. I, No. 39 Sept 28, 1899

EDITORIAL

WPA (ILL) PKG. 50238

OUR OPINION

The Republican party in the United States showed its inhuman conduct to all the civilized world by declaring war on the Philippine Islands. All the cruelty of the Americans in the Philippines was kept secret for a long time. But, as the time went on, the truth appeared very clearly in the eyes of the people. The war in the Philippines brought a great disgrace to the United States citizens. All this happened on account of the Republican party and its administration, who were so eager to satisfy their millionaire friends, notwithstanding the loss of the United States honor as the most democratic country in the world. They did not care much for the honor of the United States and its citizens as long as they have satisfied their greedy desires and accomplished their purpose at any cost. Wishing to satisfy American millionaires, they worked furiously like fierce savages to promote the war in the Philippine Islands. Not enough that they were tormenting, attacking and destroying the property of innocent Tagalog People; they also permitted American soldiers in front of their own officers to commit immoral acts. The American soldiers, like enraged satans, attacked furiously catholic

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churches and monasteries and robbed them and spread holy sacrament on the floor and tramped it under their feet. The catholics and the citizens of this free land, as American adversaries, who saw the war in Philippine Islands, told a very sad story about the cruelty of the American soldiers in the Islands. The people who came back from the Islands told us that catholics made strong protests against American soldiers and their devilish acts in the Philippine Islands. Finally bishops and archbishops of all catholic churches in America accused the United States for the cruelty of the American soldiers. A famous Irish Bishop from St. Paul Minn. condemned the United States and its soldiers for attacking and mistreating the people of the Philippine Islands.

The results of this war and the bad conducts of the American soldiers in the Philippines brought nothing but disgrace upon the United States and its citizens. The capitalistic aim for material gains was too great, they lost more than they had during the Philippine war. The honor which they lost cannot be regained at any price. Archbishop Katzer from Milwaukee, Wis., condemned the method of waging war in the Philippine Islands. He did not acknowledge the Philippine Islands as profitable thing, even if the United States did conquer the Islands. The Philippine Islands would bring only a

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greater burden upon the citizens of the United States. It is a doubtful thing that these Islands will be of any benefit to United States. This is also the opinion our educators and the citizens who understand and know the Philippine situation. The Americans lost a lot in this war, but they have not gained anything worth-while.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, May 20, 1898

CAN WE ORGANIZE A LITHUANIARY ARMY?

We see a desire shown in the newspapers by other nations in this country to organize an army to help the United States in the present Spanish-American War.

Can we Lithuanians organize a separate army? Where are the leaders of our army? We think that in America, among Lithuanians, there are no higher army officers than a sergeant. A sergeant has no education nor the qualifications for an efficient officer. Some times, officers, by their own foresight, need to make an attack on the enemy but a sergeant cannot do that as he is not prepared for it. A sergeant only knows how to instruct in drilling, but not how to attack or repulse the enemy.

The army leaders require that the officer must know something about strategy. To lead a separate army on the war front requires tactics not to be found among Lithuanians in America.

I. ATTITUDES

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Problems and Social Legislation

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Feb. 26, 1926.

COMBAT ANTI-ALIEN LEGISLATION

The most important question now before the American Labor (Communist) Party is the defense of the rights of aliens in America. The party has printed a large number of leaflets on that question for popular distribution throughout the United States. The Lithuanian section of the party has printed 20,000 of these leaflets in the Lithuanian language. A copy of this leaflet appears in this issue of the Vilnis. All Lithuanian organizations should order some of these leaflets and spread them among the Lithuanian workers. It is

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very important to acquaint all workers with this great impending danger.

Commissioner Curren has made the absurd announcement that in America there are 1,300,000 "undesirable aliens", who should be deported at once. It appears that the Congress is fully in favor of such deportations. A bill has been introduced in Congress to appropriate \$1,000,000 to cover the expenses of deporting "undesirable aliens".

The Johnson bill and other anti-alien bills are now being considered by our Congress in Washington, D. C. These bills aim to limit the rights of all aliens living in America. It is planned to register, photograph and take the finger-prints of all aliens, and keep them under constant surveillance as if they were criminals

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out of jail on parole. Provision is also made, in the bills, for the black listing of aliens.

The famous Aswell bill, introduced by Congressman Aswell of Louisiana, is unusually harsh and cruel. It empowers the police to hunt for alien workers anywhere and at any time; any worker, citizen or non-citizen, could be taken into custody and questioned to determine if he has registered or is required to register. The bill would empower the United States President to move alien workers from one part of the country to another, especially during labor strikes.

For the slightest infraction of any provision of the infamous

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Aswell bill, the government would have the power to imprison the accused alien and hold him for possible deportation. In this manner many aliens would be persecuted so severely that they would be forced to leave this country to seek peace and justice elsewhere.

Now is the time for all of us to get busy. We must call mass meetings and adopt resolutions of protest. Now is also a good time to start forming defense organizations.

In nearly every city in the United States mass meetings are being called to defend the rights of alien workers. These

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mass meetings can accomplish great things if all workers and their organizations will give them their full support.

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Vilnis, Feb. 26, 1926.

APOSTLES OF CZARIST DESPOTISM

(Editorial)



The servants of Wall Street who sit in the United States Congress, have decided to imitate the despotism of old Czarist Russia. As if they were suddenly seized by an evil spell, they appear to be competing with each other to please the dollar aristocracy. Under the pretext of "necessary requirements of the country," "national defense," and other similar phrases, our statesmen, in Congress, are making preparations to bury all the old democratic rights of the people, and instead, give the citizens a policeman with a club in his hand.

A large number of bills, for curbing the rights of aliens, have been introduced in Congress. The real purpose of these measures is to make aliens obedient and helpless slaves of the capitalists. The terms of some of these bills are so harsh and cruel that they can make even the old Czarist despots blush with shame. According to the provisions of these bills, all aliens, noncitizens,

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who reside in this country, would be compelled not only to register, but also be photographed and fingerprinted!



In other words, an attempt is being made to place about seven million people in the same category with criminals! Even Czarist Russia did not have such tyrannical regulations.

Other provisions of the bills are not any better. They are all inimical to the best interests of aliens and the entire American labor movement. The most repugnant feature of these bills is that they are aimed at all the workers in the whole United States. While under the constant surveillance of federal agents and local police, the aliens would be employed as tools to obstruct political and economic reform movements. In other words, the main purpose of all these anti-alien bills is to make all aliens political and economic strikebreakers.

There are over seven million aliens in this country. Nearly all of them are

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employed in the basic American industries. The enslavement of these seven million workers means also the enslavement of all other workers in this country. It is, therefore, very clear that all workers are endangered--aliens, foreign-born Americans, and native Americans.

Slowly, but surely, native American workers are beginning to realize the danger with which they are being threatened. In various industrial centers committees are being formed for the defense of the rights of aliens in this country. Many influential members of the large unions are beginning to take an active interest in this matter. In other words, the war against the reactionary measures of Wall Street is developing into a gigantic mass protest.

Lithuanian workers also must take an active part in this campaign to protect our constitutional rights. There are over one million Lithuanians living in the United States. Nearly all of them are workers. Therefore, if even one of those anti-alien bills is enacted into law, it would be a severe blow to the Lithuanian population of America.



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Vilnis, Feb. 2, 1926.

THREATS AGAINST ALIENS INCREASING

(Editorial)

The United States Congress is making new plans to abridge the rights of aliens in this country. Additional plans are being formulated to give the Federal government czaristic rights. The real purpose of these plans is to make aliens and foreign-born Americans obedient slaves of the capitalists. Aliens and

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foreign-born Americans are the most severely exploited workers in America. Because of that fact, the industrialists and financial barons want all aliens registered, photographed, and kept under constant surveillance.

In connection with all these onslaughts of the capitalists against a large part of the American working class, it is interesting to note that the professional union bureaucracy (A. F. L.) is not using its influence to thwart these brazen

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attacks. The union bureaucrats are doing nothing to arouse the millions of American workers to protest against those reactionary measures of our Congress in Washington.

All laws which narrow the rights of alien and foreign-born workers will also seriously affect native American workers. The truth of this statement has been seen many times in the past. For example, during and after the War we issued many warnings that all laws against "criminal syndicalism" and "undesirable aliens" will be applied equally against aliens, foreign-born Americans, and a-



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gainst native Americans. And we were right. Many trials and convictions have confirmed our predictions.

Laws which narrow the rights of aliens will bring about a chaotic condition in the labor movement. The steel industry, the meat packing industry, and all other industries in which a majority, or close to a majority, of workers are aliens and foreign-born Americans, will then be controlled by capitalist

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barons. Then, organization of the workers would become almost impossible -- at least for a decade or two.

However, is the professional union bureaucracy (A.F.L.) interested in the above facts? It is obvious that they are not interested. While "serving" the workers for many decades the union bureaucrats have succeeded in making large fortunes for themselves. Their wealth has caused them to forget entirely the needs and requirements of the workers. All they are interested in, is how to acquire still greater fortunes for themselves. But what will the workers -- aliens, foreign-born, and native -- say about that? Will they keep quiet?

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 19, 1926.

DEFEND OUR RIGHT TO STRIKE

(Editorial)

Another brazen attempt to narrow the rights of the working class is being made by Congressman Blanton of Texas. This reactionary, in a long tirade against strikes, denounced the anarchists, socialists, communists, liberals, trade-unionists, both progressive and conservative, and everybody else who dares to resist or even speak against exploitation.

Congressman Blanton has introduced a bill in Congress which proposes to prohibit the following: Strikes by railroad and mine workers, political and industrial meetings of protest against the government, and the spreading of inciting literature.

There is nothing new about Congressman Blanton's scheme. During the big railroad strike, the reactionaries, exploiters, and their servants in the

Vilnis, Jan. 19, 1926.

government advocated the above measures. The injunction issued at that time against the railroad strikers expressly forbade the very same things which Congressman Blanton's bill proposes. However, the scope of that injunction was too broad, and for that reason was crushed. That injunction was answered by the railway strikers with the threat of a general strike. At that time no one even talked about incorporating such measures into a law, as Congressman Blanton is now doing. That injunction did not succeed in preventing strikes. However, it appears that the fat profiteers and their servants never renounced their wicked plans and they still hope to put them into effect.

Congressman Blanton's bill is merely a repetition of many brazen attempts to take away from the workers their most valuable class-war weapon. The strike is recognized everywhere as the most effective method of the working class in the struggle for a larger bite of bread and for better



Vilnis, Jan. 19, 1926.

working conditions.

In America, the class struggle is constantly growing keener. Attempts are being made everywhere to lower wages, to lengthen working hours, and to make working conditions worse. An increasing number of bills are being introduced in Congress to abridge the rights of the workers in their struggle against exploitation.

It is the duty of all workers to unite their forces and fight for the preservation of their rights. It is possible to marshal the forces of all factions against the Blanton Bill, because it is a severe threat to the interests of all workers. The same thing can be done in regards to the Oswald Bill, which threatens to cripple the entire labor movement by narrowing the rights of aliens and foreign-born workers in this country.



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However, it is becoming increasingly apparent that the formation of a labor party would be the only effective means for combating the threats against the working class.



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Vilnis, Jan. 8, 1926.

THE ALIEN REGISTRATION PROPOSAL

(Editorial)

p.4.....A recent report by the executive committee of the American Federation of Labor contained the following statement:

"With every new session of Congress attacks against alien workers in the United States are renewed. The danger of being enacted, requiring the registration, finger printing and photographing of all alien workers is continuously increasing. Now even the United States secretary of labor, Davis, is openly advocating such a law. Agreement with such a measure has also been noted in a recent talk by the United States president

The executive committee of the American Federation of Labor urges all workers to declare a war against this reactionary attempt to completely narrow the rights of alien workers. The Labor Party also urges all workers, especially the foreign-born workers and their organizations to fight for the rights of alien workers.

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The narrowing of the rights of alien workers is a threat against the entire labor movement. A very large number of alien workers are employed in the basic industries. If a Czarist passport system is put into effect and if all the rights of alien workers are taken away from them, as the reactionaries plan to do, then that would seriously cripple the labor unions in the basic industries. The unions then would become powerless and it would be an easy task to abolish them altogether. We must fight against these reactionary measures as a serious threat against the entire labor movement. The alien workers, of course, will be more affected than other workers. For that reason all the organizations of the foreign-born should enter the fight against those reactionary proposals of the servants of industrial and business barons, who sit in the United States Congress in Washington, D.C. Furthermore, every intelligent and class-conscious worker should join the Labor Party, which is everywhere in the vanguard in defense of the rights and interests of the working class. As the Party becomes larger and stronger, it increases its activities for the benefit of the masses.

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

THE YEAR IS NEW--OUR MISERY IS OLD

The families of the workers are now bidding good-bye to the old year of 1925 and greeting the new year of 1926. However, no matter how often nor how heartily they wish happiness and prosperity to each other, only one change will take place in their lives. That one change will be in the form of a higher cost of living. According to reports of the Department of Agriculture and the various stock yards of the country, the prices of twelve out of twenty-three most widely used food products have been raised considerably; while the prices of three of these products have remained the same, and nine have been slightly reduced.

The cost of living is being steadily increased, while wages are being lowered, and working conditions are becoming worse. Furthermore, unemployment is also increasing. When a worker loses a job he experiences great difficulty in finding another. Those workers who are still employed, do not dare utter a single word of protest against low wages and poor working conditions for fear of losing their jobs.

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Regardless of whether the year is new or old, the workers continue to live under unbearable living conditions, and the same old misery remains with them. However, the method through which these miserable conditions can be eradicated or at least lessened is still the same--the road of struggle. In order to carry on a successful struggle we must be organized. Therefore, our New Year's greetings are: Let us become more strongly organized, and become more active!

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Lietuva, Dec. 13, 1918.

THE GOVERNMENT CONCERNS ITSELF WITH THE PROTECTION OF CHILDREN

(Editorial)

There was real turmoil in Europe at the very beginning of the great war. While much noise was being made about mobilizations of armies and production of armaments, the children were completely forgotten. Most of the schools became army encampments, and many teachers left their posts to go to war. There was so much work to be done that children were taken out of school and placed in factories. Child-labor laws were broken and the children's welfare was neglected. The children, so to speak, were left to take care of themselves.

As time passed, the European states realized their error in neglecting and failing to take care of the children. They realized that the children were not able to take care of themselves. Those children who were uncared-for committed twice as many offenses [as those who were given care].

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The European governments also came to realize that young children cannot take the places [in factories] of the men who go to war, since the small amount of work they are able to do does not compensate for their lack of education. Therefore, England, France, and Italy are now engaged in devising better laws to assure the attendance of children at school. They also plan to spend more money for the support of government schools than they spent before the war.

The problem just discussed likewise affects the children of the United States. We must strive to avoid the mistakes the Europeans made in regard to the training and education of their children.

Upon our entrance into the war, many states attempted to violate the child-labor laws so that children could be employed in jobs vacated by soldiers. However, the United States government did not lend its support to such attempts. Not very long ago, President Wilson said: "With

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working conditions changing during the war, I am now more than ever concerned with protecting women and children from too great and injurious hardships at work".

The President is of the opinion that in order to protect the children adequately, it is necessary to have national child-labor laws. He has pledged his support to the passage of such laws by Congress.

There are many societies in the United States which concern themselves with the protection and welfare of children. The Children's Bureau is interested in the welfare of every young child, and the War Labor Policies Bureau looks after older children who attend school and who are looking for jobs.

However, the government is not able to perform the task of satisfactorily protecting the children with its agencies alone. Mothers and fathers should help the government to provide protection for the children in the same spirit

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of co-operation they have shown in other matters--the saving of food, for instance.

If, in these times, we consider it a terrible thing to waste food, is it not even more terrible to waste our children?

Even if children were to earn two dollars a day at the present time, what would be the ultimate outcome? These big earnings will decrease at the end of the demobilization period, and the youth who did not attend school, but went to work instead, will be unable to find a good job in the future because of lack of training. Uncle Sam says a child earns ten dollars a day when he is in school!

If the European countries have decided to spend more money on schools, especially now when they have very little money because of the large war costs, it must be that they consider education a very important matter.

Help the United States government to develop your children by keeping them

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Lietuva, Dec. 8, 1916.

CONGRESS AND THE EIGHT-HOUR DAY

(Editorial)

In an article in the previous issue of the Lietuva, it was explained that if the United States Congress passed the Adamson Bill, which grants a maximum eight-hour working day to certain railroad workers, **then** a similar law granting a maximum eight-hour day to all other workers in the United States should be enacted. A similar opinion was expressed by President Wilson, who supported the Adamson Bill. President Wilson stated that public opinion is in favor of a national law providing an eight-hour maximum working day.

However, Senators and Congressmen are alike opposed to such legislation. They say that an eight-hour working day should be **enacted** only for certain railroad workers (only for those who are employed on trains).

Now everyone will ask: Why must other employees work longer than the railroad

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employees, and why does not Congress enact a law granting an eight-hour maximum working day equally to all workers in the United States?

The people will get the following answer to this question: Congress, even if it wishes to do so, cannot enact such a law, because Congress has no right to stick its nose between the employer and the employee. Congress has the right to intervene in the affairs of only those workers and employers engaged in interstate commerce. That is, Congress has the right to regulate that commerce which is conducted between one state and another, but not that which is conducted wholly within the bounds of any one state. The railroads are engaged in interstate commerce; therefore, Congress has the right to regulate the railroads and pass laws for their control.

This is the explanation provided by the Senators and Congressmen. It is quite true that Congress has no right to interfere with the internal affairs of any state.

But wait awhile! Not so long ago the United States Congress passed a law

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prohibiting minors under fourteen years of age to work in factories (many such minors were employed **in** factories in the Southern States). By what right did Congress interfere with the employment of those children? Surely, child labor is an internal affair of a state, and does not pertain to interstate commerce; by intervening in such matters, Congress has violated the Constitution of the United States. .

"That is quite true", the members of Congress said at that time. "The Constitution does not grant us the right to regulate child labor, and we are not doing so. But we have the right to regulate interstate commerce, and accordingly we have passed a law to the effect that all commodities which have been produced in whole or in part by children under fourteen years of age cannot be transported from one state into another."

In that manner, child labor in the United States was abolished. Employers who used child labor soon realized that the employment of small children would greatly interfere with their business, and for that reason they voluntarily ceased to employ them.

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Therefore, if it is just that railroad employees work only eight hours a day, it must likewise be just for all other employees to work only eight hours a day. What the Congress has done in regard to child labor, Congress can also do in regard to all other workers. All that Congress has to do is to enact a law to the effect that all commodities produced by employees working more than eight hours a day cannot be transported from one state into another.

If such a law is enacted, there will not be even a single factory or office that could profitably employ workers more than eight hours a day.....

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Naujienos, May 5, 1916.

PREPAREDNESS, BUT WHAT KIND?

(Editorial)

American capitalistic newspapers are still babbling about preparedness. With all possible energy they are trying to convince the public that only a gigantic standing army, a gigantic navy, and gigantic war industries can guarantee peace and freedom of cultural development to this country. They also state that only such a force can frighten enemies from even thinking of attacking the United States, and that only such a force can safeguard this country from the horrors of war--from bloody slaughter and sacrifice of people's lives.

When reading such shouts of the preparedness babblers, the following question unwittingly comes to the head: From what kind of enemies do they expect and fear an attack? From war-weakened Europe? From Japan? Or from the South American nations? And does preparedness really guarantee peace and freedom of cultural development? The countries in Europe groaned under such a preparedness burden, and today we see the results. Preparedness for war can lead

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to nothing else except that for which preparations have been made--bloody slaughter and destruction of wealth.

If it is really necessary for the United States to prepare to safeguard the lives and property of the people, then that preparation should be made, and necessarily made, in a different manner. Preparations should be made not to fight imaginary ghosts of foreign enemies, but to fight the domestic enemy. Right here in the United States there goes on from day to day, the same horrible slaughter of human beings as on the battlefields of Europe. If this is doubted by anyone we will cite a few facts.

The report of the Pennsylvania Bureau of Labor Statistics has just been made. Among other things, the report states:

"During the first sixteen days of the month of February, 13,027 workers were injured in factories in Pennsylvania. Generally speaking, that is almost 1,000 workers per working day. On one single day 1,190 workers were injured. During

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that time ninety-two workers were killed. To this number is not added the twenty-seven workers (miners) who were instantly killed in a mine explosion."

Another similar report has been made by the state of New York. According to that report, during the past eighteen months, up to January, 1916, in the state of New York alone there were as many as 387,000 accidents to workers. This figure represents only those cases that were reported to the Workmen's Compensation Bureau. In that number are included 56,374 workers who were so seriously injured that they were unable to return to work for at least fourteen days. During the same eighteen months 1,214 workers were killed. If there were 387,000 accidents in eighteen months, it means that there were 258,000 accidents in one year, and these figures involve only one state. The population of the state of New York is equal to about one tenth of the total population of the United States. Therefore, it would follow that about two and one-half million accidents occurred throughout the United States during a period of one year.

According to the above report, 809 workers were killed in the state of New York

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in one year; that would mean that a total of about 8,090 workers were killed in the United States during a similar period. But there are reasons to believe that these figures are not complete. It is understood that in the state of New York there were many industrial accidents that were never reported to the Workmen's Compensation Bureau. Therefore, the total number of industrial accidents in the United States during that one year is not merely two and one-half millions, but about five millions; and the number of workers killed is not merely about eight thousand, but according to the statistics gathered by certain people, the figure is about thirty-five thousand.

Therefore, it is very clear that we have enough sacrifice of lives and war slaughter right here in the United States without being attacked by any foreign enemy. We must make preparations not to fight against a foreign country but to fight against our home enemy, against that anarchy of the capitalistic system which sacrifices so many workers' lives every day.

However, we cannot expect this kind of preparedness (against our home enemy)

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from those who now hold the reins of the government in their hands. For that reason, only those who have no reason to fear foreign enemies, and upon whose shoulders the burden of all kinds of war preparations is being placed, can consider this kind of preparation--the working people!

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Naujienos, May 3, 1916.

LET US DEMAND AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

by

P. P. Nunchikas

Dear brother worker, are you not tired from long working hours? Do you work only eight hours per day? Do you receive adequate compensation for your work, so you and your family can live like human beings should live? If not, why? A worker who works from ten to twelve hours per day is unable to find time for peaceful rest; he has no time to read newspapers in order to learn what goes on in the world; and he has no time for wholesome and moral recreation. All his energy is expended in his work, and when he comes home he must hurry to bed in order to rest and be able to return to slavery in the morning to earn his meager wages and feed himself and his family in a half-starving manner. And in order to preserve his life he must work for the wages that are offered to him by the capitalists. A capitalist never pays enough to provide the worker with a decent living.

Therefore, what remains for the workers to do in order to better their lives,

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I C to guarantee their future, and to have something to depend upon in case of unemployment or other misfortunes? Demand higher wages from the capitalists? It is true, such a demand should be made; but will the capitalists heed the demand for higher wages and shorter working hours? Not only will the capitalists never willingly heed such a demand, but they will actually discharge the workers who make such demands. In such cases there is no alternative but to oppose the employer by going out on strike, and strikes can be successful if they are operated correctly. Before a demand is made of the capitalists for shorter working hours and higher wages, all workers must organize into a strong union. When the workers are well organized and go out on strike they can win a better living for themselves and for others.

Every day we hear that workers have won a strike in one place and lost in another. Those workers who lost were not organized, and no strike can be won without proper organization. Only in this way will a demand for an eight-hour

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day and higher wages be granted. In every case where the workers remained well organized the capitalists were defeated and the workers are enjoying a much better life than those who are still being forced to work twelve hours a day.

For example, let us take the small town of Bridgeport, Connecticut. There, in nearly all the factories, the workers work eight hours a day. If in any factory in that city the workers put in more than eight hours a day, they are making preparations to strike. The workers in that city are organizing rapidly and strongly. They have already won many strikes and some are still in progress; they expect to win all these strikes. This shows that workers must become organized, that every worker must belong to a union in order to help themselves and others to win shorter working hours and higher wages!

When the capitalists feel the danger of a strike of their employees, they first of all investigate to find out how well the employees are organized. If they see that the workers are sufficiently well organized to win a strike; then the

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capitalists give in to the demands of the employees because they know that it is very expensive to fight a group of well-organized workers. Therefore, brother Lithuanian workers, let us not lag behind the workers of other nationalities! Let us also join the unions, forget our racial and religious differences, and extend a brotherly hand to each other--"unity is power". We can obtain a better life only by remaining united. Let us join a union that is energetically and strongly fighting for the good of the workers--such a **union** is the International association of machinists. The union accepts all kinds (?) of workers as members. [Translator's note: Interrogation point made by editor of Naujienos.] This union recently started a strong campaign against the capitalists because they have been oppressing workers too long. Therefore, let us Lithuanians not lag behind the workers of other nationalities; let us join this international union and through struggles and unity we will attain a better life. Let us all demand an eight-hour working day and more pay for our work.

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Naujienos, May 2, 1916.

LITHUANIAN

POVERTY IS THE CAUSE OF MANY EVILS

(Editorial)

General William C. Gorgas, chief surgeon of the United States Army, and who is famous for banishing yellow fever from the Panama Canal district, delivered a speech at the Congress of Missionaries, on April 29, at Washington, D. C. He stated in his talk that poverty is the main obstacle in the way of banishing unsanitary living conditions. He further stated that "poverty is also the greatest obstacle in the way of morality and religion."

To us, Socialists, this is not a new thought. We have been repeating it for many years. We have been taught by Socialism to understand that principle which declares that economic conditions of the people are the foundation of the life of the people, morally, religiously, etc. For advocating such materialistic ideas we are being continuously denounced by priests and their followers. But it has been revealed that even a person, who never has had anything in common with the Socialists, recognizes that very same thought on the basis of his own experience in life; he made that admission at the above-mentioned congress of missionaries.

PROJ.30275

Naujienos, Apr. 3, 1916.

[CAPITAL PUNISHMENT]

(Editorial)

The Governor of Massachusetts wrote a letter to the legislature of that state urging its members to abolish capital punishment. He says that capital punishment is unnecessary, since it does not decrease crime..

The Governor's attitude should be supported wholeheartedly. The death penalty is a relic of the barbarous ages. It is as anachronistic as the Inquisition of the Middle Ages.

The Naujienos adopted this view long ago. Even at the time that the Catholic priest, Hans Schmidt, was executed (for the bestial murder of Anna Aumuller) the Naujienos did not miss the opportunity to raise its voice against the death penalty.

WPA (LL) PROJ. 30275

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Naujienos, Feb. 22, 1916.

WORKERS' INSURANCE

(Editorial)

The only Socialist in the United States Congress, Meyer London, has presented a resolution which demands insurance against unemployment, illness and old age for the workers. This is the first time during the existence of the United States Congress that such a plan has been put before it.

Congressman London favors the principle that the Government should create such an insurance agency, and asks that a committee of five be created to prepare a detailed insurance plan.

The workers of America can commend this step taken by Congressman London. Whether his demand is fulfilled or not, at least it already has been offered to Congress. The workers will not hesitate to acclaim his demands as the demands of their own class.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Naujienos, Feb. 22, 1916.

The justice in his demands is too clear to the working people. The people who are creating the wealth of the country with their hands have the right to demand that their welfare be safeguarded when, through no fault of their own, they lose their jobs.

The worker of the present day has been lowered to the point where he is regarded merely as a tool for creating profits for the capitalists. While he is healthy and strong, and while the merchandise is selling fast, the worker is forced to work long hours and even overtime. But when the worker's energy is gone, or when the market is overflowing with merchandise, the capitalists throw him out into the street as a worthless thing. This is natural according to the capitalists' point of view, but the workers cannot agree with them.

A worker is not only a bearer of working power, but he is also a human being. He wants to live even when he is not needed by the capitalists. And if the capitalists exploit him in such a manner that he has nothing to live on during a period of unemployment or illness, or during old age, he has the right to

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Naujienos, Feb. 22, 1916.

turn to the state and demand that it provide for him.

Receiving insurance benefits is not like receiving alms. It is the return to the worker of a part of those benefits which are taken from him without compensation by the wealthy class with the aid of the state. The insurance plan, therefore, should be so organized that the benefits will be paid out of the pockets of the wealthy.

Once raised in that law-enacting institution, this question will not be stilled until it is solved in a manner satisfactory to the workers. It is well that there was a Socialist in Congress to raise this question.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 39275

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Naujienos, Feb. 17, 1916.

PIGS OR CHILDREN?

(Editorial)

Which is more important, to know: How to raise pigs, or how to raise children? According to Dr. Harvey W. Wiley, the well-known food authority, it seems that in the United States raising hogs is the more important of the two. For fifty years the science of raising hogs has been taught in this country. There are about five thousand people trained in this science, but there are not even fifty people who know how to bring up children correctly.

Dr. Wiley believes that the educational system in America is to blame for this state of affairs. The schools do not concern themselves with teaching the people how to feed and care for their children in a healthful manner. They must gain this knowledge by practical experience, but this, however, is very costly. One hundred and thirty-seven infants out of every thousand die before completing their first year of life.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 36271

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Naujienos, Feb. 3, 1916.

THE DETERIORATION OF YOUTH

(Editorial)

Youth is the maturing generation. In a few years the youths will be grown men and women. The mature men and women of today were young boys and girls not so many years ago. These are very plain truths, but from them we may draw important conclusions.

If the youths of today, who will become mature citizens in a few years, are to be good citizens, we must concern ourselves with them. If the mature citizens of today are inferior, we must seek the reason for their inferiority first of all in the imperfect training they received in their youth.

The youth of the poor has been and is still being badly reared. That is why so many transgressors have come from the ranks of the poor. But this is not the

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I M fault of the poor people, as the moralists claim. This wretched situation is inevitable under the circumstances.

Poor people rear their children badly not from choice but from necessity. They can do no better because their living conditions--due to their poverty--will not let them.

Oscar F. Nelson, factory inspector for Illinois, seeking the reason for the great number of crimes in Chicago, has come to the conclusion that the source of most crimes may be found in the small wages received by the workers. If the wages of the workers were higher, they would be able to make better homes for their families, and it would not be necessary for their children to seek enjoyment and room to play in the streets. If the workers were paid more, their children would not be forced to go into the factories; they would be able to finish school.

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Naujienos, Feb. 3, 1916.

I M "The majority of young criminals today, "declares Mr. Nelson," come from starving families whose heads are forced to put their children to work in order that they may have enough to live on."

Child labor deprives youths of the opportunity to receive an education. Child labor deprives youths of the opportunity to play, and makes them unhappy and sullen. Child labor weakens the bodies of the youths and exposes them to the dangers of occupational diseases. This labor does not allow youths time to learn a trade, and, as a result, they remain common laborers all their lives. But worst of all is the fact that child labor makes the youths prey to all kinds of bad influences.

"Child labor is almost always mechanical," says the factory inspector. "It requires no mental exercise. The children go home tired in body, but their minds are hungry for activity and amusement. The boys go to a stuffy poolroom,

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Naujienos, Feb. 3, 1916.

the girls to a stuffy dance hall."

It is in these and similar places that they encounter the pernicious influences which destroy their innocence.

Clean, healthy places of amusement for boys and girls would noticeably lessen the number of youthful criminal and moral offenders. But their number would be reduced even more by the betterment of working conditions for adult workers. Then the adult workers would have no trouble in taking care of their families, and they would be able to rear their children properly.

It has become apparent that the fight for the betterment of workers' living conditions is a fight to promote morality among men.

Our priests condemn this fight and call it "destruction of morality" and "godlessness". On the contrary, the truth is that nothing destroys the morality of the

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I M people as much as the conditions of worry and poverty under which
 poor people are living today. A priest who strives to retain these
conditions is not only a hindrance to the well-being of the workers, but an
enemy of morality as well.

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Lietuva, Feb. 5, 1915.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NEGROES

The United States Congress in Washington, D. C., passed a bill--two hundred twenty-eight votes against sixty--which prohibits mixed marriages between Negroes and whites in the District of Columbia.

Although nearly half of the population of the District of Columbia is composed of Negroes, nevertheless, the above-mentioned bill was passed by a very large majority.

The penalty for violation of the new law is a fine of one to five thousand dollars or imprisonment of one to five years. Any minister or priest who marries such a mixed couple will be punished by a fine of \$250.00 to \$1,000.00 or by imprisonment of six to twelve months.

This is a clear case of interference by the government with the personal affairs of the people. The government should not interfere with such matters.

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Lietuva, Feb. 5, 1915.

The Negroes as well as the whites are citizens of the United States; both are equally loyal and law-abiding citizens. People of both races fight for this country against her enemies in time of war. Therefore, the government should not degrade or discriminate against any racial group which it does not like.

Naujienos, Jan. 26, 1915.

LOWER MILK PRICES

(Editorial)

p.2. Beginning February 1, in the city of Milwaukee, milk will be sold at six cents per quart. The price is being lowered because distributors of milk are unable to sell all the milk that is available on the market. According to milk dealers, the market in Milwaukee was never before so flooded with a supply of milk.

Last year the United States enjoyed a bumper wheat crop. It is being said that this year the supply of milk and honey will be greater than ever before.

Therefore, it is very clear that there is no scarcity of the gifts of nature in this country. However, the number of people who have nothing to eat reaches into the millions. Are we not very happy, that we live under such a fine social order?

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Naujienos, Jan. 22, 1915.

ABOLISH PRIVATE OWNERSHIP OF INDUSTRY

(Editorial)

p.2. The domination of the capitalists is becoming increasingly repugnant to the people. Looking only after their own selfish interests, the capitalists conduct business and industrial affairs in a manner that causes wide-spread suffering to the entire public.

The workers, on whose backs the greatest burden of such a system falls, were the first to recognize its evil character. Through the lips of their defenders, the Socialists, the workers have been declaring for a long time that the people must abolish private ownership of the means of production and take them over into their own hands as public property.

The more intelligent members of the bourgeoisie are beginning to realize the necessity of public ownership of the means of production. This class, naturally,



Nauiienos, Jan. 22, 1915.

cannot advocate the abolition of all private property, because then they would be renouncing the foundation of their means of livelihood. But in certain instances they sometimes take a firm stand against the present system of private ownership.

The above fact has been demonstrated during the past three days in the United States Congress. D. J. Lewis, chairman of the committee on labor, made the **suggestion** before the House of Representatives that the government should take over into its own hands all coal and iron mines. Mr. Lewis, of course, is not the entire Congress, and it is even doubtful if he possesses the necessary courage to carry on a campaign until his suggestion by a leading congressman can be construed as a definite trend of the modern era.

If the bourgeoisie themselves are beginning to realize that the social order which they uphold is no good, then how can anyone honestly defend that system?

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Naujienos, Jan. 4, 1915.

THE YEAR IS OVER--OUR PROBLEMS ARE OLD

Again we are on the threshold of another year. Factories have been shut down temporarily so that the capitalists can take inventory in order to determine how much profit they have derived from the brawn of the workers. We cannot censure them for that because it is their business to profit from their employees. They must calculate and plan ways to make still greater profits from their employees during the coming year.

But how do the workers look at the new year? Very few are making plans to better their standard of living. Usually they content themselves with a little celebration, and with extending the season's greetings to each other.

Workers! Why not take an example from the capitalists? You also should take an inventory of the past year and plan for the coming year. What benefits have we derived from our past activities? What steps must we take so that in the future the exploiters of the working class will "chisel" at least one dollar less from us and our children?

PROJ. 30275

Naujienos, Jan. 4, 1915.

We all remember the grief with which last New Year's eve was ushered in. A large group of children of striking workers were enjoying a banquet in the Calumet district on Christmas Eve. Through the nefarious work of some unknown scoundrels, seventy-two innocent children perished in agony. We, therefore, greeted 1914 with bitterness in our hearts.

However, our misfortunes did not decrease at all throughout the whole year. An industrial depression was steadily creeping upon us. The army of unemployed increased from day to day. The coal miners in Colorado suffered unusually severe hardships. Unable to endure any longer their economic misery, the miners went out on strike. As a result they and their families were evicted from the company-owned shacks in which they were living. But when the strikers set up living quarters in tents in the open fields a band of murderers who were hired by the capitalists, attacked the colony. They set fire to the tents, shot and slaughtered the men, women and children. And why? Merely because the workers dared to ask for a larger piece of bread, for a better standard of living.



Naujienos, Jan. 4, 1915.

Furthermore, the above incident is not the only example of the hardships which the workers are forced to endure. Let us look at the conditions of our brother workers in Chicago. How many have been forced to greet the New Year on the street, without shelter? How many did not have a bite to eat? How many of our sisters and daughters, in order to have some food on New Year's day, were forced to sell themselves on the streets as prostitutes? How many healthy young men, in the prime of their lives, were forced to commit suicide because they were unable to find employment? We must take an inventory of these conditions. Let the New Year be a day of inventory for us just as it is for the capitalists.

PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 13, 1915.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

(Editorial)

Insurance serves a very useful purpose in the life of the people. It assists individuals to bear various misfortunes of life.

Fire can destroy a farmer's home or barn; a storm at sea can sink a trader's ship with all its cargo; a misfortune can take away the health or life of the head of a family and make orphans out of his children. In that manner a farmer or a merchant can instantaneously become a pauper; orphaned children can be left without a bite of bread.

These and similar circumstances illustrate the great need for insurance. When a heavy burden suddenly falls upon the back of one man it is lessened considerably by the collective assistance of other members of the insurance company. It is much easier to combat misfortune with united forces.

That very same principle of insurance should be applied to unemployed workers.

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Unemployment is also a misfortune. It is one of those misfortunes which torture the masses frequently and with great severity. Honest and intelligent people no longer believe that the army of unemployed consists only of lazy and degenerate workers. We notice everywhere that the whip of unemployment lashes also the most eager and most industrious workers. Employment does not depend on a worker's ability any more than does fire, sickness or death. No worker is free from the danger of unemployment. Therefore, all workers should be interested in a movement to secure them against unemployment.

We cannot abolish unemployment under the present social order, because this social order itself is the direct cause of unemployment. However, the dire consequences of unemployment can be lessened considerably by various means, but especially by unemployment insurance.

Unemployment insurance can be set up practically on the same basis as other forms of insurance: 1) co-operative basis--where full control of unemployment insurance is in the hands of the insured; 2) capitalistic basis--where unemployment insurance is conducted on a basis of profit; 3) Governmental

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basis--where unemployment insurance is conducted and controlled by the Government.

This last system of insurance is the most convenient under present conditions. The Government has more capital than can be raised by workers' co-operative societies; the Government can organize and conduct such matters more practically and more honestly than a capitalistic company. It is even doubtful if capitalists could be interested in such a humanitarian project! They would be more interested in the profit angle than in the welfare of the workers.

Furthermore, it is a duty of the state to protect the workers from the ravages of unemployment. Today the state represents the public, and the public is indebted to the workers for all the riches it possesses and controls. Therefore, the public is under obligations to protect the producers of wealth from the misery of unemployment, over which the workers have no control.

Thus far the United States Government has done nothing at all in this field. Even the Wilson Administration, in spite of the fact that it is endorsed by

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the largest American labor unions, is not contemplating any action on the matter. With dreadful unemployment raging all over the American continent, the Administration is "fighting" it with prophecies of "better times" and still greater prosperity in the future.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIA

Lietuva, Dec. 20, 1912.

The Negro Problem in America

In Washington, D. C., Representative Roddenberry of Georgia presented to Congress a resolution which demands that a person having even a drop of Negro blood be prohibited from marrying a white woman, and vice versa. He cursed and heaped contempt on those having any amount of Negro blood. But the Georgia Representative does not demand that the whites be prohibited from having Negro mistresses. Nobody has yet raised humanity either intellectually or morally by the curbing of truths, or with contempt. Neither has anybody raised any nationality culturally with such weapons. However, it must be true that the Americans have never really attempted to raise the Negro. There is no Negro problem in Europe because, it is apparent, things are done differently there. The Negro problem in America has been created by the Americans themselves, especially in the Southern States, to which Georgia also belongs. After the European countries had abolished Negro slavery even in their colonies, it continued in the Southern States of North America for



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 20, 1911.

twenty more years, because plantation owners required cheap laborers with whom they could do as they pleased. They transported purchased slaves here in great bands and they propagated so that today there are more than 11,000,000 Negroes. They do not present a Negro problem, but that is only the consequence of trampling moral principles. Sooner or later one has to pay for trampling moral principles and the truth of that must now be felt especially by the whites in the Southern States. Eleven million Negroes will not be exterminated by pro-lynching governors or by representatives in Congress. Their followers have been demoralizing the Negroes for many years and are now surprised that they assume different morals! Whoever sows seeds must also harvest the fruits of the same seeds. Fear and contempt are the worst advisers. A pen or tongue dipped in gall never bears good fruits.

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LI THUANIAN

Lietuva, Jan. 7, 1910.

LET US TAKE TO THE LAND

by
St. Miliauskas

We often read articles in our newspapers which lament about the plight of our people in America. They complain that our people lead miserable lives in the cities, that they are ignorant, beset with drunkenness, that it is difficult to find steady employment, and that many are employed only three or four days per week. The blame for all these conditions is placed on the capitalists, and the present social order. For that reason, the removal of the present social order is advocated.

Can it be true that our people have sunk so deeply into misery that they are unable to get out? In my opinion, the situation is not as hopeless as it is being pictured. Much can be done to improve our lot; all we need is energy and the will to march forward.

It would take a long time to wreck or change the present social order; such changes take place very slowly. The people of today do not wait for manna



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Lietuva, Jan. 7, 1910.

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to fall from the heavens as it did during the time of Moses. The people of today must adjust themselves to modern conditions. There are still plenty of opportunities left in America for making a good living; we should seek and take advantage of these opportunities. One of the best ways to get ahead is to purchase real property. However, it is necessary to study and determine what kind of real property is the most profitable.

Many of our people purchase homes in the cities. They purchase them on partial payment plans, and it requires ten or more years to complete the payments. And what do they gain by such purchases? Very little. When one of our countrymen purchases a home for two thousand dollars, he is compelled to work for the rest of his life in a factory or mine, but the gain on his property is very little--usually about ten or fifteen dollars. Very few of our countrymen know how to operate a business, because that requires knowledge, ability, and experience. Therefore, would it not be better if we purchased farms?

A person who invests \$1,500 or \$2,000 in a farm, the same amount which he pays



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Lietuva, Jan. 7, 1910.

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I L For a home, in a few years he can become a completely independent man.

Land in America is very cheap. Land can be purchased for as low as five, ten, or fifteen dollars per acre. It is also possible to obtain land from the government under the so-called Homestead law at from 1.25 to 2 per acre on time payments. Can anyone expect better terms? Even a person without a cent can secure land and become wealthy. For example, in the States of Wisconsin and Michigan, land is being sold on very easy terms. A person who purchases some of this land on a partial payment plan can find employment while he is operating his farm; there are plenty of forest jobs in those two States.

There are also good opportunities for securing work in the western States. It is not as difficult to secure a farm as some people believe. Payments for a farm can be met with earnings from private employment. There are many opportunities for private employment in the country districts, especially during the summer time, when it is possible to earn from two to three dollars per day. No one can experience any misery in the western States during the summer time.



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Lietuva, Jan. 7, 1910.

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I E Farming in America pays fairly good dividends, because nearly all farm products have Very good prices. I worked for a long time for a farmer who was renting a farm of fifty acres. He paid an annual rent of \$500. He hired two farm hands every summer, and paid each eighteen to twenty-three dollars per month in the form of food, shelter, and washing. In spite of all these expenses, the farmer is leading a very prosperous life.

I know a person who, while being employed in a factory, rented a small farm for \$100 per year. He hired a worker, who tilled the soil and planted cabbage. He paid the worker over \$100 for his work. When the cabbage had matured, he gathered the heads himself after working hours, and sold them for \$900. Can anyone realize such a large yearly profit by merely working in a factory?

Therefore, let us stop complaining, and take to the land, where we can lead peaceful and prosperous lives. By doing so, we will rid ourselves of that "rotten social order" and "capitalistic exploitation." If we will continue to lament, with elbows resting on saloon bars, that times are bad, and that



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Lietuva, Jan. 7, 1910.

I E it is impossible to find work, then we will never see better days.

Therefore, let us take to the land; there is no misery there.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 11, 1909.

OUR MOST IMPORTANT NEEDS

By Dr. A. L. Graicunas

We Lithuanians have three important problems to solve which must be cleared up as soon as possible. The delay in solving these problems is weakening and depressing not only the individual, but also the whole group, both materially and spiritually.

Our first problem is the urgent need to better the economic standing of our people. This can be accomplished if all of us will only make an effort to deal with our own business and professional people. We already have a sufficient number of all kinds of tradesmen, merchants, and not a small number of physicians, attorneys, dentists, engineers, etc. For example, many of our people who are



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in need of furniture; instead of buying from a Lithuanian they buy from a Jew or some other non-Lithuanian with the excuse that the Lithuanian did not have such beautiful furniture or that his price was higher. It is probable that the Lithuanian merchant did not have the desirable kind of furniture, and if he did, his price was probably higher. However if he did not have the desirable kind of furniture in stock that day, he could easily get them the next day by ordering from the factory. His prices might be higher, but if he would have known that a Lithuanian will do his buying from a Jew for that reason, he undoubtedly would have reduced his prices in order to make the sale. Moreover, I have learned that our people refuse to trade with our own merchants largely because of envy and not on account of higher prices.



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Our people also fail to properly support our tradesmen, such as carpenters, plumbers, electricians, etc. This lack of proper support is especially true in regards to our professional people--physicians, attorneys, etc. Take for example a Lithuanian who becomes sick and is forced to turn to a physician. If his case does not require a specialist, a Lithuanian physician will always be more sympathetic, more conscientious, and probably more qualified to help such a patient to get well. Furthermore, it is more pleasant for a patient to deal with a physician of his or her own nationality, because both speak the same language and can understand each other better; it is also more advantageous from a financial standpoint, because a patient will not be exploited by a Lithuanian physician. On the other hand, if the patient's condition is such that requires the attention of a specialist, it is only a matter of logic in the science of correct reasoning, that a physician



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IV is in the best position to know and recommend the
I C (Jewish) best specialist. In this regard our sick people should
unfalteringly heed the advice of a physician, and not
that of an old woman or a saloon keeper. Old women
only know how to cook beans, and saloon keepers only know how to pour
beer into a glass, but about the competency of a specialist, they
only know as much as a pig knows about the clouds. A sick person
who accepts advice from an old woman or saloon keeper, from an
advertisement in a Lithuanian newspaper, or any other questionable
source, very often becomes a victim of exploitation. Such a patient
usually does not receive proper attention, because he either was
led astray from a good specialist or did not even hear of one.
Real specialists do not advertise in newspapers, and only reputable
physicians are in close contact with them.



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What has been said about a Lithuanian physician can also be said in regard to a Lithuanian attorney. If a Lithuanian who is in trouble needing the services of an attorney would turn immediately to a Lithuanian attorney, he would undoubtedly save much time and money. When a specialist is needed in a certain case, an attorney is in a better position than anyone else to employ or recommend the right specialist. So much in regard to the problem about the economic uplift of our people.

2. The second important problem of our people is the need to understand the basic principles of personal and general hygiene. An old adage says: "A healthy brain in a healthy body." But do we live a hygienic life? God forgive us--not only the families living on



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Lietuva, June 11, 1909.

IV farms and in cities, but also our intelligentsia--priests,
I C (Jewish) physicians, attorneys, authors, etc.--are living in a
primitive fashion, guided not by brains, but by instinct.

I will not write much about doctors. They are familiar with the rules of hygiene, but they carelessly neglect to adhere to them; they teach others to follow these rules, but neglect to follow them themselves. In this manner many doctors commit an unpardonable sin; as a result many die between the ages of thirty-five and forty from tuberculosis or some other disease. Apparently they are punished by nature for giving the world an evil example. It is not necessary for a doctor to live expensively, but he should lead a hygienic life. He does not require one or two pounds of meat for a meal; he should be satisfied with only a quarter of a pound for one meal and remain healthy in both mind and body. People have a right to demand that



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doctors practice what they teach.

I C (Jewish)

We read in our newspapers of the deaths of many of our young people, especially brilliant students, who, if they had lived longer, promised to accomplish great deeds for our nationality. Who is to blame for their untimely deaths? They themselves are to blame! None have died from starvation; they were victims of contagious diseases. They died mostly from tuberculosis, which they could have escaped if they had made an effort to do so; but, through carelessness, they elected to become national or scientific martyrs. In other words, they died because they were seeking knowledge, but failed to find it. They failed to find it, because they were led into the wrong tracks in their very early days; had they been acquainted in their early days with the principles of hygiene, they would not have met untimely deaths.



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Lietuva, June 11, 1909.

IV

I C (Jewish)

In this connection we ourselves are partly to blame. At present, doctors advise mothers of the great importance of cleanliness in rearing children from the time of birth to five years of age; during the past ten years this advice alone has reduced infant mortality fifty per cent. However, the doctors forget about the importance of hygiene to mothers and other grown-ups from the time they are five years of age until they reach old age and the end of their lives. I would be very delighted, and it would be very beneficial to our people, if all our doctors would assist in popularizing the principles of hygiene.

3. Our third and probably most important need is the establishment of Lithuanian schools in America. This problem is very important, and is very easy to solve. This problem can be solved without

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I C (Jewish)

committees, buildings, or special financial contributions. All that is needed is a revolution. Let each Lithuanian organization, club, and lodge, divide its members into three or more groups in the following manner: Into the first group place all those who can neither read nor write, and set aside for this group one or two hours per week in which to learn how to read and write in Lithuanian and English; into the second group place all those who are able to read and write, and set aside a regular weekly period in which this group can meet and continue their education by studying history, geography, etc.; into the third group place those who desire to learn some kind of trade or profession. This latter group should be directed to the various public evening schools, which exist in all the larger cities. In these schools, students can study without a tuition charge and learn the following: Carpentry,

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the blacksmith trade, tailoring, cooking,
sewing, book-keeping, stenography, commercial
law, etc. All these branches of learning can
be obtained without charge during evenings

after working hours; it is not necessary to travel to Valparaiso
or Muskegan; and it is not necessary for the Lithuanian public
to aid such students financially.



Lietuva, Vol. XV, No. 35, Aug. 31, 1906.

THE HORRORS OF THE SWEAT SHOPS

The unspeakable conditions of the sweat shops in Chicago and the unspeakable exploitation of the workers is overlooked by the federal government and the city authorities. Men and women must bring clothes to their homes to be worked upon. Sanitary supervisor Hedrick wants to force the city officials to stop this inhuman and unsanitary exploitation of the poor.

One day's investigation brought the following results:

He came to the homes of the people who were taking clothes from the factory to finish in their living rooms. He found men and women working hard in their own homes in order to make more money for their miserable living. He found in one house a husband, wife, her brother, four small daughters and a child eight months old. This house is dirty; water leaks from the sink. He found a pile of clothes brought from the factory. The payment is ten cents for a dozen pairs of pants. If they worked hard enough they could make four dozen pairs of pants a week, that is, forty cents.

Lietuva, Aug. 31, 1906.

At another place he saw a woman carrying on her head a bundle of clothes. He followed her into her house. She was Italian and could not speak English, so they conversed by using their fingers. The woman told him that she gets four cents for making a dozen pairs of pants.

Mr. Hedrick went to many such places and found the most unsanitary conditions in such houses. Then he went to the clothing factory and found there unsanitary conditions also.

Mr. Hedrick says that he will look into the horrors of sweat shop exploitation in order to get rid of it. We doubt very much whether he will succeed because to the federal and the city officials graft is more important than the lives of the people.

I. ATTITUDES

J. Interpretation of American History

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 22, 1909.

AMERICAN IMPERIALISM

(Editorial)

President Taft is still touring the country. He is imitating the monarchs of Europe, and until the middle of the last century, the will of a monarch was believed to be the will of God. In Russia, this theory prevailed until the war with Japan in 1905. The people in European countries are winning liberty more now than ever, and many privileges of the rulers are being abolished. In America, civil liberties are constantly being reduced. In some matters, the President of the United States already has greater power than some rulers in Europe.

During his journey, President Taft will have a conference on the border with President Diaz of Mexico, which is the second most powerful country in North America. Thus far, the Presidents of these two neighboring republics have not met. If they are planning to meet now, then it is not merely for the purpose of saying hello to each other; most likely they

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will meet to discuss some important matters.

Although the North American republic of Anglo-Saxon descent has advertised itself as the "protector" of the weaker American republics, nevertheless, it is a fact that the United States has greatly extended its borders to the lands of weaker American republics which are populated by people of Spanish descent. The United States grabbed a large expanse of land from Mexico; the entire republic of Texas was annexed by the United States. Therefore, it is not at all surprising if the small Spanish-American republics fear their so-called "protector" (the United States) more than they do the European countries; and the United States is constantly attempting to convince others that the nations of Europe are imperialistic and aggressive.

Therefore, a distrust for the largest republic of North America is growing. This fact has been noticed by the politicians of the United States, and



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as a result, they are employing various means in an effort to mitigate this lack of confidence of the Spanish-American republics. That is unquestionably the real purpose of the coming meeting between President Taft and President Diaz; the latter is more than seventy years of age, but like a Russian czar, he knows how to put his wishes into effect with the aid of the army.

The two Presidents will undoubtedly discuss important problems pertaining to the western hemisphere. There are quite a large number of such problems. For example, the steadily recurring revolutions in Central America must be stopped. The United States, fearing the loss of its influence over other republics, is urging Mexico to "take the potatoes out of the hot ashes" for the United States by occupying the revolution-infested area--the Central American republics. President Diaz will probably do that. He has demonstrated that he knows how to subdue revolutions; and he does not lack courage. There were plenty of revolutions in Mexico, too, but President Diaz suppressed them with an iron hand.

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Although President Diaz, like the Russian czar, deprived the masses of liberty, nevertheless, he did do some good for his country. During his long term in office, the prosperity of the country has increased; the intellectual level of the masses also increased. The constantly recurring revolutions, which formerly interfered with the normal life of the country, now have entirely disappeared. For these reasons, while President Diaz was on his way to meet the President of the United States, he was greeted by most of the people with enthusiasm.

The presidential election in Mexico is approaching. Judging from the enthusiasm with which the people of Mexico are greeting President Diaz on his journeys, it is very probable that he will be re-elected. Although the Mexican President is allegedly elected by the people, nevertheless, the presidency will most likely remain in the hands of Diaz for the rest of his life. He is powerful enough to retain the presidency even without elections. In that manner, Mexico can become a monarchy. Such an ambition

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Lietuva, Oct. 22, 1909.

is being nurtured by President Taft, several American millionaires, and Republican politicians. These corresponding ambitions and aims are uniting the Presidents of both republics, but not the people. Therefore, the meeting and friendship of the two Presidents will not mitigate the distrust of the United States held by the Mexican people.

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Lietuva, Sept. 19, 1902.

LITHUANIAN

[PRESIDENT MCKINLEY BENEFITED THE REPUBLICAN PARTY ONLY]

Last Sunday in Chicago and all over America we celebrated the anniversary of the death of President McKinley. The Republican politicians wanted to make this day a national holiday. Even if the Republicans would succeed, the next party would abolish such a holiday. President McKinley was of benefit to the Republican party, so the politicians want to make political capital for themselves. President McKinley as a whole has done nothing good for the country.



I. ATTITUDES

K. Position

of Women and Feminism

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Vilnis, Jan. 8, 1926.

WORKING WOMEN ORGANIZING

(Editorial)

p.4.....The new membership drive of the Association of Lithuanian Working Women of America is now in full swing and will continue during the month of January. This organization has branches in all the larger towns and cities of the United States. All branches will hold mass-meetings with speakers in order to attract a large number of new members.

This society aims to organize all the Lithuanian working women in America, work for their educational uplift, and make them class conscious. Although the needs of working women are not any different from the needs of working men, nevertheless, it is still easier to organize women into separate organizations. For that reason the Association of Lithuanian Working Women is a very important part of the labor movement. Furthermore the work of this organization is not limited to activities among women alone. It supports the Communist movement as much as possible. At the last

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Vilnis, Jan. 8, 1926.

meeting the association decided to assist in organizing working women into an international organization. One of its most important functions is the maintenance of several childrens' organizations such as the A.Z.V.D. (Childrens' Little Society of the Blossom of Hope), and other similar societies.

Originally the Association of Lithuanian Women Workers was known as the Lithuanian Womens' Progressive Association of America. It was then a strictly feminine organization, more or less a suffragette society. Even at that time most members considered the affairs of the working class to be most important. Although a minority of the members possessed aristocratic attitudes, this group left the organization immediately after the split of the old Socialist party into two factions, the Socialist and Communist. The ranks and file members went Communistic and the "aristocrats" joined the rightist party. The latter composed only a small and insignificant group.

This organization had issued a monthly magazine for over twelve years. The magazine was first known as the "Moteru Balsas" (Womens' Voice), but later the

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Vilnis, Jan. 8, 1926.

name was changed to "Darbininkiu Balsas" (Voice of Working Women). The name of the organization was changed at the same time.

It is interesting to note that the membership of the Association of Lithuanian Women Workers of America contains a large number of American born women and girls. That is very significant in view of the fact that there are very few American born men and young men in our other organizations.

The Lithuanian section of the American Labor Party, and members of the Literary Society of American Lithuanian Workers, and all class conscious workers should support as much as possible the new membership drive of the Lithuanian working women. That matter is of interest not only to the women but also to the entire labor movement. Every Lithuanian working woman who is not yet a member should join the organization.

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LITHUANIAN

Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

LITHUANIAN WOMEN WORKERS ASSOCIATION

The Association of Lithuanian Women Workers of America, of the third district, held a conference on Dec. 20 at the Vilnis Hall, 3116 S. Halsted Street.

Mrs. A. Deikis, district organizer, opened the conference and invited Miss Katilius to deliver the oration of the day. The speaker appealed to the members to become more active, to study and learn more about the problems and aims of the working class, and to organize newspaper correspondence groups in the various units of the organization. In that way, she stated, the members will be of much greater value to the labor movement.

A credentials committee was selected to verify the credentials of all delegates attending the meeting. The committee later reported that there were thirty-seven delegates representing all the units of the organization within the third district. All delegates took an active part in the various discussions of the conference.



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Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

Mrs. Deikis also delivered an address before the conference. She talked about the propagation of working class literature--in what manner working class newspapers and books can be spread among the workers.

Mrs. Z. Klibis gave a detailed report on the last convention of the organization, which she had attended as a district delegate. Miss Katilius, who also attended the convention, added a few points to the report.

A committee of nine was selected to carry on a propaganda campaign during the month of February. For that purpose it was decided to invite Mrs. Karosas from the Eastern states as a speaker.

Miss Katilius and Mrs. Gasiunas were elected as members of an international committee, which is being formed of all nationalities in Chicago for the purpose of



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Vilnis, Jan. 5, 1926.

organizing women workers into an international organization.

According to reports by the delegates at the conference, the Alliance of Lithuanian Working Women of America is in a prosperous state. It has a large number of members and is in good standing financially.

Before the conference came to an end, a motion was introduced, seconded, and carried to make a collection at the conference for the benefit of political prisoners in the United States. The collection netted eighteen dollars, which was sent to the committee of a protest massmeeting held recently at the Northwestern Hall. It is very admirable that the women workers did not forget such an important cause.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 26, 1918.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO RECEIVE AN EDUCATION FREE

by

Dr. A. L. Graicunas

Every doctor feels greatly the lack of an intelligent woman's assistance at a patient's bedside. A doctor called to a sick person's bed often does not know where to begin. The doctor knows well that in order to cure the patient he must remove the cause of the illness as soon as possible, but the doctor often does not have the time to get to the bottom of the cause. About all the doctor can do is give advice and instructions concerning the care of the patient.

He has no greater trouble than when he has a woman patient. Her room is usually crowded with all kinds of women, young and old, some of them even with infants in their arms. They are attracted there not by any desire to

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Lietuva, Dec. 26, 1918.

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IV aid the patient, but by curiosity. So they chatter away at the bedside about somebody's mother who had the same illness, and died. Such conversations do the patients no good. Sometimes the visitors endanger their own families, for the patient may have a contagious disease which the visitors may bring home to their children. Matters would be entirely different if the patient's visitors were at least partially acquainted with the basic facts of hygiene.

The lack of nurses has become so obvious to the doctor writing this article that, without waiting any longer, he intends to do something about it.

Take a case of childbirth as an example. It certainly is not convenient for a doctor to make up the patient's bed, heat some water, and take care of many other common household tasks before he can turn his attention to the patient. If he were to do all those things, the charge for his time

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Lietuva, Dec. 26, 1918.

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IV would be too high for the head of the household.

Therefore, prompted by the usual practice, the expectant mother often asks an untidy woman to her bedside instead of a doctor. Well, the unfortunate consequences are well known. The mother or the child are sacrificed to needless diseases and, not infrequently, to death.

An effort is being made to remedy this condition by training and educating more women as midwives. Though in recent times many midwives have been trained, they fall far short of satisfying all the requirements of the patients. Other means were taken. Lithuanian girls were urged to study the nursing profession. It now seems that the ice has been broken. Today, we no longer have to beg Lithuanian girls to study the nursing profession; they are doing so voluntarily. Therefore, today we have about two dozen Lithuanian nurses in America, and they all are profitably occupied.

Life is not stagnant. New questions and problems arise continually in our

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Lietuva, Dec. 26, 1918.

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IV public life. They must be solved. The better and more attentively we concern ourselves with these problems as they arise, the more we realize that to solve them we must train and prepare ourselves systematically.

The requirements of life in America caused such schools as the School of Civics and Philanthropy to be founded long ago. But we Lithuanians living in America must solve the same problems which confront the Americans, we must study the conditions of life in America--perhaps even more than the Americans, for, as immigrants, we are more sensitive to these conditions.

For this reason we approached the administration of the School of Civics and Philanthropy, inquiring whether this school could not agree to provide a special course in the duties of citizenship, free of charge. Today we have the reply. The school agrees to award scholarships to ten or fifteen persons and, after graduation, to place them in positions.

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Lietuva, Dec. 26, 1918.

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Therefore, Lithuanian men and women who would like to take advantage of this generous offer should please communicate with Dr. A. L. Graicunas, 3310 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 4, 1918.

[WOMEN'S SOCIETY HOLDS COOKING CLASSES]

The Lithuanian Women's Enlightenment Society makes the following announcement:

"Cooking classes are held every Thursday night at 8:00 P. M. in the Mark White Square Park field house, 30th and Halsted streets. Members and friends are invited to attend.

"Note: There will be no classes on December 26, 1918, and January 2, 1919."



Lietuva, Oct. 19, 1917.

ANNA DORIS--FIRST LITHUANIAN AVIATRIX

(Summary)

We do not know whether there is a Lithuanian aviator in America or the rest of the world, but we have learned a few days ago that in Chicago there is a Lithuanian aviatrix. Her name is Anna Doris. She has completed an aviation course in the Moler Aviation School, Chicago, and has already made several long trips in the air. Miss Doris is American born, but she can speak very good Lithuanian. In an interview with B. K. Balutis, editor of Lietuva (Lithuania), she stated that her greatest ambition is to become a famous aviatrix. She plans to go to South America, and for that reason she is now studying the Spanish language. She said she is making fast progress with her Spanish lessons, because she has already mastered the Italian language.

Lietuva, Oct. 19, 1917.

Miss Doris is also an inventor. She has invented an airplane safety belt for which she has secured a patent. The belt makes it possible for a pilot to release himself instantly when something goes wrong with the plane. When Mr. Balutis reminded her that she is engaged in a very dangerous occupation, she answered:

"It only appears to be so, but it is not. Believe it or not, I feel safer in an airplane than in an automobile. There are no telephone poles, store windows, or sidewalks to bump into in the air. I float in the air as though I were sitting on a soft pillow. It is a wonderful experience."

Miss Doris is probably the first Lithuanian aviatrix in the world. As far as we know, Vytautas Gray [Graiciunas], eldest son of Dr. A. L. Graiciunas, will probably be the first Lithuanian aviator. He has enlisted in the aviation corps of the United States Army and is now taking a special course in the United States war aviation branch school at the University

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Lietuva, Oct. 19, 1917.

of Illinois. He is nineteen years of age.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 29, 1916.

WOMEN, LET US NOT FORGET OUR ALLIANCE!

by

Ada Vilmanius

The Naujienos and other progressive newspapers have already published several articles about the Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance of America. It is known to many that this Alliance has made notable progress in a short period of time. It is apparent that Lithuanian women are awakening, and are beginning to become interested in civic problems as well as household problems. They are no longer satisfied with merely a prayer book and the Stations [of the Cross]. Although their work is as hard and responsible as that of their men, they are often shunted to the rear. Almost everywhere their work is considered of less value than that of their male companions. Though they see, feel, and understand all this, the women are not able to make an adequate protest because they are not yet organized.

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Mar. 29, 1916.

Some of our women realized long ago that they lacked an understanding of their own affairs and that there was no organization which could enlighten them in these matters. They tried, as much as they could and as well as they knew how, to enlighten themselves and their lagging sisters. True, their work was not easy. It demanded much effort, sacrifice, and determination.

I remember when the Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance was created. How much joy and celebration there was! But nothing more has been done. Having expressed their joy and having celebrated a while, many of our sisters again closed themselves up in their steaming kitchens--and they have not returned. Only those who had a broader point of view with respect to life and matters which concerned them as working women remained, but there were not many of them. It has even been feared that this work which had been begun so successfully would have to be abandoned. But no! The few women were determined to work and work more, and work they did. They worked during every hour they were free from their domestic duties. In the newspapers,

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Naujienos, Mar. 29, 1916.

at meetings, and in private conversations they urged their sisters to enlighten themselves, to organize and to fight for their rights!

Unfortunately, their intentions and devotion were often misinterpreted or even maliciously interpreted. Clericalism, one of the most vicious enemies of progress and freedom, barred their path. Our rectories, sensing an imminent danger in the greater enlightenment of the women, did everything to vilify the work of these idealists and to lower them in the estimations of their parishioners. The rectory realized that if it lost the support of women, its days of overlordship were numbered.

However, one curse is not sufficient. Even the least enlightened person--one who can understand very little--will ultimately realize the reason for the curse. Something had to be done to conceal the real purpose of the rectory. The spiritual politician who sits in the rectory decided to use the floors of the meeting halls and the newspapers for his shady work. In this way he

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Naujienos, Mar. 29, 1916.

swayed hosts of our unthinking sisters to his side. In their name he created a branch of the "Roman Consulate" and told them that this was their organization--an organization of Catholic women. In view of this, we, the liberal women, have not only failed to become discouraged, but have become determined to work even more. This work of ours will not go for naught. We have already organized branches of the Lithuanian Women's Progressive Alliance in the larger Lithuanian colonies in America. The same is being done in the smaller colonies. In a word, our Alliance is growing and expanding. In order that it grow in depth as well as breadth, however, it is necessary that we do not put down our hands. Let us work, work, work! Let us not be content with the mere fact that we do have an alliance and think that there is nothing more to be done, for much is still left undone. First of all, we must explain to our less enlightened sisters the real purpose of the Roman agent. We can accomplish this with the aid of good books, newspapers, lectures, and public meetings. In other words, by enlightening ourselves and others, this can be accomplished.

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Naujienos, Mar. 29, 1916.

Sisters, let us all get to work, now!

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Naujienos, Feb. 9, 1916.

A DEBATE ON WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE

by

J. Mankevicius

Lodge 81 of the Lithuanian Socialist Alliance will sponsor a debate to be held at 1182 Milwaukee Avenue on February 12. The subject will be: "Can Women Have Equal Rights with Men?" A. Vasiliauskas will take the affirmative side; Dr. A. J. Karalius the negative.

The Lodge plans to have similar debates immediately preceding each monthly meeting, these debates to begin at 7 P. M. Members and prospective members are urged to attend. We have many important things to discuss, among them the nominations of the Socialist party.

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Naujienos, Jan. 14, 1915.

CONGRESS ACTS ON THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE QUESTION

(Editorial): p. 2.... The congress in Washington rejected a bill which was to encourage the legislatures of the individual states to confer the electoral franchise upon women. It was an attempt to amend the United States constitution. But in order to make an amendment to the constitution it must be approved at least by a two thirds vote of congress; whereas, this bill failed to receive even half the votes. There were 204 negative votes and only 174 affirmative votes. Universal Suffrage advocates thereby suffered a big set back, although they are unwilling to admit defeat. They state that the results of the congressional vote were much better than they had anticipated. But that is an old story: The vanquished always make an attempt to cover up their defeat.

The woman's suffrage bill was rejected for a number of reasons, which can be grouped into two divisions. First, it was opposed as a matter of principle by those who do not wish to see women participate politically in the affairs of the nation. Second, the bill was opposed by a large group of representatives who, while not opposed to woman suffrage, do not want the national government

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Naujienos, Jan.14,1915.

to meddle with the subject; in their minds, the question must be left to the individual states for solution.

There is no doubt that the decision of congress is bad. The Democrats, who vigorously defend state rights and desire to abridge the powers of congress, do not understand this modern age. The individual states have long ceased to exist as self-governing units. As time marches on, the states increasingly become mere administrative units of our single nation, corresponding to counties in the states. Of course, states must retain the right to regulate certain matters pertaining to their own needs - but not such matters as Woman Suffrage. If it is unfair to keep women in political slavery in one state then it also must be unfair in all other states. Such an important matter should be uniformly regulated throughout the entire nation.

But is there any sound foundation for the belief that suffrage to women is unnecessary? In our opinion, such a belief contradicts the spirit of modern times. Is it not a fact that the woman of today participates extensively in

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Naujienos, Jan.14,1915.

industry and commerce? Many women own and control various industrial and business enterprises; and many more are employed in such establishments. Therefore, if women are allowed to control wealth, hire workers and be hired as workers, then they should also be allowed to have a voice in the enactment of laws that regulate such matters. They should be permitted to occupy governmental offices and assist in the enforcement of those laws. Otherwise how can women defend their interests?

It is true that women everywhere are inhumanly exploited. However, it is enough to say that in factories and department stores women and girls earn only about three or four dollars per week. Is not that frightful? Can anyone be surprised at the fact that thousands of your women and girls, becoming tired of hard work at starvation wages, go astray and disappear into the dark depths of white slavery.

It is significant that laws made by men, government run by men, and a public ruled by men, are not interested in improving the frightful economic conditions of the working girl or woman. If women were given an opportunity to participate in the

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Naujienos, Jan.14,1915.

regulation of the affairs of the nation, they would not look upon these matters so lightly.

Women must be given the advantage of the vote to select law makers, court judges, and other public officials. They need an opportunity to defend themselves against their exploiters. They cannot depend upon their exploiters to improve their economic conditions, because employers profit by exploiting them.

In order to reach that goal, however, it will be necessary for women to find more supporters for their cause. They will not always find them among their own sex. A capitalist woman is no better than a capitalist man, for both are equally interested in hiring women at lower wages; and both are equally opposed to granting women the advantage of the vote with which to improve their standard of living.

Real, faithful supporters of woman's rights are the working people, but, of course, only the class conscious workers - not those who kiss the hands of the capitalists.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

EDUCATED WOMEN AND THE FAMILY

Attempts have been made to collect data on the influence of higher education on the fecundity of women but until recently the statistics collected had been incomplete.

A short time ago a Boston college, in existence since 1842 and with a large number of women graduates, sent a questionnaire to five thousand former students, inquiring about their activities since graduation. Replies were received from 2,827.

Among the questions asked were: "What is your present occupation?"; "What have you attained?"; "Are you married?"; "How many children have you had?"; "What is your husband's occupation?"; "How much education did your children receive?"; "What are their occupations?"

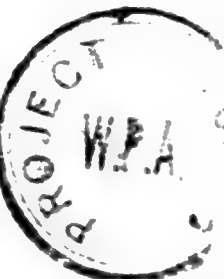


Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

The replies were disheartening. The larger percentage of the women never married and, instead of decreasing each year, this percentage increases. Since the question of a dowry does not play such an important part in America as it does in Europe, the failure to marry is apparently caused by other reasons.

Perhaps higher education is sought by the less beautiful: they would naturally find it more difficult to attract a man. Perhaps higher education destroys a woman's attraction to a man and her desire to have a family. Perhaps it freezes a woman's passions and desires.

A high percentage of educated women are also without issue. The answers to the questionnaire showed that of a hundred educated women who married, thirty-nine are childless and have never had children. Compare them with uneducated women who average only ten or twelve childless women per hundred. A low child-bearing rate is evident not only among educated women



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Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

in America, but also elsewhere. The higher a nation rises culturally, the slower it propagates, for the women of such nations bear fewer children. In Europe the French population does not increase at all, while the German and English population increases are continually becoming smaller. The least enlightened nations, such as the Russians, Poles, Spaniards, and Portugese propagate the fastest.

It is therefore necessary to conclude that culture and education force a woman out of her real role of parent and continuer of the race. This is proven by the comparison of city women, who are more enlightened, to country women. Country women are more prolific than city women.

If education and a higher culture have an effect on women, they must also effect men in the same way. The famous, the unusually intelligent, the men of letters, and the well-known leaders usually are bachelors or, if they are married and have children, they have very few of them.



Lietuva, Jan. 12, 1912.

WOMEN AND ENLIGHTENMENT

The enlightenment of women is looked upon among us as some special kind of understanding. Men especially like to write that only those women are enlightened who attend lectures or are interested in political problems. When one newspaper printed items about domestic things, many complained that the home was too lowly a subject for women to bother about, that ideals should be written about instead. What a misunderstanding of ideals!

Political rights for women will come in their own way, for that is being forced by women's participation in industry. And the more they are pushed into factories, the more necessary it is for them to acquire rights which they will undoubtedly receive.

But the question of enlightenment is more important than political truths. With Lithuanian women the fundamental concern for enlightenment should be the improvement of character and spirit. That is more important than all kinds of "consciousness," for it composes life itself. Just as man, so

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will woman--virtuous, energetic, intelligent, guided by a sound mind--learn to understand things. Having that understanding, she will receive all the rights of life. Our women need that understanding first of all. It is necessary to nurture character and courage in them, for in them lies the enlightenment of women.

Just as one grain added to another eventually makes a pile of grain, so the study and improvement of each small incident of life makes for the understanding of life and controls the manner of making life. Articles which urge women to wake out of lethargic sleep and have consciousness will help very little. It is necessary first of all to improve the personal concern of life, starting with cooking, sewing, washing, conduct, rearing children; then to go to the more important things: family life, virtue, and other concerns of life. Those are the things that create a woman's life and each one of them should be very clearly understood by every woman.



Lietuva, Jan. 12, 1912.

The recognition of these facts, followed by perfecting them; the understanding of other women, and the recognition of women's duties will be their real enlightenment.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Apr. 1, 1910.

SHOULD WOMEN HAVE THE SAME RIGHTS AS MEN?

In the Middle Ages, when scholastic learning was in full bloom, various scholars were attempting to solve the question of whether women have souls, and even whether women are human beings. Today not only the scholars but also the common people have a hearty chuckle over this question. But in place of this question, a new one has spread widely over the world today: "Should women have the same rights as men?"

Certainly this question is not very different from the question discussed in the Middle Ages. Only the times have changed and with them the manner of thinking and deliberating. In olden times this question was seriously weighed: "How many devils can fit on the point of a pin?" In the same way the answer to the question of whether women have souls was sought.

Today science has advanced so far that it is no longer curious about how many devils there are on a pin-point, but instead investigates bacteria which,

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increasing rapidly, bring great harm to humanity in the form of contagious diseases. Today we are interested in the evolution of social organization, the causes of that evolution, and the changes that were born of it. We are occupied in learning what relationship the planet on which we live has with other heavenly bodies, the evolution of life by stages, beginning from a one-cell creature almost up to man and the investigation of the paths of this evolution. Therefore, it is not surprising that the question concerning women had to change in its form. A woman is conceded to be a human being now. But is she the same kind as a man? Perhaps she is only the fulfillment, the completion. Perhaps she is not complete in herself. And perhaps she is less trained and has less talent. Perhaps she is a being that cannot account for her work and she might not know how to take care of herself. Such questions and others similar to them are born in the minds of those people who cannot understand life well. They weigh and measure the brains of men and women to ascertain whether women are really as talented as men. Life itself defends

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women. At this time we have women who occupy the highest places in life. With no difficulty we can find women lawyers, doctors, teachers, and others. In the same manner life comes to the defense of women from other viewpoints. The millions of widows and orphans who earn their own and often their families' upkeep, not only without the aid of a man but often in a competitive war with him, in circumstances a hundred times more difficult, must be sufficient proof that a woman is in herself an independent being and has enough strength to overcome all sorts of hardships.

However, what gave rise to such a question? I have already said that people do not yet understand life. The person who has watched a woman bending over some kind of machine all day long, carrying heavy bundles of grain, hoeing the ground all day long and doing other heavy work, then arriving home and hurrying to prepare a meal, taking care of the children and the husband, this question of whether a woman is a man's equal is a question which has no sense.

This question can appear different to those for whom a woman is a toy, a doll,

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a decoration, a pleasure of life. To a Turk, who has several or many do-nothings in his harem, whose only purpose in life is to please their rich owner, to a person who regards a woman as a mere quoin on which to hang all kinds of stylish rags and expensive jewelry, to an egoist who strives to use the woman's person for his own benefit--to such people it is necessary to regard women in another light and they today still ask the question: "Are rights proper for women?" But these people stand far from life. They can in no way hinder the changes in life!

We know from history that in ancient times men and women had equal rights.

The women were not as weak, even physically, as they are today. The men fished, herded the flock of cattle, and hunted; the women busied themselves with the domestic tasks, with some sort of work and even with the control of the family. Strength and an able mind were necessary for the performance of these tasks; therefore, in the matter of rights the men were absolutely no different from the women.

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The inequality began only later, with the passing of time. Warring with foreign nations, the men gained power and learned to regard their conquered foes as inanimate things. They used the energy of their slaves for their own welfare and well-being. Because of this the women became lazy and weak. When the men observed this, they made slaves of the women.

The weaker and sillier the woman was, the less of the "human being" there was in her.

So it is today in some spheres of humanity. Working women, it is a known fact, realizing the magnitude of the value of their work and their accomplishments, are fighting for their independence in society. However, the present government is still in the hands of those who, as I have said, find themselves aloof from life and do not understand the true state of women. But the time will come when they will be forced to understand it.



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Lietuva, Mar. 19, 1909.

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IV WOMEN'S SOCIETY PRESENTS DRAMA AND MUSICAL PROGRAM

The Chicago Lithuanian Women's Educational Society presented a three-act drama "Kaip Kas Ismano, Taip Save Gano" (Everyone Leads His Life According to His Understanding), on March 7, at the Hull House Theatre. The drama was interesting and educational. It pointed out the advantages of an education, and the disadvantages of ignorance. This was the first time the play was presented before a Chicago audience.

The dramatic performance was satisfactory. Some of the actors did their parts unusually well. Mr. Vaitekunas, who played the role of "Pilvikis," the large landowner, did his part as well as a professional actor. Mrs. M. Damijonaitis, who played the role of "Mrs. Pilvikis," and Mrs. Sutkus, who played the role of "Mrs. Vizgiras," performed satisfactorily. Miss Katkus, who played the role of "Vanda," daughter of "Pilvikis," failed in her efforts to represent the bold character of a large landowner's daughter; she acted like a frightened servant girl. Mr. Ilgaudas, who played the part of 25 year old "Nepesa," lacked energy and gaiety during the matchmaking scene. "Bankunas", the servant, did not

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IV know his part well. It appears that most of the actors did not know their parts, because even the people who were sitting in the gallery heard the prompter repeat lines over and over again.

During the intermissions the audience was entertained with tableaux representing womanhood. These scenes were portrayed by Lithuanian women dressed in national costumes. This part of the program was directed by A. Zmuidinavicius (Zemaitis), world-famous Lithuanian sculptor and artist, who is here on a visit from Lithuania.

The balance of the program consisted of musical numbers. One of the participants in the musical program was Mrs. Bradchulis, non-Lithuanian wife of attorney F. P. Bradchulis. This part of the program was as interesting and as entertaining as the drama. However, the intermission periods between the acts of the play were entirely too long.

It is to be regretted, however, that only a small group of women attended. Why are women, especially girls, staying away from activities which are for



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IV benefit of their sex? We all know that women, especially Lithuanian women, are far behind men in the field of intellectual development. Women should strive to at least catch up with the men. If women will equal themselves in deeds with men, then they will obtain equal rights with men; without equal deeds there can be no equal rights.

Our girls, especially, are unwilling to make an effort to educate themselves. They refuse to attend any of our educational functions unless dancing is on the program. When they do attend a theatrical or lecture, with dancing on the program, they pay little attention to the educational part of the program.

Our men should remember that a girl who is too lazy to make an effort to educate herself will likewise be too lazy to properly fulfill her duties as a wife or mother. These duties are not easy, and are much more difficult than dancing on a ballroom floor.

By H. Mockus.



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Lietuva, Feb. 12, 1909.

WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL CLUB TO GIVE LECTURE

Lithuanian women of Chicago, the time has arrived when we should wake up and become active together with the women of other nationalities! We all live under the same conditions, and we can also enjoy better food, and warmer and more sanitary homes in which to rest after a hard day's work. We must stop and realize that mankind is marching forward towards greater perfection. Those who fail to keep up with the progress of others are trampled upon; if we wish to avoid being trampled upon we must march forward together with the rest of mankind. We must strive to learn and develop ourselves intellectually. It is not enough merely to learn quickly from the girls on the streets how to arrange our hair in accordance with the latest American styles. A girl who understands and knows her place in society can be attractive without being a slave to styles.



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Lietuva, Feb. 12, 1909.

We must learn and strive to understand life, and build up a brighter, independent future for ourselves. It is necessary for us to depend more on ourselves than on the alluring but deceptive promises of others. In order to understand all these matters we must learn to read books and newspapers, and attend lectures and other educational meetings. For that purpose the Chicago Lithuanian Women's Educational Society has arranged a lecture, together with a program of recitations, monologues, and music, on Sunday evening, February 14, at Davis Square, 45th and Paulina Streets, in the Town of Lake colony. The speakers will be Miss T. Andrius, art student, J. Varkala, student of philology at the University of Chicago, and others. All Lithuanians of both sexes are invited to attend. Admission is free.

By Mrs. M. Damijonaitis.



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Lietuva, Sept. 18, 1908.

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III B 4 FROM THE LITHUANIAN WOMEN'S EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY OF CHICAGO

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I B 3 c There were times in this world when living organisms did not know

I B 3 b how to govern themselves, and did not seek to govern others. How-

I B 3 a ever, during the lapse of many ages, certain evolutionary changes
took place. One of the results of this evolutionary process was

the development of men and women, who later became philosophers, scientists,
poets, and great inventors.

Those primitive ages did not elapse as fast as some people believed they
should. They dragged along very slowly. Now they are so far in the distant
past that we can view them only with imaginative eyes, and can see only a
very obscure picture. Those past ages changed the nature, as well as the
environment, of all living organisms.

There was an age when a women lead an independent life. She governed herself
and her children. However, as the ages rolled by, the time came when a woman
was no longer able to raise her children without help, she transferred the
support of her children to their father, and later she, herself, accepted

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him as her provider. Later, women greatly regretted the latter step, because they were enslaved by their mates, devoid of liberty, burdened with all kinds of hardship, and even experienced occasional beatings by their mates. Therefore, it is evident that women made a grave mistake.

However, in the present age, men have raised themselves to a fairly high cultural level (of course, not all men). Today, men do not desire to enslave their wives. On the contrary, they want their wives to be, at least, equal to them in character and intelligence. The modern man strives to find a mate with developed intellect and lofty ideals, who will cooperate with him bravely, and energetically to lead a prosperous and happy life. This high requirement of men in regard to the character of their life mates has forced women to realize that it is a grave mistake to remain merely as obedient servants, housekeepers, and toys of their husbands.

Progressive women of other nationalities have realized a long time ago that not only men as individuals, but also the civilization of mankind, demands a greater perfection in the character and intelligence of women. These women have developed their talents to a fairly high intelligent level, and now have

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become bold enough to demand equal political rights with men. The government does not even dare to oppose their demands. They have been permitted to pursue studies in all the various branches of learning, including all the professions, and today they are competing with the most learned men. Many women are now holding very important positions, which were formerly held only by men of high learning.

However, many men still look upon the lofty accomplishments of women with great skepticism, they scratch their heads in astonishment when they read books on philosophy and poetry, written by women. There are still plenty of men left who, upon seeing a woman on a rostrum bravely speaking to a large crowd of people, cry out in a disheartened manner: "The end of the world is approaching; Judgement Day cannot be far away," when such radical changes take place on earth.

It is true that a comparison of the modern age with the past reveals the fact that many radical changes have taken place on earth. An outstanding change has taken place in the position of women. After dragging for many centuries the yoke of slavery, and after many centuries of oppression by ignorance, women have finally started to develop their intellectual powers,

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and are now marching forward into the light of liberty and honor, together with heroic men.

Of course, we can be proud of the above fact only so far as women of other nationalities are concerned. We are forced to admit that Lithuanian women have accomplished very few lofty deeds. However, Lithuanian women are waking up. Although still in a drowsy stupor, they have started to say to their husbands: "I am no longer your slave, you must respect me!"

Lithuanian women of Chicago! If you wish to be respected by your husbands, then first of all cast out from your homes those pails filled with foaming beer, and then make profitable use of your spare moments by reading educational books, and by attending educational meetings and lectures. Then, and only then, will you be in a position to understand whether or not you possess the right to ask your husbands to respect you.

The Lithuanian Women's Educational Society of Chicago has been organized with the purpose to persuade Lithuanian women to follow, at least, in the foot-steps of the progressive women of other nationalities. The society holds mass meetings

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with intelligent speakers, lectures and, from time to time, educational, theatrical presentations. The society also conducts evening classes of instruction for Lithuanian women and girls. Various subjects are taught, such as reading, writing, home economics, etc. These classes are now in the process of organization. All those who are interested in these classes are invited to call at the Fellowship House, on West 33rd Place, near Halsted Street.

The next public affair of the society will be a lecture and dance, on September 27, at Freiheit Turner hall, 3417 South Halsted Street. The lecture will commence at 5 P.M. After the lecture, young Lithuanians will be able to enjoy themselves by dancing. Admission is only 25 cents. Everybody is invited to come.

By Mrs. M. Seskas.

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Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 18, May 1, 1908.

ACTIVITIES OF THE WOMEN'S ENLIGHTENMENT SOCIETY

As time passes on humanity progresses and the women, too, do not want to fall behind. They are also asserting their rights and seeking justice in all essential matters concerning themselves.

I shall not dwell on women of the so-called higher class, for they are too much pampered and accustomed to luxury. I shall speak about the women of the working class, who are almost slaves in this country. Husband, son and wife are unmercifully oppressed by the capitalists. The worker's wife is more oppressed than the worker, her husband. The women are so degraded that when one of them asks for a better remuneration, the answer she gets is, "Your place is in the kitchen at the stove". She works from early in the morning until late at night. She has no time to take proper care of herself, or of her children. The women are prevented from taking part in political activity. The capitalists know that they can not bribe women voters with cigars and glasses of beer, as they bribe the men. For this reason, the capitalistic politicians keep the women down and away from politics.

Many progressive women are fighting for equal rights with men; so we, Lithu-



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anian women, must not fall behind. We must belong to organizations where we can get benefits for ourselves.

Therefore, we, Lithuanian women, have organized a society under the name of "Enlightenment". At every meeting we have lectures on women's problems. At the last meeting, Miss S. N. Rutkauskas, a student of medicine, delivered a very good lecture. At the coming meeting, Miss M. Norodeckas will lecture on "The Culture of Women in Ancient Times". This lecture will be held May 3rd at 1 P.M., at 869 - 33rd Place.

Mrs. M. Damijonaitiene.

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Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 15, Apr. 10, 1908.

IGNORANCE IS THE GREATEST ENEMY OF HUMANITY

Nothing results in so much evil to humanity as ignorance. Ignorance brings misfortune; in turn, misfortune brings misery and want, etc. Who suffers most? Why, the ignorant mother. She suffers most in all respects.

The capitalist owns the machinery, while the mother brings up the children - slaves for the capitalist's exploitation. And because of existing conditions, they do not develop normally. How many so-called criminals we have today! A poor young lad is forced by want and starvation to steal and rob. The end is jail. Then he is denounced as a criminal and thief, while the worst thieves are occupying public offices.

It is about time for mothers and girls to look for the spring of knowledge. At present, in Chicago, the Lithuanian women have a great opportunity to gain enlightenment and education through the Women's Enlightenment Society. At every meeting this society gives lectures, which are delivered by our own members and sometimes by outsiders.

At the next meeting, a lecture will be given by a student, Miss S. A. Rutkauskas. The subject will be "The Conditions of Women at the Present Time and What They Seek for the Future."

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Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 15, Apr. 10, 1908.

The lecture will take place at 869 - 33rd Place. All Lithuanian women are invited to attend this lecture.

Lrs. M. Seskiene.



Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 10, Mar. 6, 1908.

THE WOMEN'S ENLIGHTENMENT SOCIETY

One year has elapsed since the inception of the Lithuanian Women's Enlightenment Society. The start is always hard. Most of the time has been devoted to the preparation of by-laws. The foundation must be laid solidly in order to put up a substantial building.

The purpose of the society is to impart culture to our women. At every meeting one of our members reads a lecture, or delivers a short talk on the affairs of women. Some woman displays her hand-work - knitting, or some other object that she has made in her spare time.

One lecture deserving mention was given by Mrs. E. Sutkuvienė. In part she said: "If woman wants to be equal with man, she must seek education in order to know herself."

Only through education and enlightenment will one know himself. For this reason, the women must join organizations in order to unite all their strength and thus further education and enlightenment. Women must help each other by giving scientific advice, or advice of a practical nature.

Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 10, Mar. 6, 1908.

They must discuss their weaknesses openly without any fear. Woman must not have too much confidence in man.

The meetings of the Women's Enlightenment Society are held every second Sunday of each month at 869 - 33rd Place.

Let us work together for our own benefit and let us have unity, for in unity there is strength. .



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Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 8, Jan. 31, 1908.

THE AURORA SOCIETY'S SECOND LECTURE

On January 26th a lecture on the subject, "The Woman of the Future," was delivered by Mrs. Seskiene. In her lecture she stated in what inequality the human race lives. The most brutal man, who crushed the brains out, shed blood, was worshiped as a hero and great benefactor. This brutal man has enslaved the women and the women became hero-worshippers. The young maidens throw flowers on the road when such a hero comes back from war after slaughtering innocent and defenseless people. Such war heroes have been made gods and worshiped as such. They become our priests and other oppressors and exploiters of humanity.

But science crushed superstition and hero worship. People began to realize, to think why should the brainless crowned head keep them in oppression. Why should the long-coated priests always keep the people in deadly fear of hell. The new ideas came up in social problems; the leaders of human rights have proved to the people that they should not worship the past with its bended back, that





Lietuva, Vol. XVII, No. 5, Jan. 31, 1908.

the people must look to the future, how to improve their living condition. The people revolted despite the priests' warning of hell and the devil. The people won freedom, and women are made free; only the free woman can rear children, educate them not with threats, but by kindness and education. Only a free brain and healthy body bring forth inventions and progress. The people began to publish literature, read and educate themselves. Man and woman began to understand each other, that in order to make better future they must work together.

Such was the lecture given by the first Lithuanian woman of Chicago.

A. K. Rutkauskas, M. C.

Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 48, Nov. 29, 1907.

THE LITHUANIAN WOMEN OF CHICAGO

Several times in Lietuva the appeal of our society Enlightenment was published, although the appeal to the Lithuanian women brought no results, being lost like an echo in the woods.

Dear women friends! Do we not know the value of science? Is enlightenment not gracious to us? Why do we not make any effort to obtain education, why do we continue to embrace darkness? Let us take in our hands a book or newspaper, all good literature there is written for education, to enlighten our ignorant sisters, and this valuable work is done by men.

It is time for the Lithuanian women to wake up, to take education, to show to the men that we women are just as good as any man.

To uplift our ignorant sisters we have organized the women's society



Lietuva, Vol. XVI, No. 48, Nov. 29, 1907.

Enlightenment. The aim of this society is to spread enlightenment, education, culture, etc., by reading scientific books and newspapers; to give lectures on various scientific and social problems. The Enlightenment Society's meeting will be held on Dec. 1, at 2 P. M., 869 33rd Place. All the Lithuanian women are invited to this meeting.

Mrs. M. Seskiene.

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LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 22, 5-31, 1907.

TO THE HONORABLE LITHUANIAN SISTERS.

One feels uneasy when remembering the hardship of our sisters. Our sisters do not know why they are carrying the hardship on their shoulders. The misery, the misfortune, the hardship, our sisters say its God's will, it is God's way. Let us do away with this idea that hardship is God's will. God has nothing to do with our misfortunes. Let us leave God for a while for the clergy and nuns, and start to think why we are ignorant and poor. Our sisters say that education is a detriment to the people, that education brings immorality and infidelity. Such a statement is wrong. Among the ignorant and uneducated people, are more drunkenness, fights and immorality than among the educated. And yet all this misfortune, misery the people say is the will of God, so we cannot help it. Such a baseless and wrong thought has been propagated among us by the spiritual leaders for years in the past.

Now the question arises, how to get rid of this illusion, that the miserable life of the poor is God's will? We, Lithuanian sisters must read progressive newspapers



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and scientific books. In order to get enlightenment, we Chicago Lithuanian women, as you know by now, have organized a society under the name "Enlightenment". This young society already has given several lectures on various scientific and social problems. We ask our sisters to join our society, attend our meetings and lectures and learn why you are so poor, while your spiritual leaders control a fortune.

The "Enlightenment" Committee.

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LIEITUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 17, 4-18, 1907.

FROM THE WOMEN'S SOCIETY "ENLIGHTENMENT".

Women, where is our salvation? Much has been written and spoken about the women of other nations, their societies, and organizations, clubs and circles, charitable organizations, enlightenment and culture. But what of the Lithuanian women? We are lacking news about their activity. No doubt, some one will say that no few women can accomplish nothing. Every movement among the women has been started by one or a few women.

We, the Lithuanian women, have less enlightenment and culture, must look very closely at what basis our organization should have. We must have our society without cockle in it, but on a sound cultural and scientific basis.

The American women have many and various societies. Do such societies bring benefits to humanity? This is another problem. Let us take for instance the American Old Maid organization, which has introduced a bill in the Senate that all men who are not married and are over 17 years of age ought to be chloroformed! Secondly, the women societies have held their conventions after many foolish

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 1911, MAY 17, 1911, 1907.

Questions have been brought up by the audience; the question is: how many votes for women, that only those who can have rights to vote on the ballot box those husbands have a moral right to have money. While some of their meetings discuss the new order of economics, they are also buying the cheapest food, etc., and if you have no money, don't try to buy anything, that is order to save money, but the cheapest food, clothing and living in the cheapest house. Of course, when you have no money to buy clothes, you have to eat; if you have no money to buy food, no money! This is the new economics of the new economics!

One of the American ladies who is in Chicago, and while she is here she is meeting in the best hotel, and invited the other ladies to come. The American ladies are interested in how to keep the city streets clean, and thanks to the American ladies' society, energy and effort, the streets of Chicago are clean, the people are living in a better way. The politicians also tell how the worker's wife ought to save money from the wages, how from used newspapers, to make order back in order to keep the streets clean of labor, etc. This is not all. The politician tells how the streets are kept clean when the American ladies are living...

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LITHUANIAN, Vol. IV, No. 17, 4-26, 1937.

I must not forget to mention, when I am among the ladies meeting, after the politician has finished his speech, one of them related: "Mr. Senator and ladies of Lithuania: I will not tell you about the dirtiness of the streets, the wickedness of clean streets; I will say that if the politicians and the politicians move out of Lithuania, the city streets will be clean, and the immorality of the youth will disappear!"

Instead of providing economy to the poor, changing the system, so that there would be no necessity to work 12 to 14 hours a day, and to starve their wives, and when the children come from work they should not see their children hungry, half-frozen.....

Instead of talking about the dirty streets and doing nothing, take the milkmen, ladies and the politicians to the stock yards, let them see how the workers are enslaved; take them to the streets and let them see how the workers live, let them see the dirty streets, and the streets are dirty because the politicians steal the public money. Instead of boys and girls of 12 and 14 years of age working in the factories, send their children to school, educate them, instead of poisoning

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their poor lodges with the same intent, and cleaning their poor lodges with the daily yellow press! If we want to help the poor, give them proper education, see that they should live in proper houses, then economic injustice will adjust itself.

Therefore, the women must have such an organization, that they could discuss the problems of the women of today, find the cause of the trouble, and see how to solve it.

The Chicago Lithuanian women have organized a society under the name "Enlightenment". The purpose of this organization is to arrange lectures, to shed the light, show to the people right and wrong, and the cause of race. This society has arranged a lecture on the 25th day of April, at Frankfort Turner Hall, 1731. United Street. All the Lithuanians are invited, and will be on the 25th.

The "Enlightenment Society's" Committee.

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LITHUANIAN



LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 14, 4-5, 1907.

THE "AURORA" SOCIETY'S LECTURE. (Synopsis).

March 24th, the fifth lecture was given by the "Aurora" Society. This lecture was delivered by a woman, K.A. G., "On Enslavement of Women". There was a larger audience than on previous occasions, especially at this lecture, were twice as many women than have been before. The lady speaker stated that the women for ages have been enslaved, that the women are more sympathetic than men, and for this reason the women were much easier to enslave for the lack of aggressiveness. The men say that women have less thinking ability because they are physically weaker and for this reason are weaker mentally. This is not so. Physical weakness has nothing to do with mental power. When the men are enslaved, no matter how strong they are physically, their mental power is killed. So with the women, they have been slaves of the slave for centuries in the past.

Then the lecturer stated that when the women have been permitted to attend higher institutions of education, we found out that the women are just as good in learning as the men are. For instance, the woman, P.M. Currie, by studying in laboratory, has discovered radium; at present she is a professor



LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 14, 4-5, 1907.

in the University of Paris.

The American women were unable to stand oppression any longer, began to organize societies to protect women's rights. The leader of this movement was Miss S. Anthony. She was laughed and sneered at by the men. Many times the clergy of various denominations organized the mob in order to obstruct Miss Anthony's lectures. But this brave and energetic woman went on with her fight for women's rights. As a result of this struggle propagated by Miss Anthony, the women in the state of Colorado won their right to vote. Previous to this, the Socialist Party used to get 4,000 votes, but when the women got right to vote, the Socialist Party in the last election, got 20,000 votes. This proves that the women have a much clearer conception on the labor conditions than the men.....

A. Zimontas.



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LIETUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 14, 4-5, 1907.

TO THE LITHUANIAN WOMEN IN CHICAGO.

It is time for us to awaken from slumber, to stand in the ranks of the progressive workers, to show that we are alive. We must understand that there is lacking education and mutual understanding among us. We see that the enlightened and cultured person is respected by all, while the ignorant person is abused and kicked around by everybody. Therefore, Lithuanian women and girls of Chicago, let us wake up, think about and look at ourselves, is it not necessary for us to take care of more important problems? Let us think how we can improve our miserable conditions in the time of distress. The American women have their organizations, and for this reason the women are respected by their men. We, the Lithuanian women, can have our charitable organizations and cultural societies, and united we can accomplish very much. Not long ago we organized a women's society to take care of present and future problems of the women. Only the enlightened and cultural women bring up strong and healthy men. In order to produce healthy children and society, the women must have education.

The Lithuanian women in Chicago have organized their society under the name,-



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LIE TUVA, Vol. XVI, No. 14, 4-5, 1907.

"Apsvieta",- ("Enlightenment"). It will have its third meeting, April 7, at 3:00 P.M., - 869- 33rd Place. The Lithuanian women and girls of Chicago are invited to come to this meeting and join our society.

PRESIDENT,- Mrs. M. Damijonaitiene.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Vol. IX, No. 19, May 10, 1901.

1901 May 10 10275

APPEAL TO OUR SISTERS

We are glad to hear that our brothers are working for the national cause, but we are very sad that our Lithuanian sisters do not take part in the activity for the national cause of Lithuanianism.

The mothers are rearing the children; the mother's inspiration to the child never dies. Only the mother's inspiration to the child results in national heroes.

We are sorry to say that most of our sisters instead of helping our men work for the national cause, are against it. The duty of our sisters should be to help their brothers enlighten our ignorant brothers and sisters. We can spread enlightenment through good newspapers and books. Only enlightened and cultured mothers can raise a good family, therefore, we must enlighten ourselves in order to bring forth mentally strong generations in the future.

M. P. Lietuvaite.

Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 13, March 11, 1893

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

OUR DEVOTED WOMEN

Speaks about the devoted Lithuanian women, that they do not live by their honest labor but on donations from their fanatic brothers. That such devotees are opposed to the good of society. That in order to get rid of such a devotee, we must have education and education can be obtained by reading good books and newspapers.

Our nation and ourselves can be uplifted from the darkness by education. Therefore, sisters, devote your time to reading good literature.

Baniuta, the daughter of Lithuania.

I. ATTITUDES

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ture in the United States

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Feb. 11, 1916.

ON THE QUESTION OF COLONIZATION
by
Joseph Gedwill

Studying the Lithuanian newspapers while living on a farm, I often wondered why Lithuanian farmers never wrote to the newspapers to tell them how they were getting along.

I came to Chicago, and read Naujienos every evening. Once, while looking through No. 14 of that newspaper, I came across an article which was signed "Not an Agent". The writer complained that the Lithuanian intelligentsia does not inform the public of the opportunities on American farms.

Of course, it would be well if the intelligentsia did give such information. But if they fail to do so, people who are interested in farming should themselves learn more about the subject from books, of which in the English language there is no shortage. However, there are other people who can give

WPA (ILL.) F.60J.30275

Naujienos, Feb. 11, 1916.

us information about farms--the Lithuanian farmers themselves. They can be found everywhere, in Michigan, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, and so on. The only trouble is that they do not bother to write. And it is necessary, very necessary, somehow to force them to write.

For my own part, I will say that I am acquainted with several states. I have known Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin for twenty-seven years. For ten years I lived on a farm in Missouri. The states of Washington, Oregon, Montana, Colorado, Utah, North Dakota, Wyoming, New Mexico, Texas and Louisiana are not strangers to me. There are Lithuanian farmers in all of them.

But I lived for ten years among Americans who do not do as the Lithuanians do. The latter usually buy a farm somewhere in Michigan or Wisconsin. If they are not successful there, they throw away their money and return to Chicago. However, if the Americans fail in one state, they try again in another. From the Americans, therefore, we can learn what kind of farms

WPA (ILL.) FILED. 50275

Naujienos, Feb. 11, 1916.

are best in each part of the country.

Let us first discuss places for farming. In Oklahoma, in some localities, the water is bad. Cattle die after drinking the bad water. The climate is also unhealthy. It is true that, in some vicinities, it is possible to live well. New Mexico, Texas, and Louisiana are low countries, and are therefore also unhealthy. In Missouri the water is pure and the climate is suitable for living. Here one may be assured that he will not be sick.

In No. 8 of Naujienos a certain Jos. Beliackas criticizes the advice on where to live which was given earlier by A. Leonardas and P. Butkus. I am acquainted with neither Jos. Beliackas, nor P. Butkus, nor Leonardas. They are, therefore, all equals to me. But, judging from the articles which were written by Butkus and Leonardas, and published in Naujienos, I see that these two men are somewhat acquainted with Colorado. And it also seems to me that they have made some good suggestions. They urge Lithuanians to obtain land in the same manner as do the Americans, who do not pay money for their land.

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 50.00

Naujienos, Feb. 11, 1916.

The Americans obtain their land from the Government. Lithuanians ought to do the same thing. Instead of paying thousands of dollars for farms, by following the example set by the Americans they could keep their money in a bank and draw interest on it. It seems to me that Lithuanians would profit by taking land in Colorado.

The climate of Colorado is healthy. The ground is plowed by machines, and one man with a machine does the work of twelve men. From the Government anyone can get 320 acres of land in Colorado, where there are large stretches of level land called prairies.

Regarding Mr. Beliackas' claim that the region is mountainous, it is true that there are mountains. But no more Government land is available near these mountains. Those districts are already thickly settled. Now the available land is far from the mountains. On the other hand, we can find in many states mountains as large as those in Colorado, and yet people live near them--and we ought to envy their manner of living!

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Naujienos, Feb. 11, 1916.

As I have stated before, I know none of the three men mentioned here. But from Mr. Beliackas' article I can see that he knows nothing about either American farms or American mountains. He only dreams about them like the priest does about Hell: he says there is a Hell, but cannot tell where it is. It seems to Mr. Beliackas that people are urged to move to farms only in order that others may take their money from them.

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 302/5

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Jan. 15, 1915.

PLAN TO FOUND LITHUANIAN FARM COLONY IN LOUISIANA

A group of Chicago Lithuanians, led by Mr. P. Mulevicius and Mr. S. Drangelis, have completed arrangements to leave Chicago on Tuesday, January 19, for the Southern States. Members of the party hope to find a suitable location in the South for the establishment of a Lithuanian farm colony. They plan to stop at Dodson, Louisiana. From there they will visit and survey other nearby points.

After the party succeeds in finding a suitable location and settles down, they plan to invite other Lithuanians to join them.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

CITY OR FARM?

by

P. Mulevicius



The majority of us Lithuanian-Americans have come from our motherland, Lithuania, only a short time ago. In most cases we were village-dwellers occupied in farming. An inadequate social order and a cruel government did not permit us to live there happily. By unbearable taxation and through its refusal to concern itself with the improvement of farming methods, the government forced many good farmers to leave their farms and migrate to the cities and even to other countries to seek a livelihood.

The majority came to this much-praised country of America, expecting to be able to earn a morsel of bread more easily. Some of those who came here were successful in earning a few cents and are returning to Lithuania where, with their earnings, they intend to improve their farms.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

Saloon Businesses Are Not Good

However, the majority of those who came here have not been successful in accumulating a fortune. Others, though they have saved up fortunes, are not even thinking of returning to Lithuania. Some do not want to; others cannot. Those who have something saved frequently enter business in order to earn an easier livelihood. Most frequently they engage in the saloon business. The saloon business is well-known. If the saloon is in a good location a person can get rich. But this wealth, eventually, benefits neither the saloonkeeper nor his friends. Continually standing behind the bar, in an atmosphere of stale air, he gets rheumatism or some other illness in a few years and his savings are spent on attempts to cure what often are incurable diseases.

Lithuanians also enter other kinds of businesses. If they understand the business and have a good location, under favorable circumstances they can eke out an existence. But the majority of the new businessmen do not



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LITHUANIAN



Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

V A 2 meet with success. On the contrary, expecting to get rich quick,
I M they lose everything. Then they damn business and go into the
 factories or mines to earn their bread.

An Easy Job Is Not a Blessing

What happens to a Lithuanian who has quit business and has again become a laborer? Working in a factory at various machines and in foul-smelling surroundings, exerting himself from morning to night (and doing the same thing every day), the workman's health soon reacts to such conditions. When a young man arrives here from Lithuania he is husky, strong, and straight. His cheeks are rosy--in other words, he is a man fit to push over a building.

He goes to work in a factory. At first it seems to him that his work is of the easiest kind. Most of the time he merely sits down and guides a machine. Why, even a little child can do that!

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LITHUANIAN

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Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

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But let us look at him three or four years later. His brightness and his rosy cheeks have disappeared. His eyes are sunken and have blue rings under them. His whole appearance, compared to the way he looked three or four years ago, makes an awful impression on us. And, if he continues to sit there, his constitution finally becomes so weak that it easily succumbs to some disease--most often tuberculosis--and that young man who was so well a few years ago goes back to Lithuania seeking health. One must weep when he thinks of the fate of such a man.

Let us say that John found a good job in a clean factory. He does not always sit in one place but, once in a while, does some physical work. Nothing, therefore, harms his health.

As time passes, John's earnings become greater and greater. John is certain that he is a most fortunate man. His family is satisfied, everybody is in good health and only good fortune beckons in the future. But

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LITHUANIAN



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Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

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V A 2 one day John is brought home, very pale. His family is alarmed.

I M His wife frantically asks what has happened. It is explained to her that John must have come to work without having had enough sleep. He stuck his hand in a machine and lost it there. The family cries and weeps. And why shouldn't they weep? The family breadwinner has suddenly lost his health and his job and the family is threatened by hunger and cold.

Another Lithuanian settles near a coal mine. There is little hardship in learning mining and, having the strength, one can soon begin earning good money. But misfortune also can easily befall one here. A piece of coal falls, crushes a foot or a hand, and a person is made a cripple for life. Or, still worse, through carelessness the mine catches on fire and an entire group is buried in flames and smoke.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

Here They See Things Never Witnessed in Lithuania

Another somehow learns some kind of a trade, thus hoping to become independent and free without a boss over his head. But even he cannot hide from misfortune. Unexpectedly, bad times, something we never heard of in Lithuania, come upon us and the laborer loses his factory job.

Together with the common laborer the tradesman becomes aware of hardship when hard times arrive. The businessman and the professional group are also affected, for, earning nothing, the people strive to get along without making purchases and without professional assistance. Hardship overtakes everybody. The tailor, the storekeeper, the doctor, and, most of all, the common worker suffer.

It is impossible to earn anything. Yet, ironically, the cost of living rises daily. The fruits of this suffering, especially in larger cities,



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Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

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are robberies and murders. They happen so frequently that it seems the newspapers do not busy themselves with anything but reports of robberies and homicides. In the cities, especially, this is well-known.

However, not all of us understand and recognize our unfortunate situation. The majority of us have become so accustomed to these conditions that we feel they cannot be otherwise, that this is our fate. We have come to believe that this is all we can expect. And, until somebody calls these conditions to our attention, we do nothing about correcting them. We imagine that we have to live in rotten, foul air; that we have to work in dangerous places where injury and death are daily threats; that we have to eat food without knowing from what it is made. (We often receive fabricated milk and butter which have never seen a cow.) We seem to recognize these conditions as our fate and we nurture no hope of ever escaping it.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

What Statistics Show

If we look around we find many places where the living conditions differ greatly from those of city dwellers. Statistics show that a smaller percentage of the people live in cities. Of 91,972,266 people in the United States (census of 1910) only 42,623,383 live in cities; 49,348,883 live on farms or in villages having a population of less than 2,500. That larger part of the population living on farms and in villages is not subject to those dangers to health and life, those worries, hardships, and bad times which plague the people in the crowded cities. They eat healthful foods which they themselves prepare. They breathe pure air and not the foul smells and dust inhaled by the city dwellers. By drinking the pure water of the springs or wells they avoid many of the diseases which, every summer, send thousands of city dwellers to their graves. Farmers average nearly ninety years of life, while city dwellers find it difficult to reach their fiftieth or sixtieth year. Thousands of children die in the cities from diseases brought on by impure milk,



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Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

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V A 2 while cases of this sort are practically unknown on the farms.

I M Statistics show these things clearly; so, it seems, there can be no doubt about them. A city dweller sits down at the table, complaining that he does not want to eat, that he has no appetite; the farmer, without any complaints, finishes one plate after another. He works and sleeps in fresh air. You who have lived in the villages of Lithuania remember this and will bear me out. In the summertime the city dwellers must go up to the roofs to get a bit of fresh air and to escape the dust; the farmer, having no thought for the discomforts of city dwellers, romps in his orchard, under the green trees, on the soft, green lawn where nature buoys a man's spirit, commanding him to forget his weariness.

On a Sunday the farmer, having a free day, walks about his farm, rejoicing and comforting himself with his cattle and the growth of his grain and fruit; the city dweller, having nothing to do, goes to a saloon where he mingles with people of wicked character and learns to drink and to



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Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

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gamble. He loses his job and becomes a drudge of the streets, often compelled to fight against hunger and cold. He becomes a robber and a murderer--in other words, the worst kind of creature on earth. After coming home from school the farmer's children play on the grass or on a sandpile, removed from all danger. Where do the city children play? Why, in the street! In the street where danger threatens every minute from every passing wagon and automobile. The city people know how often accidents befall children playing in the streets. Unfortunately, it has been my lot already to have witnessed four such unfortunate accidents involving children; a wagon ran over one child's arm, another's leg was broken and, on the other two occasions automobiles killed the children instantly. Those were horrible occasions in my life. I never want to witness such happenings again.

Having compared life on the farms and in the cities, I believe that everybody, and especially the people of a big city, will admit that our blessing lies on the farms. Only the wealthy can live under sanitary



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Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

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conditions in a big city. In their free time they get into their automobiles and go out to the open country for a breath of fresh air. In the summer they go to their summer homes.

But the poor workingman must eat the dust of the city always. There are no pleasures for him.

You Must Be Careful

But not every farmer everywhere is successful and contented.

It sometimes happens that, when purchasing a farm, a person does not make a careful investigation and is therefore cheated by the agent. Only after making a down payment does the buyer realize that the soil is worthless and that he will not be able to make a living from it. Land placed for sale in such localities is fertilized only for that occasion. Having brought a prospect to view the land, they show him how wonderfully the clover and grain are growing. But when a person buys that land and



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Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

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plants it in the usual way he realizes that what he had seen was only a "feigned" fertility and he knows he was cheated.

I noticed a letter in a recent issue of the Lietuva, in which A. Zemaitis, a farmer of Dodson, Louisiana, wrote of the farming opportunities in Louisiana. I was very much interested. Not being entirely convinced by him, I turned to the Department of Agriculture, in Washington, inquiring about the climate, fertility, and the possibilities of cattle raising in Louisiana. The Department's reply agrees with Mr. Zemaitis' claims. A study of grain statistics revealed that much more can be gained from the soil in the South than in the North. In the South the price of land is not at all high, compared to prices in Northern and Central states. If you have five or six hundred dollars cash you can, by buying on the installment plan, obtain a medium-sized farm. The Polish and Slovak colonies, started there about five years ago, are so much improved that, in many instances, farms which were purchased for a thousand dollars are today valued at ten and fifteen thousand dollars.



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Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

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Those people have found happiness there and have no thoughts of returning to the cities or mines. The climate is especially suitable for farming. There is practically no winter. In January, when Northern farmers are compelled to remain indoors, the farmers of Louisiana are planting potatoes, which are dug up in May and sent north, where they sell for a good price. Having harvested the potatoes, they plant corn or other grain. The cattle need never be fed. They stay in the pastures the year around. In the summer the heat is no greater than in Northern states. The hottest day came in 1911, when the temperature reached 110 degrees. Such heat often visits the colder places in the North.

Since we Lithuanians are, by birth, farmers and, since we have experience in farming, it is not advisable for us to crowd into factories, suffering hardships to master a job we may lose any day. There are so many opportunities on the farms for us not only to make a living, but even, by living intelligently, easily to get rich.



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Lietuva, Dec. 25, 1914.

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I believe that, because of the unemployment in the cities and because the farm question is now being discussed among Lithuanian-Americans, these words of mine will not have been written in vain.



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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, June 26, 1914.

[LITHUANIANS GO TO LOUISIANA FARMS]

A group of Chicagoans recently made an excursion to the colony "Lithuania," which is being organized in Louisiana. We have been informed that several Lithuanians have remained there on farms. The colonization project is being undertaken by A. Vizbaras and Company (3112 So. Halsted Street).

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Lietuva, Nov. 21, 1913.

LITHUANIANS BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THE
FARM-LAND OF WISCONSIN

Last Saturday evening, at Davis Square Park Hall, Town of Lake, B. G. Packer, Immigration Commissioner of the State of Wisconsin, delivered a lecture on farming in Wisconsin. This same lecture, in a Lithuanian version, was delivered by Dr. A. L. Graicunas. The lecture was illustrated by lantern slides of land suitable for farming, and the methods of cultivating land. About two hundred people were present.

The State of Wisconsin takes great interest in farming and spends large sums of money to help the farmers. Wisconsin, for taking an interest in farms, stands as a model to other States. Recently the government of Wisconsin began taking a great interest in immigrants, who are crowded in cities, and wants to bring them back to the farms. The State of Wisconsin does not sell the lands, but gives information to those who want to buy farm-land. The State also informs the buyer what crops can be produced on such a farm.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Nov. 21, 1913.

Mr. Packer is sent to Chicago by the State of Wisconsin. Here he delivers illustrated lectures before Lithuanians, Poles, and other nationalities about the land in Wisconsin. During the lecture, he shows several hundred lantern slides, which illustrate the conditions and the mode of farming in various parts of the State.

This coming Saturday, November 22, at 8 P. M., in Davis Square Park Hall, a lecture will be delivered before Lithuanians only. Admission is free. We would advise anyone interested in farming to attend this lecture, because you will get reliable information, which you cannot get from private farm agencies.



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Lietuva, Dec. 18, 1908.

ZINYCIA SOCIETY TO SELL THREE HUNDRED NEW LAND SHARES

At a meeting held last Sunday the directors of the Zinycia Lithuanian - American Colonization Society decided to sell three hundred new shares of the society to raise funds to pay the balance of the cost of the farm lands which had been purchased by the society. The directors have already purchased 138 shares, leaving 162 shares still to be sold. A mass meeting, at which shares will be sold, will be held by the society in Lietuva's building, 3252 So. Halsted Street, on January 3, 1909, at 2:00 P.M. Old shareholders will be given the preference in purchasing more shares. However, everyone who desires to buy shares will be accommodated even if it becomes necessary to issue more shares. The price of each share is \$12; the limit to one person is 50 shares.

It is desirable that new shareholders purchase at least ten shares with

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Lietuva, Dec. 18, 1908.

the intention of settling on the land.

The society has purchased three strips of farm land in the state of Wisconsin, near the city of Thorp, with the purpose of forming a nucleus for a Lithuanian - American agricultural colony. Enough land has been purchased so far to create fourteen good - sized farms. It is planned to erect buildings on the land, and to clear and improve the land this winter for farming and grazing purposes.

This is an excellent opportunity for Chicago Lithuanians who have a small capital and who are unable to secure decent employment in the city, and for those who would like to settle down on a farm. The land is for sale at \$15 and up per acre, for either cash or on time payments.

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Lietuva, Dec. 18, 1908.

The farm land of the society is level, is easy to cultivate, and, judging from other farms in the vicinity, is very fertile. Therefore, those who wish to secure a strip of farm land, work in healthy air, and be their own bosses, should not fail to come to this meeting. For further information apply to the president J. J. Hertmanavicius, 3252 So. Halsted Street, Chicago.





Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 28, July 15, 1898

THE LITHUANIAN FARMS IN ARKANSAS

The Lithuanian farmers are well and healthy. At present there are nine Lithuanian families, all together, grown-ups and young there are thirty-four Lithuanians. Many more Lithuanians bought farms here, but they do not live on their farms. At the beginning, in 1894, there were twenty-two Lithuanian families here. At present there are fewer of them.

Through the effort of the priest Balcewiczus, from the Lithuanian donations, a Lithuanian church was built here, but by the mismanagement of the priest, the Lithuanian donations have gone with the winds. Now from the Lithuanian church the protestants made a hall for themselves. They even wanted to tear down the steeple, because as they said, the steeple was unnecessary for the hall. It is very bad that we are harmed by our leaders.

St. Gragaliunas.

Lietuva, Vol. VI, No. 1, Jan. 7, 1898

THE LITHUANIAN FARMS IN ARKANSAS

The number of farmers increased in Arkansas, but the Lithuanian farmers are fast running away from here. Their farms are bought by strangers. Many Lithuanians sold their farms to the people of other nationalities. The majority of our Lithuanians who started here to farm were not farmers, they did not know how to farm, the task was too hard for them. Only a few Lithuanians are staying here on their farms, because they know how to work them.

Those Lithuanians who had been farmers in Lithuania succeeded as farmers here. The Lithuanian farm colony was ruined here by tailors who had never been farmers before, and they did not know how to work the farm land.

Farmer.

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LITHUANIAN

Leituva, June 22, 1895.

"LIETUVA," THE FIRST LITHUANIAN
COLONY, GRAND PRARIE, ARKANSAS

Up to the present time twenty-four Lithuanian families have bought farms and ten of them are now living on them. J. Balcewiczius, a priest, started to build the church on his own farm. We are helping in the building of the church with our labor. The church is not far from Hazen, Arkansas, where the land is fertile and crops can be raised abundantly.

(This Lithuanian colony was started by A. Olszewski, editor and publisher of Lietuva.)



More about the Lithuanian Colony.

We are glad to announce to Lithuanians that more Lithuanians are coming here. They find everything here just as was told in the newspaper Lietuva.

Three Lithuanian families bought farms before, now seven more families arrived and they bought the farms here. At present we have already ten Lithuanian families who bought farms here.

We are thankful to our newspaper Vienybe, Plymouth Pa., and Lietuva, Chicago, Ill., because through them we learned about this great country in the state of Arkansas. We must say to all Lithuanians that the land here is very good, there is enough even for our childrens' children. The material - lumber is very cheap here, so that anybody with a small capital can build very good buildings at a very low cost.

Here is the best place for^a Lithuanian colony. Therefore we are inviting Lithuanians to come here because at present the land is cheap, later the prices will go up.

Come and investigate the land here, and see for yourselves how prosperous the farmers are.

The New Farmers.

Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 51, Dec. 30, 1893

ABOUT THE LITHUANIAN COLONY

Our Lithuanians are very anxious to establish a Lithuanian farm colony as soon as possible.

On December 19 a group of Lithuanians went to Arkansas to look over the land there. The following people went to Arkansas: A. Bijanskas, from Chicago; J. Butkus, St. Louis, Mo.; J. Wasiliuskas and Fr. Sinaukas, Philadelphia, Pa., and they did not come back from there.

J. Butkus, J. Wasiliauskas and A. Bijanskas, each one of them bought eighty acres of land. They said that when they came there they saw that the farmers there were more prosperous than any other farmers of any place they had seen. So they decided that this is the best place for the Lithuanian colony.

Now they are asking their families to come without delay. They wrote to their relatives and friends to come there, to buy land and live a prosperous life.

Committee.



Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 45, Nov. 18, 1895.



RECOMMENDS ESTABLISHMENT OF A LITHUANIAN FARM COLONY
IN THE STATE OF ARKANSAS

We, the committee, are recommending to establish a Lithuanian farm colony in the State of Arkansas, Prairie County.

We have been in Wisconsin to investigate the land and in Wisconsin we found the land to be very poor.

We went through Illinois and Missouri states, everywhere we saw the farmers were poor, their buildings were shabby, the live stock miserable. But when we came to the State of Arkansas, in Prairie County, we found there farmers prosperous and happy; the farm buildings in good condition, the live stock fat.

The farmers have good clothes, good farm implements, they eat good food and plenty of it, have money, in other words, the farmers there have

Lietuva,

everything they need.

Committee:

John Jauksztas
Casimir Kuncia
Alexander Bijanskas
Joseph Butkus



Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 43, Nov. 4, 1893



COMMITTEE'S REPORT ON ARKANSAS LAND

The Lithuanian colony committee came back from the state of Arkansas and reported that they were in Prairie County, Hazen township.

The committee said that the land there was very good, where everything could be raised, except winter crops of wheat and rye. The price of the land there is from four to eight dollars an acre, on easy payments.

The committee said that they have no objection to the land, but they thought that the climate was too hot for Lithuanians. The committee said: "As to the land, it would be the best place for the Lithuanians."

If you people do not believe the report of this committee, you can elect another committee to investigate the land in Arkansas.

Editor.



NEWS ABOUT THE LITHUANIAN COLONY

The Lithuanian colony farm committee was in Wisconsin to investigate the land. The committee reports that the land there is very poor, white sand and stumps, no timber, but brush. All good land is sold. The committee says, "We wonder the company gives free railroad tickets, because nobody wants to go there." These companies which have good land do not give free tickets, because they know that they can sell their land without any inducement.

We advise the Lithuanians to look for land in Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and the eastern part of Nebraska and Kansas. Even there is very hard or impossible to get a tract of land in one place for thirty or more Lithuanian families, because the good land there is bought already.

Two members of the committee, J. Jankaitis and K. Kancia, got free tickets to Arkansas, and J. Jankaitis will go on his own expenses. When they come back they will report about the land in Arkansas. We know there is some good land in Arkansas, but the climate there is too hot, and such a climate is not suitable for Lithuanians. It is very hard to find a suitable place for the Lithuanian colony. It requires lots of money for traveling expenses, and while the committee consists of poor working men, they cannot spend their own money for the sake of thirty or more Lithuanian families who are seeking farm land.

There is also a danger; the companies can bribe the committee. But then every family cannot go to look and investigate the land. It is a hard problem to solve.

LITHUANIAN FARM COLONISTS' MEETING

The meeting was held on September 17 at 3:00 P. M., 3301 Auburn avenue.

Mr. A. Olszewski was elected chairman of the meeting. There were at the meeting three agents of three different companies. The agents had maps of farm lands. They explained the quality of land, the condition of climate, communication, markets, etc.

The Lithuanians decided that the State of Minnesota is most suitable for Lithuanians, because the climate there is almost like that in Lithuania.

They decided to establish a Lithuanian colony in the following counties: Jackson, Cottonwood, Lincoln, Lyon, Yellow, Medicine, Kandiyeki, Chippewa and Swift, Minnesota. The price is from \$3 to \$11 per acre. The down payment is one dollar per acre and the balance on a ten year installment plan. They can buy 40, 80, 120, 160 acres or more.

There are now 33 Lithuanian families ready to join the Lithuanian colony. At this meeting a committee was elected of John Jankasztas, Alexandra Bijanskas, and Casimir Kuncia, to investigate the land, and if the land is good and a suitable climate, markets, and railroad facilities exist, then we will start to buy land to establish a Lithuanian colony.

At this meeting after a brief discussion, the name for Lithuanian colony was chosen. It will be known as the Lithuanian Farmers' Society of America.

Lietuva, Sept. 23, 1893

Every Lithuanian family who wants to join this Lithuanian colony, please send two dollars to cover the expenses of those men who will go to investigate the land. If we buy the land the company will refund railroad expenses.

In the name of the society,

A. Glazewski.



Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 36, Sept. 16, 1893

ATTENTION LITHUANIANS

September 17th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon there will be a meeting at L. Azukas' Hall, 3301 Auburn avenue. This meeting is called to organize a Lithuanian colony.

Therefore, brothers, if you want to become good farmers, come to this meeting, where we will discuss our plans, where and how to go to inspect the land. We have in Chicago twelve Lithuanian families who want to join the Lithuanian colony, and eighteen families from other cities. It is the best time now to establish a Lithuanian colony.

On this meeting we will show maps, will explain the quality of land of each state, and will decide which is the best place to establish a Lithuanian farm colony.

Lietuva

Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 35, Sept. 9, 1893

ABOUT THE LITHUANIAN COLONY

Last week we advertised in American papers for a tract of land. Fourteen companies sent us maps from Wisconsin, Iowa, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Minnesota and California.

We think that Kansas, Nebraska or South Dakota, would be best for our colony because the land in those states is very fertile, close to railroads, large and small rivers, the fields are plain not hilly, and the prices are low.

The prices in some states are from five to fifteen dollars per acre. In Kansas and South Dakota from seven to eight dollars per acre. Down payment is one dollar per acre, balance on ten year installment plan.

Lietuva, Sept. 9, 1893

On October the 10th there will be a railroad excursion, the fare will be paid one half. If you buy land the company will refund your railroad expenses.

We have twenty families who are willing to join the Lithuanian colony. One, or three, men cannot spend their own money for such a trip. We must raise money for traveling expenses. We have twenty families, let each family donate three dollars for that purpose. Those families must pick up a guide who knows the quality of farm land. Let those men go ahead to investigate and find the best place suitable for the Lithuanian colony.

We must not delay as the price of farm land will go up.

Editor.



LITHUANIANS ARE TAKING ACTION

This week another four Lithuanian families applied for the establishment of a Lithuanian colony. Now we have eighteen Lithuanian families. This week there will be advertised in American newspapers requests for a tract of land. When we receive replies with plans, locations, and prices of lands, we will announce it in Lietuva.

We are asking for more Lithuanian families to support this important cause to establish a Lithuanian colony. When you have your own land you need not worry about unemployment and food. There will be no starvation. You will do good not only for yourself, but for your brother Lithuanians, who will get help at your colony in times of industrial crisis and unemployment.

Editor

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Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 33, Aug. 26, 1893

LITHUANIAN

LITHUANIANS DO NOT SLUMBER

Five times we wrote about the need of the Lithuanian colony in this country. Six families appealed to us and sent us two dollars for the cost of advertising in American papers to buy a tract of land. Recently we have still another eight Lithuanian families and now we have fourteen families ready to join the colony. As soon as we get twenty Lithuanian families, then we will advertise in American papers for such a tract of land. We will make a close deal. The land must be good, close to railroads, rivers, timber, and in a good climate. Through advertising we will get all information from compatriots and from agents we will get locations, maps, etc.

We hope that in a few weeks we may be ready to buy a tract of land for the Lithuanian colony.

Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 31, Aug. 12, 1893

1. SECOND REMINDER OF THE LITHUANIAN COLONY



In number 29 of Lietuva we wrote about the necessity of a Lithuanian colony in this country. We are writing again because we received many letters asking information about such a plan, how to establish a Lithuanian colony.

We have a great opportunity to establish a Lithuanian colony because this country is free, we have liberty, no policemen or any other official can interfere or forbid us to buy a land or a farm.

Look at the workingmen's condition in the city of Chicago, thousands of workers are going from factory to factory seeking jobs, and they get the same answer, "No help wanted." These strong and healthy men are starving. Now look at the farmers' life; his barn is full of all kinds of animals, his storehouse is full of grains; the farmer has everything he needs - bread and meat; the farmer eats wholesome food and laughs at the city people and says how crazy the city people are.

The best place for a Lithuanian colony is Nebraska, the land there is very fertile and cheap. Few Lithuanians farmers already living there are glad and proud that they bought farms. Now those Lithuanians do not know what

Lietuva, Aug. 12, 1893

starvation is.

Seven Lithuanian families declared already their readiness to buy land in the Lithuanian colony. As soon as there is enough Lithuanian families to go on with the establishment of a colony, we will find proper place to buy the land.

Editor



Lietuva, Vol. I, No. 27, July 13, 1893



WEUGHT TO HAVE LITHUANIAN CITY

One of the most beneficial propositions to our Lithuanians is the establishment of a Lithuanian farm colony.

There are many Lithuanians in Chicago out of employment, and they cannot get a job. Many Lithuanians are on the edge of starvation and many of them are already starving.

If there were a Lithuanian farming colony, many unemployed Lithuanians could get help at such a colony.

It would be best to organize such a colony of forty Lithuanian families. Some Lithuanians have few hundred dollars, others have a few thousand dollars, but when they have no jobs, their money is going down very fast.

There is a very good land in Nebraska, the climate is almost like in Lithuania. The land there is cheap.

If we could organize a colony of forty Lithuanian families, in such a colony they could have churches, schools, and even factories where they could make

Lietuva, July 29, 1893

LITHUANIAN (13)



necessary things for themselves.

This is the best relation of unemployment. About one hundred Lithuanians are coming every day to this country to their friends and relatives. Neither the friends nor relatives can help those who come to them because they are unemployed themselves. It would be best for those new friends who come to this country to be sent to such a Lithuanian colony, where they could get help until the conditions improve.

Editor.

I. ATTITUDES

M. Health and Sanitation

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Lietuva, Nov. 30, 1917.

A USEFUL COLUMN

Two weeks ago a new column was established in Lietuva (Lithuania); it is called "Kaip Buti Sveikam" (How to be Healthy), and is conducted by Dr. S. Biezis.

Probably readers of the Lietuva have already realized that this column promises to be very useful. In the first column, Dr. Biezis discussed various diseases in general; in the second column, he explained diphtheria.

His articles, which are in reality short and concise lectures, are written in a language that every Lithuanian can easily understand. We feel that they might very well be read at meetings of our societies; it would be a very good thing if this were done at all meetings, especially at the end of each meeting.

Questions on health will be answered by Dr. Biezis in his column. All those who have questions, should address them to Dr. S. Biezis, care of Lietuva, 814 West 33rd Street, Chicago, Illinois.

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Lietuva, Nov. 30, 1917.

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This column promises to be highly educational and useful. For that reason, we urge our readers for their own benefit, to read each issue of it carefully.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Sept. 10, 1915.

LITHUANIAN IMPROVEMENT CLUB OF CICERO
by
J. Stankevicius



In Cicero, Illinois, there is an association of Lithuanian home owners, known as the Lithuanian Improvement Club. It was organized in July of 1911, and now has over a hundred members.

This large membership indicates that there are many Lithuanian home owners in Cicero. The purpose of this Club, as its name suggests, is to sponsor various improvements in the town of Cicero. Now and then the Club comes in conflict with the Irish and other "foreigners" of Cicero.

About two years ago a group of Irish, joined by some Germans and Jews, sponsored a movement to prohibit the building of frame (wooden) homes. A resolution to that effect was submitted to the town government. If this resolution had been passed by the town government, it would have painfully affected a large number of Lithuanians. However, the Club protested against

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Lietuva, Sept. 10, 1915.

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I C that resolution, and demanded that a mass meeting of the citizens of Cicero be called to decide such an important issue. The demand of the Club was accepted and a mass meeting called. At the meeting, the resolution was defeated by a vote of seventy to thirty-two.

This year, during the month of March, the Club held a meeting to which T. Brennan, an official of the town government, was invited to explain certain very important governmental matters. In his talk Mr. Brennan suggested that all alleys should be paved. The suggestion created discussions, but voting on the matter was indefinitely postponed.

Some time later, it was learned that the Irish were about to collect signatures for a petition to the town government, requesting that a law be passed forcing all home owners to pay for paving work close to their homes. Such a law, if passed, would have greatly affected the Lithuanian home owners of Cicero. The Club, together with another similar organization, was instrumental in the calling of a public town meeting in regard to this matter. The



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Lietuva, Sept. 10, 1915.

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I C measure was defeated by a vote of one hundred and fifty to four.

It was explained at the above meeting that, according to estimates of engineers, the poorest paving job would cost thirty dollars for a twenty-five-foot lot, and that a better paving job would cost no less than fifty dollars for the same amount of space. Therefore, a lot of money was saved in this manner for the home owners of Cicero.

The Lithuanian Improvement Club is still guarding and protecting the interests of its members.



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Lietuva, Jan. 29, 1915.

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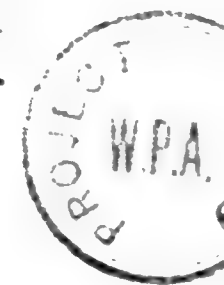
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LITHUANIANS HAVE TWO DAYS AT TUBERCULOSIS EXHIBIT

A committee of twenty prominent Chicago Lithuanians, headed by Dr. A. Zimontas, successfully took charge of the two Lithuanian days, January 21 and 22, at the anti-tuberculosis exhibit, which was sponsored by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute from January 15 to 29, at the Mark White Square field house, 29th and South Halsted Streets.

During the afternoon of the first Lithuanian day, about 1,200 children from the Armour Public School attended. The principal of the school was in charge of the program for the children. The children sang three songs. Dr. Jonikaitis and Dr. Zimontas delivered lectures. Since the children who attended were composed of many different nationalities, and in order to avoid misunderstandings and bad feeling, the speakers spoke in the American language.

The program during the evening of the first Lithuanian day was for adults. About one thousand people attended. The speakers were Dr. Juska and Dr. K. Drangelis. The audience was entertained with music by the St. George's (Lith-



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Lietuva, Jan. 29, 1915.

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IV Lithuanian; parish choir. Mr. A. J. Juntis (a well-known Chicago Lithuanian tenor), and Mr. Baranaliust, violinist, also entertained. Mr. Petraitis was in charge of the program.

About three hundred pupils from St. George's (Lithuanian) parochial school attended the exhibit during the afternoon of the second Lithuanian day. The children sang two songs, one Lithuanian and the other American, and also "Lietuva Tėvynė Mūsų" (Lithuania our Fatherland)--the Lithuanian national anthem. Lectures were delivered by Dr. Drancelis and Dr. A. L. Graiciunas. The nuns, who came to the exhibit with their pupils, were very active in showing and explaining the various features of the exhibit. Dr. Limontas was in charge of the program.

The program during the evening of the second Lithuanian day was for adult Lithuanians. About one thousand Lithuanians attended. Dr. Kulis, Dr. Limontas, and Dr. Drancelis delivered lectures. Entertainment for the evening was furnished by the Biruta chorus, Anthony Locius, and Ona Pocius. Attorney F. P. Bradchulis was in charge of the program.



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Lietuva, Jan. 29, 1918.

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IV Both Lithuanian Arms were in all respects very successful.



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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, Jan. 14, 1915.

WAR AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

p.4... A committee of twenty prominent Lithuanian doctors, dentists, priests, and social leaders was appointed by the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute to assist in conducting a campaign against tuberculosis at Lark White Square Hall, from Jan. 15 to 29.

The committee is headed by Dr. A. Zimontas. Two days of the campaign will be devoted exclusively to Lithuanian people.

The great importance of the campaign is emphasized by the fact that 3,895 people died in Chicago from tuberculosis in 1914. The plague is especially prevalent in the slum districts where sub-standard housing and living conditions exist.

On the afternoon of the first Lithuanian day, Jan. 21, a group of Lithuanian public school children, led by Mrs. M. Jurgelonis, will visit the tuberculosis exhibit. They will see moving pictures on the subject and hear lectures by Dr. A. Zimontas and Dr. J. Jonikis. The program in the evening will consist of



Naujienos, Jan. 14, 1915.

moving pictures and lectures by Dr. A. Juska, Adolph Petraitis and Dr. Kazys Drangelis. The audience will also be entertained with Lithuanian music.

On the afternoon of the second Lithuanian day, Jan. 22, a group of Lithuanian parochial school children will visit the exhibit under the leadership of Mrs. Slikas. The program will consist of moving pictures on health and lectures by Dr. Susana Rutkus and Dr. Kazys Drangelis. The evening program will include lectures by Dr. J. Kulis, Dr. A. Simontas, Dr. A.J. Tananevicia, and Lithuanian musical entertainment.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Nov. 7, 1913.

"MIRACULOUS" ADVERTISEMENTS

(Editorial)

The so-called "miraculous" advertisements by some doctors in our newspapers, are not a new problem of our press. They have been discussed many times in our newspapers. Several weeks ago, we discussed this same matter at the convention of newspaper men in Shenandoah, Pennsylvania. Up to the present time though, we have not found a way to abolish this sore from our newspapers. The Lithuanian press has been too weak to fight against this evil, which is widely spread not only throughout the press of other national groups, but throughout the powerful American press too.

Today, when one of the greatest American newspapers, the Chicago Daily Tribune, has started to fight against "miraculous" advertisements, and has brought to light many merciless exploitations, we believe the time has come when the Lithuanian newspapers must join the powerful American press to fight this evil.

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Lietuva, Nov. 7, 1913.

Therefore, the first decision of the corporation of this newspaper, Lietuva, was to abolish all "miraculous doctors'" advertisements, and with this issue we have ceased publishing the fraudulent advertisements.

Even though the editor of this newspaper, according to the ethics of newspapermen, never assumed responsibility for such advertisements published in this newspaper; even though many times we published articles and cartoons, criticizing various advertisements for the benefit of our readers; we think the time has come to clean up the garden of our newspaper, to root out the monkhood from the flowers--of course, within the power of the newspaper. We believe other Lithuanian newspapers will take this problem under consideration.

II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES
A. Vocational
1. Professional

Record Books of Limanas Daukantas Federal Savings and
Loan Association of Chicago, 2202 N. Cermak Road, in
possession of Secretary, Limanas Daukantas Federal Savings
and Loan Association

[SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION]

This Savings and Loan Association was organized in 1905. The first organizers were: A. Kurelis, Makaveckas, M. Dula, Radonskis, M. Maldonis, J. Urbikas and others.

The financial statement for December 31, 1936, shows that the assets were \$528,419.09.

Administration: John J. Mazanauskas, president; John Zilis, vice-president; Ben J. Mazanauskas, secretary-treasurer; Joseph Nisevich, assistant secretary-treasurer; Miss Irene Kuchinskis, attorney in. Duoba, Joseph L. Milikevice, Peter Kraujelis, Anthony Vilkas, Michael Kelly, Joseph P. Varkala, auditors.

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Record Books of the Association of Lithuanian Doctors of America, 1937,
in possession of Secretary, Association of Lithuanian Doctors of
America, Chicago, Ill.



To this organization belong the doctors of medicine and dentistry. This society was organized in June 9, 1912.

Twenty-five years ago some of the Lithuanian doctors of Chicago saw that the people who were forced to flee from their despotic countries in Europe, and seek refuge in free America were unable to speak the English language and became victims of medical quacks. There existed among the foreigners many medical quack institutions under the names of various specialists. They said that they could miraculously cure any disease, thus they exploited the foreign workers.

Individually the Lithuanian doctors were unable to fight against the charlatans; so they decided to organize the Association of Lithuanian Doctors of America. This was done in order to protect the people.

Record Books of the Association of Lithuanian Doctors of America, 1937.

When the Association of Lithuanian Doctors of America was established the members of this society started to write articles to the Lithuanian newspapers on medical and dental science. At the same time they devoted their efforts to explaining and to bring "to light the fraudulent practices of medical charlatans."

Later on, the Association of Lithuanian Doctors of America published a monthly magazine "Gydytojas" (The Physician) from 1921 to 1925. The magazine was devoted to the popularization of medical and dental science and the various disease. Twice the organization has arranged a "Week of Health." During these two weeks the physicians and the dentists read essays on the question of health.

During the World's Fair in Chicago the healthiest Lithuanian children were selected. For a few days the Lithuanian doctors of this organization examined without any charge many Lithuanian children, and instructed their parents in the methods of rearing healthy children.

When the publication of the journal "Gydytojas" (The Physician) was stopped, the



Record Books of the Association of Lithuanian Doctors of America, 1937.

Society's doctors started to write regularly to the Lithuanian newspapers. The health section in the newspaper is taken care of by the doctors' committee. The committee sees to it that the articles on health be scientific and ethical. The members of this association delivered hundreds of lectures and read hundreds of essays on health problems at the meetings of various organizations of Chicago and other cities.

This organization gave financial aid to such a progressive movement as to Darius-Girenes and Vaitkus transatlantic flight. At the beginning of the organization of the government in Lithuania the doctors' association donated \$450.00 for the establishment of higher educational courses. Now it is known that these higher courses gave the start to the university of Lithuania. For many years the doctors' association supported the Birutes Choir and other artistic enterprises.

This Association of Doctors in 1919 organized a society to help Lithuania. It has raised over \$100,000.00 for the people in Lithuania who have suffered during the World's war.

Record Books of the Association of Lithuanian Doctors of America, 1937.

In 1935 a few Catholic doctors left this society and founded a Catholic organization of their own. Only a few of them left the former organization, so their newly organized society soon dispersed and some of these doctors came back to the old organization.

Officials:	Dr. A. Strikolis, president, 3645 S. Ashland Ave.
	Dr. K. Dranselis, vice-president, 2403 W. 63rd St.
	Dr. J. Simkus, secretary, 1821 S. Halsted St.
	Dr. J. Kowar, treasurer, 2359 S. Leavitt St.

Record Books of Lithuanian Lawyers, (1937).

1. Paul Adomaitis, 105 W. Madison St.
2. J.J.Berzin, 19 S. La Salle St.
3. Jos. Bigel, 77 W. Washington St.
4. John B. Borden, 2201 W. Cermak Rd.
5. Franas P. Pradchulis, 3112 So. Halsted St.
6. Chas. V. Chesnul, 2221 W. Cermak Rd.
7. Anthony A. Dobbs, 139 N. Clark St.
8. Peter G. Gaudar, 140 N. Dearborn St.
9. Bernard Genis, 77 W. Washington St.
10. Joseph Grigal, City Hall Corp, Counsel.
11. Jos. J. Grish, 4631 So. Ashland Ave.
12. Kasimir P. Gugis, 127 N. Dearborn St.
13. Kleofas Jurgelonis, 3241 So. Halsted St.
14. Chas. P. Kal, 6322 So. Western Ave.
15. Louis W. Kizas, 4917 W. 14th St.
16. Michael Kazunas, 3508 Gunderson St.
17. Irene Kuchinskas, 2221 W. Cermak Rd.
18. Anthony Lapinskas, 134 N. La Salle St.
19. Albert B. Lidy, 105 W. Adams St.

Record Books of Lithuanian Lawyers, (1937)

20. Geo. J. Menkas, 127 N. Dearborn St.
21. Loen Micklons, 3315 So. Halsted St.
22. Jos. V. Mockus, 163 W. Washington St.
23. Anthony A. Olis, 134 N. La Salle St.
24. F. Petraitis, 1460 N. Paulina St.
25. Alex J. Fikiel, 1700 W. Chicago Ave.
26. Vincent W. Rutkauskas, 6158 So. Talman Ave.
27. Henry M. Sawich, 205 W. Wacker Dr.
28. Anthony A. Slakis, 111 W. Washington St.
29. Stella Strikol, 134 N. La Salle St.
30. Tankus, 105 W. Madison St.
31. Zavel, 105 W. Madison St.
32. R.A. Vasalle, 134 N. La Salle St.
33. Julius P. Waitches, 2 E. 103rd Pl.
34. Peter Zabello, 456 W. 63rd St.
35. Frank B. Zalatsris, 160 N. La Salle St.
36. Charles E. Zekas, 11 S. La Salle St.
37. Judge John T. Zuris, 105 W. Madison St.

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Chicago, Ill. 10, 1917.

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The Chicago War Association has joined Attorney F. H. McDonald to serve as a member of the Military Commission Board in the North District, with headquarters at 5505 South Dearborn Street. McDonald is the legal advisor of the Board.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, July 28, 1916.

B. K. BALUTIS BECOMES ATTORNEY

Mr. Bruno K. Balutis, editor of the Lietuva, successfully passed the Illinois state bar examination, and in this manner has been recognized as a full-fledged attorney.

[Translator's note: A picture of Mr. Balutis appears in connection with this article.]



Lietuva, May 28, 1915.

FIRST LITHUANIAN ARCHITECT

Mr. M. Zaldokas completed a course in architecture at the Armour Institute last week. He is probably the first Lithuanian architect in America. He was born in Smilgiu parish, Panevezys county, Lithuania, and emigrated to the United States fifteen years ago. He has been living in Chicago during all those fifteen years.

Thanks to his thrift, and his industry as an ordinary carpenter, he was able to save enough money to finance his education. He attended Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana, for three years, and studied in the Armour Institute, Chicago, Illinois, for four years. He financed almost all of his education with his own funds.

Mr. Zaldokas was among the leading students of his class. He was personally praised by the director of the Institute, and he and a Japanese student were honored as the two most brilliant students of the graduating class.

Lietuva, May 21, 1915.

While Mr. Baldonas was attending the Institute, he drew quite a few plans for homes which were built by Chicago Lithuanians. He is now thirty-five years old.

[Translator's note: Mr. Baldonas was later the architect of the St. Casimir Academy building and the Holy Cross Hospital in Chicago, and the Liberty Hall building in Cicero, Illinois].

Naujienos, May 27, 1914.

· THREE NEW LITHUANIAN DOCTORS

The Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery held its graduation exercises on May 26, in the afternoon, at the Garrick Theater. A large number of students received their diplomas as doctors, and three of them were Lithuanians whose names are as follows: Dr. Charles Mikolaitis, Dr. Frank Puskunigis, and Dr. John Jonikis. Dr. Charles Mikolaitis graduated in 1905 from the Technical High School of St. Petersburg, Russia. He came to America in 1906 as a student and went to Valparaiso University in the fall of the same year, where he graduated in 1910 and received a B. S. degree. Then he came to the Chicago College of Medicine, where he graduated and received his M. D. degree. Dr. Frank Puskunigis graduated from high school in Russia, came to America in order to escape from being drafted into the Russian army. Dr. John Jonikis graduated from a teachers' college in Russia and was instructor in a Russian high school for three years. Dr. John Jonikis was drafted into the Russian Army during the Russo-Japanese war, but he managed to escape and came to America to study medicine. These three Lithuanian musketeers suffered great hardships, but nevertheless they accomplished their purpose, won their battles and at the end came out

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LITHUANIAN

Naujienos, May 27, 1914.

victorious. Even here their life was a wretched one. They worked hard and attended college at the same time. Nobody helped them while they were students at the Chicago College of Medicine. They sacrificed a great deal before they achieved their aims.

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LITHUANIA

Lietuva, Apr. 17, 1914.

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

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The first Lithuanian lawyer, not only in Chicago, but also in all America, was T. P. Bračulis. [Translator's note.--Also spelled Bradchulis, Brachulis.]

T. P. Bračulis, we learned, came to America when he was a boy of 14 years (he is 47 now) without any acquaintances and, like all of our immigrants, empty-handed.

. Working during the days, he attended school nights and thus finished first the Metropolitan Business College, then the Chicago High Manual Training School. However, he was not satisfied with this. He was determined to become a lawyer and, with that intention, entered the Lake Forest University. in 1896. In 1900 he passed the State examinations and thus became

Lietuva, Apr. 18, 1914.

the first Lithuanian lawyer in America.

Another lawyer, included among the Lithuanians, is John A. Erenza, who was born and raised in Muncie, Pa. Having been reared in a Polish and American spirit, he probably first became acquainted with Lithuanianism while attending the Valparaiso (Indiana) University, where he graduated from the Law School. From Valparaiso he went to Yale to attend jurisprudential classes for one year. He passed the State examinations in 1910 and settled in Chicago. He, it is apparent, is also interested in politics and is at present an assistant city attorney.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 22, 1913.

NEW LITHUANIAN PHARMACISTS

Mr. Stepanos Vilimavicius has passed the state examinations as Registered Pharmacist. He has a drugstore at 339 Kensington Avenue.

Frank A. Poska passed the state examination as Assistant Pharmacist.

Joseph R. Pukelis (Puckel), Rockford, passed the state examination as Registered Pharmacist. He is an American-Lithuanian, and keeps away from Lithuanians.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Aug. 15, 1913.

NEW LITHUANIAN PHARMACIST

Mr. F. Juozapaitis, who owns a drugstore at 36th and Halsted Streets, has passed the state examination for registered pharmacists. Mr. Juozapaitis is a young Lithuanian, who, through his own efforts and hard work, has achieved this honorable profession.

Lietuva, June 6, 1913.

AMONG THE LITHUANIAN STUDENTS

June 3, at the Chicago College of Dental Surgery, two Lithuanian students were graduated and received their diplomas to practice dentistry. They are Petras Petraitis and Kazys Drangelis.

Antanas Tananevicia was graduated from the Chicago College of Medical Surgery; Antanas Sliakis an American Lithuanian, born in Chicago, graduated from Northwestern University's school of law; Stasys Petrulis graduated from the Loyola school of pharmacy, and Kazys Gugis graduated as a technical engineer from Armour Institute.

In Chicago the number of Lithuanian professionals is increasing. We wish them all possible success in their profession. We hope that they will not be dull, independent professionals, but will participate in the cultural activities of the Lithuanians, and will spread the light of knowledge among their brothers.

Lietuva, June 28, 1912.

LITHUANIAN DOCTORS' SOCIETY OF AMERICA

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Doctors of other nationalities have had societies for a long time. Up to now the number of Lithuanian doctors was so small that it was impossible to even think about a doctor's society. However, the present fight of the doctors /Translator's note.--This refers to the drive of the Chicago Medical Society and other groups against charlatans./presented the opportunity, and it can be said, forced our doctors to band together and lay a foundation for a permanent Lithuanian doctors' society.

A meeting of all the Chicago Lithuanian doctors was called for that purpose in the home of Dr. A. Zimont, on June 9. The following doctors were present: A. L. Graicunas, A. K. Rutkauckas, J. Kulis, A. Juska, S. Brendza and A. Zimont.

Many things became clear through the general discussion and the following was

Lietuva, June 28, 1912.

the opinion arrived at:

- 1) That the Lithuanian doctors cannot in any way decline to give whatever aid they can to the Central Committee in its fight against humbug institutes, clinics and doctors.
- 2) Since the laws at present cannot prevent unconscientious and unethical doctors from advertising their "miraculous" cures in the newspapers it is necessary, besides conducting a legal fight through the courts and legislature, to protect the advertisement reading public by enlightening it with warnings and fitting articles.
- 3) It is necessary to protect the reputation of the Lithuanian doctors even more so because even among them an unfit and blameworthy practice of humbug advertising has begun to flourish.
- 4) Finally, there is an urgent demand to protect the public from such

Lietuva, June 28, 1912.

individuals, not being doctors, to advertise themselves as such and undertake doctoring people, thus, often unnecessarily sending more than one to the grave.

For all of these reasons, the above mentioned doctors in Chicago decided to organize a Lithuanian doctors' society and all of them became members, electing Dr. R. Rutkauckas of South Chicago as president.

Though at present this new society has only Chicago doctors as its members and will concern itself especially with local problems, the meeting was of the opinion that this newly organized group will not remain merely a local doctors' organization but, in time, will bring together all of the Lithuanian doctors throughout America. For that reason the society was named "The Lithuanian Doctors' Society of America."

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Lietuva, Oct. 1, 1905.

ADDITIONAL LIST OF CHICAGO LITHUANIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

In the September 27 issue of the Lietuva (Lithuania), a list of the Chicago Lithuanians who, at present, are attending higher institutions of learning was printed. It has been found that that list was not complete. It is not an easy matter to gather all the names of our students. The following is an additional list, also incomplete, of Chicago Lithuanian college students:

John Kucinskas is attending the Kent College of La.

Casimir Kasputis is attending the Kent College of La.

A. Aleksandravicius is attending the Ohio Art Institute. He is studying sculpture.

Brindzulis came here from Vantickore, La., to complete the study of medicine. He has enrolled at the Chicago Medical College.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietav , Oct. 1, 1905.

John Sileika has returned to the Lithuanian Institute to continue a course in art, painting, and sculpture. The Institute is not charging him anything for tuition.

Lietuva, Sept. 24, 1909.

LIST OF CHICAGO LITHUANIAN COLLEGE STUDENTS

The following is a list of the Chicago Lithuanians who, at present, are attending higher institutions of learning:

Anthony Iocius is in his second year at the Chicago College of Music. He is studying piano and musical composition.

A. L. Juska, who completed a course in science, and two courses in the medical school at Valparaiso University, has enrolled at the Chicago Medical College.

J. Laukis is attending Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana. He is enrolled in the language and literature department.

Catharine Venckus has enrolled in the Chicago Art Institute. She is studying art, painting, and sculpture.

Lietuva, Sept. 24, 1909.

J. Garrickas decided to attend the University of Chicago. He is enrolled in the consular and foreign service department.

Casimir Gugis is in his second year at the Armour Institute of Technology in the engineering department.

J. Bruozevicius is in his second year at Northwestern Medical College. He is enrolled in the School of Pharmacy.

Aldona Rutkauskas is in the third year at the Rush Medical College.

St. Tananevicia has left for the Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri.

J. P. Varkala graduated at the University of Chicago with a Bachelor of Philosophy degree.

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Chicago, Ill., Oct. 11, 1901.

Mr. J. H. ...

The ... was ... trial, ... as ...
H. ...
It ... received ...

Mr. Braden, who is ...
to ...
He showed abilities ...
school and from the ...
to the ... received ...

As far as we know, ...
low ...

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 41, Oct. 12, 1900.

THE LITHUANIAN DOCTOR

Andrews Braicziunas has graduated in Chicago in a course in medicine. The Lithuanians ought to be glad to have a Lithuanian doctor. In any sickness they can call the doctor and speak in their own language. When you cannot speak the language even the best doctor cannot explain to you how to take care of yourself in time of sickness.

Lietuva, Vol. VIII, No. 26, June 29, 1900.

LITHUANIAN GRADUATED IN ENGINEERING COURSE

Stanislawas Dowiath, brother of the well-known Lithuanian doctor, Mary Dowiath, graduated from the University of Illinois at Champaign, June 1st. He received a diploma of engineer. He came with his parents as a student from Vilno Gymnasium High School. He went to public school and after one year he passed the examination and went to high school. Then he went to the University. Now he came back as engineer.

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Record Books of the Lithuanian Dentists.

1. Dr. P. A. Atkociunas, 3147 So. Halsted St.
2. Dr. Geo. I. Blozis, 2201 W. Cermak Rd.
3. Dr. Anthony J. Dikselis, 4603 So. Ashland Ave.
4. Dr. Kazys Drangelis, 2403 W. 63rd St.
5. Dr. A.J. Gussen, 4847 W. 14th St., Cicero, Ill.
6. Dr. W. Jacobs, 10758 So. Michigan Ave.
7. Dr. A. Juozaitis, 3261 So. Halsted St.
8. Dr. A.P. Kazlauskis, 4712 So. Ashland Ave.
9. Dr. Joseph Kella, 6558 So. Western Ave.
10. Dr. C. K. Kliauza, 2420 W. Marquette Rd.
11. Dr. A. R. Lauraitis, 2423 W. Marquette Rd.
12. Dr. Anthony S. Lukas, 4193 Archer Ave.
13. Dr. Vincent B. Milas, 2559 W. 63rd St.
14. Dr. J. Mockus, 3401 So. Halsted St.
15. Dr. B.J. Rooth, 7054 S. Western Ave.
16. Dr. Peter Petraitis, 10748 So. Michigan Ave.
17. Dr. J.A. Paukstys, 4204 Archer Ave.
18. Dr. V.E. Siedlinsky, 4143 Archer Ave.
19. Dr. J.J. Simkus, 1821 So. Halsted St.

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Record books of the Lithuanian Dentists.

20. Dr. Lawrence Slakis, 4454 So. Western Ave.
21. Dr. V.C. Steele, 4174 Archer Ave
22. Dr. C.Z.Vezel, 4645 So. Ashland Ave.
23. Dr. Helen M. Wisnow, 2137 So. Cicero Ave.
24. Dr. P.P. Zallys, 30 E. 111th St.
25. Dr. M. Vilvitis, 3243 So. Halsted St.
26. Dr. A.J. Zimontas, 3252 So. Halsted St.
27. Dr. Vincent E. Zopel, 6859 So. Western Ave.
28. Dr. F.A.Zupas, 4301 Archer Ave.

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Record Books of Lithuanian Physicians, in possession of Secretary,
Lithuanian Physicians, Chicago, Ill.

1. Anthony Bertash, 756 W. Cermak Rd.
2. S. Biezis, 2201 W. Cermak Rd.
3. S. A. Brenza, 4608 S. Ashland Ave.
4. T. Drendulis, 4157 Archer Ave.
5. W. M. Eisin, 6161 S. Kedzie Ave.
6. Emelia J. Giryotas, 8 S. Michigan Ave.
7. Stanley Giryotas, 313 N. Austin Blvd.
8. Andrew L. Graiczunas, 3310 S. Halsted St.
9. Alexander J. Jovais, 2633 W. 47th St.
10. John J. Hawar, 2403 W. 63rd St.
11. J. W. Kedzewik, 6859 S. Western Ave.
12. Jacob Kulis, 3259 S. Halsted St.
13. Levan F. Pulsucki, 1957 W. Garfield Blvd.
14. I.E.Makar, 10758 S. Michigan Ave.
15. Al. Manikas, 4070 Archer Ave.
16. Al. K. Margeris, 3325 S. Halsted St.
17. A. Montvid, 2400 W. Madison St.
18. Stanley Naikelis, 3335 S. Halsted St.
19. Victor S. Nares, 2425 W. Marquette Rd.
20. Constance A. O'Brilis, 2408 W. 63rd St.
21. G. P. Poska, 3133 S. Halsted St.
22. A. M. Rackus, 6326 S. Troy St.
23. Anthony G. Rakauskas, 4142 Archer Ave.
24. John Russel, 2500 W. 63rd. St.
25. Anthony K. Rutkauskas, 4442 S. Western Ave.
26. J. E. Siedlinski, 4143 Archer Ave.
27. V. A. Simkus, 3343 S. Halsted St.
28. John J. Simonaitis, 2423 W. Marquette Rd.
29. Susana Slakis, 6900 S. Halsted St.
30. Michael T. Strikol, 4645 S. Ashland Ave.
31. J. Szukiewicz, 5058 S. Ashland Ave.
32. Geo. A. Wiltrakis, 4330 W. Washington Bl.
33. F. C. Winskunas, 2158 W. Cermak Rd.
34. A. L. Yuska, 2422 W. Marquette Rd.
35. Peter Z. Zalatoris, 1821 S. Halsted St.
36. Paul M. Zilvitis, 3243 S. Halsted St.

II. CONTRI-
BUTIONS
AND ACTIVITIES

A. Vocational

2. Industrial and Commercial

II A 2

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DAVIDSON-GILBERT ASSOCIATION
P.O. BOX 1000, CHICAGO, ILL.

This association was organized in 1930 for the purpose of

The Davidson-Gilbert Association was organized for the purpose of
uniting the various groups of individuals who are interested in
archaeology, history, and the study of the human past.

The first president of the Davidson-Gilbert Association, Dr. J. H. Davidson,
has since passed.

This association was incorporated for the purpose of promoting
the study of the human past.

President: J. H. Davidson; Secretary: J. H. Davidson; Treasurer:
Directors: J. H. Davidson, J. H. Davidson, J. H. Davidson, J. H. Davidson,
A. Overline.

Record Books of Simonas Daukantas Federal Savings and Loan Association of Chicago, 2702 W. Cermak Road, in possession of Secretary, Simonas Daukantas Federal Savings and Loan Association

This Savings and Loan Association was organized in 1905. The first organizers were: A. Kurelis, Makaveckas, M. Luda, Radonskis, M. Maldazis, J. Urbikas and others.

The financial statement for December 21, 1936, shows that the assets were \$528,419.09.

Administration: John J. Kazanouskas, president; John Zilis, vice-president; Ben J. Kazanouskas, secretary-treasurer; Joseph Nisevich, Assistant-secretary-treasurer; Miss Irene Muchinaskas, attorney Wm. Duoba, Joseph M. Kilikevice, Peter Kraujelis, Anthony Vilkas, Michael Kelly, Joseph P. Varkala, auditors.

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III B 1
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LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce of Illinois.

The Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce was organized on Nov. 8, 1922.

The first directors were: Joseph J. Elias, R.P. Gugis, K. Jurgelionis, F.P. Bradchulis, A.A. Slakis, Joseph J. Hertmanovich, M.E. Zaldokas, S.B. Komaiko, J.J. Zolp, J.J. Bagdziunas, Rev. Skrypko, Herman Llenbagen, J.P. Varkala, M.J. Kiras, L. Wisbrod.

The administration: J.J. Elias, President, A.A. Slakis, secretary, J.J. Bagdziunas, treasurer.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

The first and the most important act which the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce accomplished when the delegation was sent to Washington, D.C. was the demand to President Harding that the United States government should recognize the Klaipeda (Memel) District as a part of the Lithuania republic. The delegation consisted of J.J. Elias, S.B. Komaiko and Stasp Kuodis.

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III B 1
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LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce of Illinois.

They went to Washington, D.C., and were received by President Harding.

The Chicago Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce arranged a festival at Hamilton Club for Prelate A. Olsauski and engineer Pauliukonis from Lithuania. They came as delegates from the society, "Galybe-(The Might).

Later they gave a banquet to the representatives of Klaipeda, Martin Jankus and Adam Brokis, and to Prof. Simpson of Edinburgh University. They were appointed to make a boundary line between the Lithuanian and the Latvian territories.

The Chicago Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce gave a reception and banquet for Paul Zadeikis, who was sent here by the Lithuanian government. To this reception festival, from Washington, D.C., came the Lithuania Minister, Kasimir Bizauskas. On November 28, 1926, The Chicago Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce by its own initiative gave a festival in the new Bismarck Hotel to

II A 2
III B 1
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- 3 -

LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce
of Illinois.

the memory of Dr. John Basanavicius for his seventy years of literary work.

In 1927 they gave several banquets to Jack Sharkey (Zukauskas) the famous Lithuanian professional boxer, and to the Lithuanian writer of Jewish descent Urijus Kacenelenbogen.

Later for every prominent Lithuanian who came from Lithuania, or from any other country, or any local prominent person there was given a banquet. During the time of its existence, the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce participated in all the activities of the Chicago Lithuanians, and to the best of its ability, helped the Lithuanian institutions.

In 1932, at the yearly meeting, J.J. Elias was elected president of the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce. Since he was the former president of the Universal State Bank, and the bank at that time was closed, the majority of the members were dissatisfied with the results of this election.

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III B 1
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LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce
of Illinois.

The discontented members left the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce organizations and organized a new society under the name of the Professional and Businessmen Association. Through the efforts of this new organization, the Lithuanian Day was arranged at the Chicago World's Fair, July 16, 1933.

Later, the Lithuanian Professional and Businessmen's Association was reorganized and incorporated under the name of the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce of Illinois.

At present the directors are: M. Bieksha, Dr. K. Drangelis, J.P. Kaledinskas, J. Kareiva, C.P. Kal, N.C. Krukonis, L.T. Kezes, Al. G. Kumskis, J. Namon, G. "ekrash, Dr. V. Nares, P. Smith, A. Valonis, J.P. Varkala, J.T. Zuris.

Administration: Judge John T. Zuris, president, J.P. Varkala, secretary, 3241 So. Halsted St., Paul Smith, treasurer.

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce Reports, in Possession of Secretary, Lithuanian American Chamber of Commerce, Chicago, Ill.

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS OF THE LITHUANIAN-AMERICAN CHAMBER
OF COMMERCE OF ILLINOIS:

Article 1. - Name:

The name of this organization shall be the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce.

Article II. - Objects:

Section 1. Objects. The Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce is organized for the purpose of establishing closer commercial, economic, industrial and political relations between the United States and the Republic of Lithuania; to defend, promote and advance political integrity; to organize an exchange of industrial and commercial statistics, and of information of value between Lithuania and the United States, and to present the Lithuanian situation in its proper light to the American people.

Section 2. Limitation of Methods. This Chamber of Commerce and its activities shall be non-partisan, non-sectional and non-sectarian.

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce Reports.

Article III. - Membership:

Section 1. Classes of Membership. The Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce shall be composed of active members, Associate members and honorary members. Men of good standing, interested in the commercial, industrial and political program of Lithuania, shall be eligible for active and associate membership. Distinction in affairs shall confer eligibility to honorary membership. Honorary membership shall include all the privileges of active members except that of holding office, with exemption from the payment of all fees and dues.

Section 2. Active. Candidates for active membership shall make written application to the Board of Directors, and this application shall be regarded as a guarantee on the part of the applicant of his interest and sympathy with the purpose of the organization, and of his adherence, if elected, to its by-laws, rules and regulations. Election to active membership shall require the recommendation of the Membership Committee and shall be posted on the bulletin board. Objection to any applicant recommended for election by the Membership

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce Reports.

Committee shall be communicated to the Board of Directors before the meeting of the Board at which the eligibility of the candidate is to be considered. At each regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the names of members elected since the preceding meeting shall be announced.

Section 3. Associate. Associate membership shall be confined to those members who cannot take part in the activities of this Chamber of Commerce. Associate membership shall include all the privileges of active membership, except that of holding office.

Section 4. Honorary. Honorary members may be nominated by the Membership Committee and elected by the Board of Directors. A proposal to confer honorary membership may be made in writing to the Membership Committee by any member of the Chamber of Commerce. If the Membership Committee approve such a proposal, the name shall be presented in nomination to the Directors, with a brief statement of the reasons thereof. If such nomination shall be approved by the Board of Director's announcement of such approval shall be posted on the bulletin

board for a period of ten days. Objection thereto may be communicated to the Board of Directors in writing within this period. If a nominee shall receive an affirmative vote of the Board of Directors he shall be declared elected. Two negative votes shall defeat a proposal by the Membership Committee of a proposal for honorary membership, and three negative votes shall defeat election by the Board of Directors. Every election to honorary membership shall be announced to the Chamber of Commerce at its first meeting thereafter. An honorary membership may be revoked by the Board of Directors at any time.

Section 5. Dues. Each active member shall pay ten dollars annually as dues toward the maintenance of the Chamber of Commerce, two dollars of which shall be for annual subscription to the official organ of this Chamber of Commerce. These dues shall be payable on the first day of December. Members elected during the fiscal year shall pay pro rate for the months intervening between the date of election and the first day of December. Associate members dues shall be five dollars per year, two dollars of which shall be for annual subscription to the official organ of this Chamber of Congress.

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce Reports

Section 6. Delinquency. If any member shall fail to pay his dues within three months after date of maturity, ten days written notice of delinquency shall be given to him by the Treasurer. If at the end of ten days he still remains delinquent his membership may be forfeited by action of the Board of Directors,

Section 7. Rebatement. The Directors shall have the power to rebate the dues of any delinquent member, and continue his membership in good standing. The Directors may also rebate the dues of any member unable to avail himself of the privileges of the organization by reason of illness, absence from the city or any other cause while such cause is existent.

Section 8. Resignations. All resignations shall be tendered to the Board of Directors in writing. A resignation received after a payment is due shall not relieve the member presenting such resignation from liability for the dues of the year entered upon.

Section 9. Expulsion. Any member may be expelled for cause by resolution passed by two-thirds of the entire Board of Directors at any meeting. Such members

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce Reports.

shall be notified of the intention of the Board to consider his expulsion and shall be given the opportunity of a hearing before the Board, but shall not be represented by professional counsel. Passage of such resolution shall, without other act on the part of the Board of Directors, annul such membership.

Article IV - Board of Directors.

The government of the Chamber of Commerce, the direction of its work and the control of its property shall be vested in a Board of Directors consisting of fifteen members, who shall be elected annually as hereafter provided. Their duties shall begin within the three days following their election, when they shall meet, qualify and elect from their own number a president, four vice-presidents, a treasurer and secretary. The directors shall have power to fill all vacancies in the Board. They may adopt rules and regulations for conducting the business of the Chamber of Commerce. They shall meet not less than once a month. At the annual meeting they shall submit in writing a full report of the work and finances of the organization.

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce Reports.

Article VII - Meeting.

Section 1. Annual. The annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce shall be held on the first Tuesday in December of each year. Regular meetings of the Chamber of Commerce shall take place upon the dates determinable by the Board of Directors, not less than once in three months. Special meetings of the Chamber of Commerce may be held when the Board of Directors deems it desirable. Twenty members shall constitute a quorum at any regular or special meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Article VIII - Elections.

Section 1. Elections. The election of Directors shall be held on the first Thursday in December of each year.

Section 2. Nominating. At the last regular meeting of the Chamber of Commerce prior to the annual election a vote shall be taken by ballot on open nomination for the selection of a Nominating Committee. Due notice of such meeting shall be previously given to each member by the secretary. The five members receiving

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce Reports.

the highest number of votes cast shall constitute the Nominating Committee.

Section 3. Official. The Nominating Committee shall prepare a list of twenty-eight candidates to be known as the "official ticket", from which members select fifteen for directors.

Article IX - Disbursements.

No disbursements of the funds of the Chamber of Commerce shall be made unless the same shall have been approved and ordered by the Executive Committee or Board of Directors. All disbursements shall be made by check. Checks shall be signed by the secretary and countersigned by the president, or one of the vice-presidents, or the treasurer.

No appropriations of money or other property of the Chamber of Commerce shall be made for any purpose other than to defray the legitimate expenses, except by the unanimous vote of the members present at a meeting of the Board of Directors, or a four-fifths vote of those present at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce.

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce Reports.

Article XII - Amendments.

Section 1. By-Laws. These by-laws may be amended or altered by a two-thirds vote of those present at any regular or special meeting, provided notice of the proposed change shall have been posted on the bulletin board and mailed by the secretary to each member not less than ten days prior to such meeting.

Section 2. Approval. All proposed amendments shall first receive the approval of the Board of Directors.

Record Books of the Midland Building and Loan Association,
4038 Archer Ave.

[LOAN ASSOCIATION REPORT]

The Midland Building and Loan Association was organized on June 6, 1914.

The first organizers were: John Alexandravage, G. Lovilaitis, A. Balchunas, G. J. Lesizunas, J. Gustaitis, J. Balchunas, J. Mayburns and others.

Total assests in the year 1936--\$49, 144.99.

DIRECTORS:

G. K. Budris, A. Balchunas, Burns Shuris, A. Grima, J. Ladzins, Paul Ozolis
Ada Markauskas, A. Strelounas, John Thomas.

OFFICERS:

G. K. Budris, President.

A. Balchunas, Secretary,

Record Books of the Hilland Building and Loan Association,
4038 Archer Ave.

Bruno Shukis, Vice-President

Anten Brina, Treasurer.

John F. Zuris, Attorney.

Record Books of the Midland Building and Loan Association,
4038 Archer Ave.

The Midland Building and Loan Association was organized on June 6, 1914.

The first organizers were: John Alexandravice, G. Novilaitis, A. Balchunas, G. J. Wesdzunas, J. Gustaitis, J. Balchunas, J. Maydzunas and others.

Total assets in the year 1936 - \$45,144.99.

Directors:

G. K. Budris, A. Saldunas, Bruno Shukis, A. Grima, S. Radzins, Paul Ozolas, Adam Markauskas, K. Strelcunas, John Thomas.

Officers:

G. K. Budris, President.
Bruno Shukis, Vice-President

A. Saldunas, Secretary,
Anton Grima, Treasurer.
John T. Zuris, Attorney.

Record Books of Building and Loan Associations, 1937, in possession of Secretary, Building and Loan Associations, Chicago, Ill.

1. Chicago Lithuanian Savings and Loan Association, A.J. Vanomis, 2201 W. Cermak Rd.
2. Crane Building and Loan Association, B. R. Pietkiewich, 2608 W. 47th St.
3. Darius-Girenas Building and Loan Association, A. J. Garuckas, 3315 S. Halsted St.
4. Daukanto Simans Federal Saving and Loan Association, B. J. Kazamauskas, 2202 W. Cermak Rd.
5. Gediminas Building and Loan Association, L. Greetis, 4425 S. Fairfield Ave.
6. Lituva Building and Loan Association, V.P. Pierzynski, 4559 S. Paulina St.
7. Lithuanian Building and Loan Association of Cicero, Ch. Genis, 4917 W. 14th, St. Cicero.
8. Lithuanian News Loan and Building Association, T. Rypkevich, 1739 S. Halsted St.
9. Lithuanian Building Loan and Homestead Association, John P. Ewald, 840 W. 33rd St.
10. Midland Building and Loan Association, A. Saldukas, 4038 Archer Ave.
11. North West Side Lithuanian Building and Loan Association, J. S. Rekus, 4123 Milwaukee Ave.
12. St. Anthony Lithuanian Parish Building and Loan Association, J. Mozeris, 1603 S. 50th. Ave., Cicero, Ill.

Record Books of Building and Loan Associations, 1937.

13. South West Side Building and Loan Association, J. Radomski, 2257 W. 23rd. Pl.
14. Standard Federal Savings and Loan Association, J. Mackiewich, 2324 S. Leavitt St.
15. United Lithuanian Building and Loan Association, J. Astrauskas, 10803 Edbroke Ave.
16. Vystants Building and Loan Association, V. P. Pierzynski, 4559 S. Paulina St.

Record Books of Lithuanian Printing Establishments, 1937, in
possession of Secretary, Lithuanian Printing Establishments, Chicago, Ill.

Vytis Publishing Co. 4736 S. Wood St.
K. Steponaricius, 4142 Archer Ave.
Vilnis Publishing Co., 3116 S. Halsted St.
Dr. M. Zilvitis, 3241 S. Halsted St.
A. Garuckas, 3315 S. Halsted St.
"Draugar" Publishing Co., 2334 S. Oakley Ave.
P. Dubickar, 2151 S. Leavitt St.
P. Miller, 1739 S. Halsted St.
Fr. M. Valaitis, 2024 Canalport Ave.
"Vilnis" Publishing Co., 3116 S. Halsted St.
"Sandara" 814 W. 33rd St.

LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Gediminas Building and Loan Association,
4425 So. Fairfield Ave.

The Gediminas Building and Loan Association was organized on Jan. 28, 1914.

The first organizers were: S. Anusauskas, A.S. Preczinauskas, P. Bludzins,
J. Bazdonas, J. Sandars, P. Zaballa and others.

Total assets in the year 1936 - \$164,000.

Directors:

Joseph C. Eucher, Anton Lukosius, Peter Knietkus, Rose Encher, Zigmunt
Kukalis, Vincent Paukstir, John Sandars, Joseph Klapatauskas, Alex Ercius,
John Zeuberis, Stanley Norzaila, George Lukas.

Officers:

Joseph C. Eucher, president

Rose Eucher, secretary.

Vincent Paukstir, treasurer.



Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce of Illinois.

The Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce was organized on Nov. 3, 1922.

The first directors were: Joseph J. Elias, A.F. Gucis, K. Jurgelionis, F.P. Bradchulis, A.A. Slakis, Joseph J. Hertmanovich, E.E. Zaldokas, S.B. Komaiko, J.J. Zolp, J.J. Bagdziunas, Rev. Skrypko, Herman Elenbogen, J.F. Varkala, M.J. Kiras, L. Misbrod.

The administration: J.J. Elias, President, A.A. Slakis, secretary, J.J. Bagdziunas, treasurer.

ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

The first and the most important act which the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce accomplished when the delegation was sent to Washington, D.C. was the demand to President Harding that the United States government should recognize the Klaipeda (Memel) district as a part of the Lithuania republic. The



Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce
of Illinois.

delegation consisted of J.J. Elias, S.B. Komaiko and Stasp Kuodis, They went to Washington, D.C., and were received by President Harding.

The Chicago Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce arranged a festival at Hamilton Club for Prelate A. Cilsauski and engineer Pauliukoni from Lithuania. They came as delegates from the society, "Galybe-(The Might).

Later they gave a banquet to the representatives of Klaipeda, Martin Jankus and Adam Brokis, and to Prof. Simpson of Edinburgh University. They were appointed to make a boundary line between the Lithuanian and the Latvian territories.

The Chicago Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce gave a reception and banquet for Paul Zadeikis, who was sent here by the Lithuanian government. To this reception festival, from Washington, D.C., came the Lithuania Minister,



Record books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce of Illinois.

Kasimir Bizauskas. On November 28, 1926, The Chicago Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce by its own initiative gave a festival in the new Bismarck Hotel to the memory of Dr. John Basanavicius for his seventy years of literary work.

In 1927 they gave several banquets to Jack Sharkey (Zukauskas) the famous Lithuanian professional boxer, and to the Lithuanian writer of Jewish descent Urijus Kacenelenbogen.

Later for every prominent Lithuanian who came from Lithuania, or from any other country, or any local prominent person there was given a banquet. During the time of its existence, the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce participated in all the activities of the Chicago Lithuanians, and to the best of its ability, helped the Lithuanian institutions.

In 1932, at the yearly meeting, J.J.Elias was elected president of the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce. Since he was the former president of the



Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce
of Illinois.

Universal State Bank. and the bank at that time was closed, the majority of the members were dissatisfied with the results of this election.

The discontented members left the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce organization and organized a new society under the name of the Professional and Businessmen Association. Through the efforts of this new organization, the Lithuanian Day was arranged at the Chicago World's Fair, July 16, 1933.

Later, the Lithuanian Professional and Businessmen's Association was re-organized and incorporated under the name of the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce of Illinois.

At present the directors are: M. Bieksna, Dr. A. Drangelis, J. P. Kaledinskas, J. Kareiva, C. P. Kal, A. C. Krukonis, P. T. Kezes, Al. G. Kumskis, J. Namon, G. Nekrasa, Dr. V. Nares, P. Smith, A. Valonis, J. P. Varkala, J. T. Zuris.

Record books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of
Commerce of Illinois.

Administration: Judge John T. Zuris, president, J.P. Varkala, secretary,
3241 So. Halsted St.; Paul Smith, treasurer.

Record Books of Lithuanian Building, Loan and Savings Association, 1739 S. Halsted St, Chicago, In possession of Secretary, Lithuanian Building, Loan and Savings Association

This association was organized by the following persons: K. P. Gugis, V. Misheika, J. Ceponis, Alex Ambrose, J. Smotelis.

The financial statement shows, that on March 31, 1937, the assets were \$12,373.12.

Administration: K. P. Gugis, president; V. Mankus, vice-president; T. Rypkevicia, secretary; Mrs. J. Zymont, assistant secretary; K. August, treasurer; J. P. Varkala, Alex Ambrose, A. Sankenas, P. Nagles, directors.

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Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce,
3251 So. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

J.P.Varkala, Secretary and Business Manager.



LITHUANIAN

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE FUTURE.

Our business men are confronted with a grave problem. A small petition has become very keen, and business methods very complex, requiring a large capital and business engineering, which only big business can afford. Chain stores are displacing individual business men very fast, and the general depression is continually growing worse, with records showing weekly business failures in the country, running regularly from five hundred to six hundred. This makes the future of individual business men very gloomy, and we are facing an alternative of either combining resources, and doing business collectively, on the model of chain stores, or going out of business before reaching the point of bankruptcy.



Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce,
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This development places upon the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce a responsibility to arouse in the Lithuanian business men the realization of the peril threatening their enterprises, and to get them together in order to seek the adequate solution of the problem. This involves a thorough business education, and the integration of their interests under competent leadership. If this is not done, the time may not be far off when they will be forced out of business and compelled to go back to Lithuania, where there are greater opportunities for individual enterprises than there are in this country and where small capital has a better chance.

There is one line of business, however, that has not been utilized to any great extent in America - that is trading in commodities made by hand in Lithuania and in other Baltic states. These commodities are very much in demand and are in a field in which there is very little competition.

There is a great opportunity, for the time being, and until the novelty

Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce,
3251 So. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

wears off, in dealing in naturally smoked hams and bacon, genuine Lithuanian home-made sausages, dried mushrooms, Lithuanian candy, and especially in what is called in Lithuania "marmalades." Nothing that can equal their flavor can be found in America.

In the United States both production and distribution of goods have reached the scientific stage. Raw materials are turned into finished goods with the elimination of all waste. "Only the squeal of a pig gets out of the Stockyards." It is clear, that unless American Lithuanians adjust themselves to there conditions they cannot survive this competition. On the other hand, in Lithuania the field of production and distribution of goods has not as yet reached the scientific stage, for lack of capital. The resources and experience of the American Lithuanian business men would find there a ready market, even though the cooperative movement there discourages the individual and corporate enterprise. Lithuania holds an open invitation to capital and initiative, and this invitation should not be ignored by us, since even the great American capital seeks foreign markets



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3251 So. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

and is establishing industrial plants in foreign countries at an ever increasing rate. Statistics show that an average of one plant every day of the year moves from America to Europe where labor is cheaper and markets for products are available.

Even this alternative requires co-ordination of our efforts and reaching proper understanding with the forces operating in Lithuania. Here, too, the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce must face a great problem and seek its proper solution. To begin with, our organization should come into a close contact with the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce operating in the Republic of Lithuania.

Initiative should come from the National Chamber of Commerce in Lithuania, if not from the Lithuanian government itself. Through a survey made of the opportunities in the country, the Chamber of Commerce could show what is needed most in a community and what the facilities are for manufacturing certain goods.



Record Books of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce,
3251 So. Halsted St., Chicago, Ill.

A survey of this kind should show what kind of industry is needed, how much capital would be required to carry on this industry, and what profit a manufacturer or dealer could expect to realize from it.

Whenever such a survey of each individual situation will be made, the Chamber of Commerce in America will be only too glad to advertise these opportunities, and cooperate by securing capital and experts in America to carry out the plan. This is one of the purposes of my journey to Lithuania this year.

Interview with a representative of The Lithuanian Tavern Owners Alliance of Cook County, Chicago, Illinois by Theo Kucinskas, June 11, 1937.

This Tavern Alliance was organized by George Chevesiduskas in 1932.

The purpose of the Alliance is to protect the individual tavern owners, to see that bad laws should not be passed against the taverns in Cook County and in Springfield, Ill. Also, if possible, to establish a brewery of our own, and to buy whiskey in carloads for the organization's members.

The above said Alliance in 1934-1935 has published its monthly journal Kyieslys - The Inviter.

The membership is about four hundred. George M. Chevsiaskas, president, 1900 So. Union Ave., F.M.Valaitis, secretary.

Record Books of The Lithuanian Butchers' and Grocers' Association
of Bridgeport, In possession of the Secretary, The Lithuanian
Butchers' and Grocers' Association, Bridgeport

The Butchers' and Grocers' Association was organized, February 8, 1914.

The purpose of this association is to act in common business interests, to help each other in various incidents, to have friendly festivals and buy a wreath for the members who die. There are thirty-six members.

The organizers were K. Beinorauskas, J. Balciunas, K. Berenkis and K. M. Minetas.

H. Urnezis, treasurer, 3428 Lithuanian Ave.

A. Budris, secretary, 939 W. 33rd St.

Information Supplied by Alex Ambrose of F. L. P.

KEISTUTIS BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION SOCIETY NO. 1.

The Keistutis Building and Loan Association Society No. 1 was organized in the year 1897. The first sponsor of this building and loan association was Joseph Gurinskas. He was the first president of this society. Joseph Gurinskas still belongs to this society.

The capital of the society is \$5,000,000. The total assets on July 31, 1936, were \$646,753.61

Directors: Thomas S. Janulis, John F. Ewald, K. Demereckis, John Gaubas, Frank Diksas, John Mazelauskis, John W. Zacharewich, Stanley Stanevich, Izidor A. Pupauskas.

President, Thomas S. Janulis, 840 W. 33rd St.
Secretary, John P. Ewald, " " " "

Information supplied by Alex Ambrose of F. I. F.*

THE LITHUANIAN WORKERS BUILDING ASSOCIATION

The Lithuanian Workers Building Association was organized in 1918. Shares have been sold for 10,000. The larger part of the shares was bought by the societies. For the money that was raised from the sold shares, two lots were bought on the southwest corner of 104th and Michigan Avenue. \$7,500 was paid for the lots.

President, A. Kaziliauskas
10530 136th Avenue

Secretary, J. Virkus.

* Foreign Language Project.

Record Books of the Chicago Lithuanian Savings and Loan Society,
in possession of Secretary, Chicago Lithuanian Savings and Loan
Society, 6812 S. Washtenaw Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The Chicago Lithuanian Savings and Loan Society was organized in December, 1925. The first organizers were: A. Dargis, J. Brunzas, J. Kratkus, B. Mastauskas, M. Marvides, S. Shambards.

The capital is \$1,000,000. The assets are \$45,000.

B. Nemartonis, president 6540 S. Campbell Ave.
A. Valonis, secretary, 2201 W. Cermak Rd.
A. Dargis, treasurer, 2425 W. Marquette Rd.

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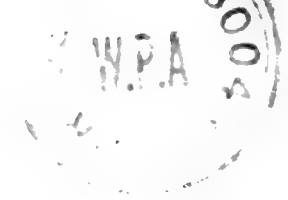


LITHUANIAN

Record Books of the Aspirations and Activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, 1930, in possession of Secretary, 3251 S. Halsted Street, Chicago, Ill.

It is my great privilege and a pleasant duty as president of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce to pass in review from time to time, the aspirations and activities of that body of the Lithuanian-American business - and professional men, who form this organization.

The need of a central organization of business - and professional men was felt by the Chicago Lithuanians for a long time and on November 8, 1922 a meeting was held at the Great Northern Hotel where a proposal was made that such an organization should be formed. The proposal was unanimously accepted by all and steps were immediately taken for the materialization of the idea. Soon after, namely November 23, 1922, the proponents, together with many other Lithuanian business and professional men met at the Hotel LaSalle, where the committees appointed at the previous meeting made their reports, which was unanimously approved. It was at this meeting that the Constitution and By-Laws of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce were adopted, the Board of Directors



Record Books of the Aspirations and Activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, 1930.

elected, Committees appointed and the organization has become a reality, fully equipped for carrying on its business.

For the clearer understanding of the aspirations and activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce it is necessary to visualize the whole question of the Lithuanian migration to America, and the problems that confronted the Lithuanian immigrants in this country. And in this connection I wish to observe that the Lithuanian migration is of comparatively recent date. The earliest Lithuanian immigrants came to this country in the seventies. In the eighties the emigration from Lithuania increased in volume, and in the nineties it has become general and from that time on Lithuanians were coming to this country in such large numbers that about one-fourth, it not more, of the whole Lithuanian nation has settled in the United States for permanent residence.

The immediate cause of this mass emigration of the Lithuanian from their native land to the United States was the unbearable conditions to which they were subjected by the Russian rule following the uprising of 1863-1864, which was crushed. When the uprising



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was crushed, in 1864, the Russian government, which abolished serfdom in 1862, to win the good will of the peasants and to set them against nobility has inaugurated the policy of Russification of Lithuania. For this purpose the Lithuanian press was prohibited, all public offices denied to the Lithuanians of the Roman Catholic faith, and the invitation was made to adopt the Russian language and religion, together with the whole Russian culture. Menaced by the design of denationalization, Lithuanians determined to resist this policy by all possible means, and the Russian government soon discovered that its policy does not work as smoothly as was expected. Then the government resorted to the harsh tactics of oppression and penalized the country with economic ruin. Life has become unbearable and when the people learned that across the Atlantic there is a country enjoying freedom, liberty and happiness, Lithuanians fixed their minds on that country and decided to seek better opportunities in that far - off land.

It was not an easy task for the people of the soil to adapt themselves to a city life in a highly industrialized country far away from home, whose language, customs,



Record Books of the Aspirations and Activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, 1930.

manners and the whole mode of life was so strange, unfamiliar and contrary to their whole tradition. But, endowed with sound bodies and minds, and accustomed to toil they soon made themselves at home in the strange surroundings, won appreciation from their employers for faithful performance of the task, honesty and general reliability, and keeping steady their jobs, began laying the foundation for their brighter future. Resisting forceful Russification by all means at their command, they eagerly sought to acquire the American language, customs, habits and the ways of life. Thrifty by natural disposition, they have laid aside part of their earnings and by and by, came to a possession of small capital, which raised the question of investments. The majority invested their savings in real estate, and those who were more enterprising, engaged in business.

Such was the origin of the Lithuanian business men in America. And in a similar manner, part of these immigrants recognized the opportunities offered by following professions, and took up study. Lithuanian settlements offered great opportunities to professional



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men of their own nationality, and by and by, along with growing numbers of the Lithuanian business men, developed a large number of professional men - physicians, dentists, druggists, lawyers, architects, accountants, teachers, artists, and the like. Business men themselves recognized the need of educational training, and a large number of them acquired quite an extensive knowledge in finance, management, office routine, and general business methods. As the time goes on, these recent immigrants and especially their children lost entirely their old rural traits and become thoroughly adapted to the conditions prevailing in their adopted country. The number of the Lithuanian students in high-school and colleges increases from year to year, and they are not satisfied with merely passing exams, but strive for the highest honors, and already there are Lithuanian students in the American universities whose names are inscribed on the bronze tablets for the superior scholarship. This younger Lithuanian-American generation takes equally to sports and in this field also trains for championships.

This brief summary of the Lithuanian-American history will make it clear why, in such



Record Books of the Aspirations and Activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, 1930.

a comparatively short time, Lithuanians in Chicago alone came to a possession of two prominent state banks, about twenty-five well doing Building and Loan Associations, over a thousand various business enterprises, three daily and several weekly papers, twelve churches, and parochial schools, one college, several music conservatories, several singing and dramatic societies of high merit, a well equipped hospital, and a number of other cultural and economic institutions, all growing and developing very nicely.

To bring together all these various business and professional elements for the co-ordination of their activities and the integration of their interests is the aspiration of the Lithuanian -American Chamber of Commerce. And inasmuch as Lithuanian has regained its independent national existence, and has become a member in the family of sovereign states, it is the aspiration and desire of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce to become a factor in promoting friendship and mutual good will between these two republics. And furthermore it endeavors to exert a beneficial

Record Books of the Aspirations and Activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, 1930.

influence on the people of Lithuania, both in developing their institutions and economic conditions.

In the field of activities the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce makes no claim to any great achievements. In the last few years its object was to increase its membership and to cultivate among its members most friendly relations, which is the basis of all collective activities, and to afford to its members an opportunity to meet frequently for lunch and to exchange views on various current topics. It has established a cozy club-room at 814 W. 33rd Street in the Universal State Bank Building, where members can meet daily and discuss all matters of interest.

Inasmuch as most of the Lithuanian business men are doing business individually, this organization felt that their interests may be best promoted by arranging meetings, where modern methods could be fully explained, and co-operation encouraged. Several attempts at organizing such educational meetings were made, and there is a hope that



Record Books of the Aspirations and Activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, 1930.

in the near future they will become very popular and it is planned that services of eminent economists for such occasions be secured.

Encouragement of trade relations between America and Lithuania has always been a desire of their organizations and some of the members are already engaged in the importation of Lithuanian goods, with a promise of success. Further development of this program shall receive due attention.

In local affairs, this organization is taking an active part in the arrangements of the Chicago World's Fair - The Century of Progress - of 1933, and in this matter is aiming at organizing all the Lithuanian elements for the purpose.

On the program of the future activities is the publishing of a Lithuanian Business Directory, for which purpose most of the material is already gathered. It is hoped that all the Lithuanian business and professional men shall co-operate in this great undertaking.



Record Books of the Aspirations and Activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, 1930.

To give members and other Lithuanian business and professional men an opportunity to combine education with pleasure, the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce arranged in the summer of 1929 a picnic at Lockport, Illinois, where the locks of the Mississippi River were inspected. This picnic was attended by about four-hundred people.

Another excursion was arranged jointly with the Central District Business Men's Association to the three-mile tunnel under Lake Michigan, being built for the purpose of water supply for Chicago. This excursion took place on December 11, 1920, with the co-operation of the City Engineer, L. D. Gayton of the City of Chicago.

During all these years of its corporate existence, the Lithuanian Chamber of Commerce has participated in all the public activities of the Chicago Lithuanians and has always lent assistance to every worthy cause. Among such causes were the taking care of Lithuanian orphans, commemoration of historic events, honoring distinguished Lithuanians, and helping Lithuanian institutions. Representatives of the Lithuanian government were



Record Books of the Aspirations and Activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, 1930.

invariably appropriately received and entertained, and when the first Lithuanian Minister to the United States, Mr. B.K. Balutis, came to Chicago in February of last year, a banquet in his honor, as well as a commemoration of the 11th anniversary of Lithuanian independence was given in the "Golden Room," Congress Hotel, and subsequent to that he was introduced to Mayor Thompson and the City Council of Chicago, where he was given a warm reception. He laid a wreath at Lincoln's monument in Lincoln Park, and also visited the University of Chicago and other institutions, escorted by the members of this organization.

In the program of commemoration of historic events, the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce has arranged an excursion to Lithuania, headed by its secretary, Mr. J. P. Varkals, who will sail from New York, O.S.S. Paris, June 12, 1930 to participate in the commemoration of the 500th anniversary of the death of Lithuanians national hero, Vytautas the Great, the Grand Duke of Lithuania.



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Record Books of the Aspirations and Activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce, 1930.

There are some of the activities of the Lithuanian-American Chamber of Commerce briefly stated. And as it is a first venture to bring Lithuanian business and professional men together, their response to every good cause is most encouraging and holds a promise that in the future they shall act collectively in all important matters and thereby promote the best interests of the people.

Sandara, Jan. 3, 1930.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS OF THE BUILDING LOAN ASSOCIATION.

p.7...The Dollar Savings, Building and Loan Association, held its annual meeting December 26, 1929 at 2436 West 59th Street, Chicago, Illinois.

The meeting was opened at 8:00 P.M., by P.J. Yuskevich, chairman of the Building Loan Association. A large number of members attended and participated in discussing various affairs of the association. For that reason the meeting was lively and interesting. The secretary made his report, and informed the public that the association has grown much stronger financially, and increased its membership. At present the association is in a very good financial position. Therefore, a net profit of seven per cent (7%) had been realized and was divided equally among the members of the association.

All members were very well pleased when they received their dividends.

Sandara, Jan. 3, 1930.

One of the most important decisions made at the meeting was that every member be asked to recruit at least one new member. In that way we will have the benefit of a larger membership, and at the same time we will be able to invest more money, thus earning a greater profit. The association will benefit ten-fold if we increase the membership. Every member should be interested and help to build up the association, which is very important to our people, especially, to those who want to make a sound investment.

It is pleasant to know we have elected three well-known business men in Chicago, as new members of the board of directors. These three men are chairmen of three different chapters of the Lithuanian Alliance of America. They are experienced, and will help the association to grow stronger and bigger. Mr. F. Siratavicius, secretary, is a well-known business man of Marquette Park; Mr. George Stungis, is president, and Mr. J. Pocins, chairman. The above mentioned, are newly elected executives of the Building and Loan Association. We are confident that the business of the association will increase during the coming year, and hope to obtain better results than last.

Sandara, Jan. 3, 1930.

Therefore, it is advisable and proper for the Lithuanians of Marquette and vicinity to join the Building and Loan Association as soon as possible. Now is time to join and to start your savings account with the Dollar Savings, Building and Loan Association. New membership drive has just started. Those who want to join the Building and Loan Association should do so now.

Vilnis, Jan. 15, 1926.

LIBERTY BUILDING COMPANY.

p. 5 - The first meeting this year of the board of directors of the Liberty Building Co., Cicero, Ill., was held on Jan. 6. Five new directors who were elected at the annual meeting of the shareholders of the company were present, and took over their new duties. The retiring directors were also present. They pledged to continue their activities for the benefit of the company.

The Liberty Building Co. is the owner and builder of the Liberty Building, which is a large business building located in Cicero, Ill. The building contains a large hall, which is known as Liberty Hall. Shares in the company have been subscribed to by Lithuanians of Cicero and Chicago.

The building is maintained with the proceeds from rentals of the hall and business space. Additional income is also derived by means of musical and theatrical presentations for the benefit of the company. The company will present its annual concert on Jan. 17. A very interesting program is promised.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 21, 1918.

[RAPID GROWTH OF NEW LITHUANIAN STATE BANK]

(Advertisement)

The Lithuanian state bank is progressing rapidly, and grows stronger and stronger daily.

The assets of the Bank now amount to \$1,172,560.05.

Here is the record of the growth of deposits:

March 3, 1917 (opening day).....	16,754.95
August 4, 1917.....	238,556.29
December 31, 1917.....	418,661.65
July 2, 1918.....	600,079.07

WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 21, 1918.

November 2, 1918.....	765,523.56
December 5, 1918.....	875,105.05
Total assets at present.....	\$1,172,660.05

The officers and directors of the Bank send Christmas and New Year greetings to the customers, and to all the Lithuanians.

Universal State Bank,
3252 South Halsted Street,
at corner of 33rd Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

Bank Hours:

9 A.M. to 5 P.M. Daily

REF ID: A6013675

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Dec. 21, 1918.

9 A. M. to 12 Noon, Saturday
open Tuesday and Saturday
evenings until 8:30 P.M.

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Lietuva, Nov. 20, 1918.

SECRET
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

THE LITHUANIAN INVENTORS

Not one observer of our activities has noticed that there are many individuals among the Lithuanians who are interested in various inventions.

This fact has been reported in our newspapers several times. It is a reliable indication of the talents of the Lithuanians. It reveals their lively imagination, their richness of mind and their seriousness of thought.

So far, nobody knows exactly how many Lithuanian inventors there are, but the number is quite large. If someone had time to examine the records in the United States Patents Office, they would uncover a long list of Lithuanian inventors. Many Lithuanians would gain fame as inventors but are not successful because they lack a good fundamental education. They are unable to overcome various technical and mathematical barriers.

In view of their mechanical inclinations, it would seem that if more Lithuanians had a fundamental education there would be many more Lithuanian inventors.

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LITHUANIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, Nov. 26, 1918.

This increase will be noticed when elementary schools are made compulsory for every Lithuanian and when the schools of higher education are available to every youth.

Now we will mention a few Lithuanian inventors who have had their inventions patented and are applying them to practical use.

Lithuanian Inventors

In Chicago alone, there are several such Lithuanian inventors.

Some time ago we published a detailed report concerning the invention of Miss Anna Doras, a young Lithuanian aviatrix, who invented an automatic appliance for airplane seats. In case of emergency, this invention enables an aviator to free himself from his seat by one movement.

In the last issue of Lietuva, we mentioned another Chicagoan, Mr. Majauskas. He invented a machine which digs and cleans onions, and makes them ready for

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Lietuva, Nov. 26, 1918.

LITHUANIAN
WPA (ILL.) PROJ. 50275

crating as they come out of the machine.

In the Bridgeport district of Chicago, at 3321 Rosspratt Street, there lives a young Lithuanian, Mr. Sylvester Lolpis. His contributions are represented by a variety of smaller inventions. For instance, he has designed a special kind of small chair which could be very handily used by farmers. Mr. Lolpis is well acquainted with farming and is a carpenter also. He hit upon the idea that the farmer who must milk cows, pick cotton or berries, and weed patches, could do so much more easily if he could sit comfortably while engaged in these duties.

True, the farmer of today does not stand when doing these chores. However, the necessity of moving a chair from place to place is more trouble than benefit to him. Mr. Lolpis' invention makes it possible for the worker to sit down and move from place to place without having to carry the chair in his hands. He designed a small stool which makes this possible. The illustration published here clearly shows the form of the chair and its conveniences. It is a small chair constructed of light wood, and has one leg in

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LITHUANIAN
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Lietuva, Nov. 26, 1918.

the center of the seat. This leg has a spike or a removable wide ring at its base. The use of the ring or spike is dependent upon the hardness or softness of the ground. When work is being done on hard ground (in the yard) the spike is used because it will not allow the chair to slip. The wide ring does not permit the leg to sink too deep when the chair is in use on soft ground. Belts stretch from the sides and back of the chair. The worker fastens these belts on himself. From the illustration, it is easy to understand that having strapped the chair to himself, the worker can move about and sit down wherever his work requires it. Both his hands are free, and having once strapped on the chair, he does not have to use his hands to carry it from place to place.

Mr. Zolpis has had this chair patented; the patent number is 1,267,953. He reports that he has received thousands of orders for it already. Mr. Zolpis says that several companies have offered to buy his patent, but he is considering forming a Lithuanian corporation to manufacture his product.

Mr. Zolpis has several other improvements besides this one. One of them is

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I A 1 a

III A

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a special kind of envelope which, according to the inventor, opens automatically.

The Tolpis chair has received mention in the English press, for instance, in World Progress.

Mr. Matthew Spirikavicius, also a Chicagoan, is another inventor of several practical devices. For example, he has patented a new type of trap for catching mice, rabbits and other small creatures. This trap differs from others in that the old type closes after catching one mouse or other animal, and must be set again to catch another animal. Spirikavicius' trap can catch as many animals as the trap can hold. This invention was patented on July 9, 1912, as No. 1,032,089.

Spirikavicius and John Masiliunas, also of Chicago, have patented a special kind of wrench for turning nuts.

From its outward appearance the wrench is somewhat similar to the so-called

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"French Key", or as it is called in America, a "monkey wrench". But there is a great difference between them in practical application. The "French Key", or wrench, will tighten or loosen any sized nut. However, it must be set by hand according to the size of the nut. Spirikavicius' wrench is automatic. That is, it will tighten or loosen any sized nut without any adjustment. It is only necessary to turn the wrench after placing it on the nut. The wrench adjusts itself to the size of the nut. The patent on this device was issued on April 11, 1916, and is recorded as No. 1,179,341.

Copies of these patents, with complete explanations, can be had for five cents apiece. Write to the following address: Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D. C. Mention the number of the patent.

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RECEIVED

Lietava, Sept. 2, 1913.

NOTICE

by

J. J. Fortmanavičius

I consider it my duty to announce to all the creditors of the A. Glazowski /sometimes A. Glazowski/ trust who have paid us with their trust certificates, Trust Number 6940, in order to remain the Villa Theater from the receiver, that since August 30, 1913, the Villa Theater Association has been the sole and complete owner of the Villa Theater. The Chicago Title and Trust Company has given our Association a deed which is recorded as Number 653650. The charter of our Association was recorded on July 31, 1913, as Number 6501037. Thus our Association, since August 30, 1913, not only has been a lawful corporation, but also has regained the property from the trustee. It was for this purpose that the Association was organized.

All of the rents from the Villa Theater property, beginning September 1, 1913, will be put in the treasury of the Villa Theater Association and, at the end

Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

of a year, will be distributed to stockholders as dividends. The creditors of the A. Olszewskis trust who have joined the Association, or who will join in the future, will receive a larger rate of interest on the money that was not paid out to them by A. Olszewskis Bank than on the money which they did withdraw and are now keeping in some other bank.

That will prove that A. Olszewskis was not bankrupt and that the value of his property equals the value of the bills against it. To protect the creditors from losses which arise from operation by trustees and receivers, it was necessary to create a corporation which would take control of the property.

That fact is as plain as the sun, but not all the creditors understand it. Those creditors who could not understand the truth and, instead of loading in their trust certificates, are holding them, waiting for the liquidation of the remaining property, will eventually realize that they have made a mistake. But it will be too late.

The difference between organized and unorganized creditors is this: organized



Lietuva, Sept. 6, 1918.

creditors receive dividends annually from their Corporations and, when times get better, can sell their shares for the full price, while unorganized creditors will receive no dividends or interest on their trust certificates, not even after ten years, and, in case of liquidation, will receive only five or ten cents on the dollar and the matter will be closed.

Also, I take this opportunity to announce to all creditors of the A. Ciszewskis trust that I will not organize any more corporations. The Milda Theater Association is the last I shall help to create. There are a few hundred more shares of the Milda Theater Association which can be had for A. Ciszewskis trust certificates. Those who trade their trust certificates for these shares will be fortunate. When all of these shares are gone there will be trust certificates of more than \$135,000 and a first mortgage of more than \$51,000 outstanding. Those who have some understanding and can figure will realize how much their trust certificates will be worth in case of liquidation. I shall explain no more about these things.

In ending this announcement I must express my sincere gratitude to all of those

Lietuva, Sept. 8, 1918.

creditors who gave me possession of their trust certificates and signed papers authorizing me to do the work necessary for taking the property from the trustee. This work could not have been accomplished without such an act of confidence on the part of the creditors. To date, I have been intrusted with 99 certificates for the Mirga Hall Association, and 1030 certificates for the Milda Theater Association, making a total of 1129. The number increases continually, for there is hardly a day that a few more certificates are not added. I am sorry that we shall not be able to take many more, for almost all of the shares of the Milda Theater Association are gone.

The Mirga Hall Association will pay dividends during the month of January, 1919. The Milda Theater Association will pay dividends during the month of September, 1919.



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LETTERS CONCERNING THE HILDA THEATER CORPORATION.

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The directors of the Hilda Theater Corporation held a conference last Tuesday, July 23, at which the following officers were elected: Walter Reinar, president; Julius Kutown, first vice-president; John Kubas, second vice-president; J. J. Hertmanowicz [Hertmanavicius], secretary; and Anthony Ambrose, treasurer.

All of the officers agreed to serve during the following year without pay. The office of the Corporation, at 3133 South Emerald Avenue, was donated rent-free for the following year by the secretary, J. J. Hertmanowicz.

A committee has drawn up the bylaws by which the Corporation will operate, and they have been approved by the officers. The Hilda Theater Corporation is now fully organized. The commissioners have already sent a report to the Secretary of State of Illinois and in a few days the Hilda Theater will be released from the trustee's hands.

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APPENDIX



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Lietuva, Apr. 2, 1918.

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III A In taking over their duties, the officers of the Milda Theater

IV Corporation examined the documents concerning the state of the

A. Clszewskis trust. [Editor's note: A. Clszewskis had a bank, a theater, a clothing business, and several other concerns. When he became bankrupt, apparently all of his businesses and properties were put into the hands of the Chicago Title and Trust Company and administered as the A. Clszewskis trust.] It was learned that the Chicago Title and Trust Company, as receiver and trustee, when it took the estate of A. Clszewskis under its supervision, had granted a first mortgage for \$20,000.00 to pay out the first part of the deposits, and issued trust certificates of a total value of \$297,232.16 to creditors for the second half of the deposits, making a total debt of \$387,232.16.

By taking two buildings, the Milda Corporation and the Murga Corporation reduced the above-mentioned debt thus: \$58,500.00 on the first mortgage and \$162,550.00 on the trust certificates. Therefore a debt of \$1,500.00 on the first mortgage and \$134,682.16 on the trust certificates--a total of \$136,182.16--

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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 2, 1918.

II B 1 a

III A is left on the remaining real property. This property consists of
IV eight buildings, including residences, Kulis' Pharmacy building,
the small theater, the J. Oloweckis-Store building, the Eagle-Music-
House building, the frame building at 3135 South Halsted Street, and the brick
building at 3131 Forest Avenue, and an empty lot at 3131 South Halsted Street.

That, then, is the state of affairs which confronts the creditors of the
Corporations. Whoever expects to receive all of his money from the trustee
should remember that, during the liquidation of John Tananevicius' estate,
eight buildings, including his bank building, were sold for \$36,000. If the
above-mentioned buildings of the Olszewskis trust should be sold in a similar
manner, the creditors who hold trust certificates would be fortunate if they
received five cents on the dollar.

The officers of the Milda Theater Corporation announce this to all the cred-
itors so that the latter will understand the importance and benefits of the



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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 2, 1918.

II B 1 a

III A Corporations which have been created. All kinds of rumors were
IV circulated about the Corporations when they were being organized.

These rumors were lies. If the creditors had not listened to all kinds of liars but had immediately taken the buildings from the trustee after the payment of the first part of the deposits, by now they would have received several thousand dollars in rents, and their property would not have been in danger of liquidation. By heeding untruthful rumors, the creditors have lost rents they would have received during a period of a year and a half. That was the kind of benefit they received by listening to circulators of rumor, who strove to wreck the organizational work but did not accomplish any constructive work. They were not able to injure the organizational work of the Corporations, or to create their own corporations. They were able only to do harm to those creditors who believed and still do believe those untruthful rumors and "explanations."

All of these statements are supported by documents in the Recorder's office,



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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 2, 1918.

II B 1 a

III A which can be seen by every creditor, and by Trust Agreement Number
IV 6940.

At this same time it is being announced to all of the creditors that, regardless of the fact that the total sum of trust certificates collected for regaining the Milda Theater has not reached the required \$140,000, the building will be taken from the trustee as soon as the commissioners' report is returned from Springfield with a Certificate of Complete Organization. All of those who have purchased shares of our Corporation will receive dividends on their investment at the end of the year and will be able to sell their shares for a suitable amount. The part of the sum of \$140,000 which is not paid to the trustee in trust certificates will remain under the supervision of the trustee, the same as the remaining buildings. The trustee will receive benefits from that sum, just as it does in the cases where it **receives** all of the rents of the buildings under its supervision. Therefore, it is not important to the members of the Corporation whether more of the creditors take



II A 2

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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 2, 1918.

II B 1 a

III A advantage of the benefits of the Corporation, for every member

IV will receive dividends at the end of the year. It is not important to the officers, either, whether more creditors join the Corporation.

Having considered all of the above-mentioned circumstances; the officers of the Milda Theater Corporation feel that they are in a position to fulfill their duties with great benefit to the members of the Corporation. Many of the creditors of the A. Olszewskis trust have delayed joining the Corporation for the reason that they did not feel certain that the work would be completed or for other blameless reasons. The officers have decided to give them another opportunity to purchase Milda Theater Corporation shares for their trust certificates. This offer will last until the required sum of \$140,000 in certificates is in the Corporation's hands. Then all of the connections with the trustee will be severed.

From this day until August 15, the shares of the Milda Theater Corporation



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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 2, 1918.

II B 1 a

III A will be sold for the certificates of the A. Olszewskis trust at
IV the following rate: a ten-dollar trust certificate and fifty cents
in cash for each share. After August 15, and until the sum of
\$140,000 is reached, each share of the Milda Theater Corporation will cost
a ten-dollar trust certificate and one dollar in cash.

Notice: The Milda Theater Corporation reserves the right to reject the
applications for shares sent in by people whom the Corporation considers
undesirable for membership in the organization. The trust certificates will
be accepted as payment for shares only until the sum of \$140,000 has been
raised in trust certificates. After that the shares of the Milda Theater
Corporation will be sold only for cash, at ten dollars or more a share, ac-
cording to the demands of the Corporation's business.

Those wishing to buy shares of the Milda Theater Corporation for A. Olszewskis
trust certificates should see the secretary of the Corporation, at the



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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 2, 1918.

II B 1 a

III A Corporation's office, 153 South Emerald Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

IV Creditors living in more distant localities can send their trust certificates properly endorsed through the mail to the same address. Receipts will be mailed to stock purchasers.

The shares of the Corporation will be issued to all the paid-up members between August 15 and August 30, 1918. Those who have not yet made their initial payments are urged to do so as soon as it is convenient for them, so that everybody can get his shares and the matter will be finished. Those who do not complete their payments by the end of the year will not receive their dividends for the first year, and they will not receive their shares until one year after the other members have received their first dividend.

The secretary of the Corporation will provide more detailed information to those who want it.



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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 2, 1918.

II B 1 a

III A After the Milda Theater has been taken back from the trustee, the
IV shares distributed to all stockholders, and all the ordinary matters
of the Corporation taken care of, the officers of the Corporation
will begin to concern themselves with cultural tasks, in order to better the
reputation of the Lithuanian people.

The interests which the Milda Theater Corporation plans to promote among the Lithuanians will be connected with art. There is a plan to create a singing and dramatic organization which will have as its aim the development of Lithuanian professional talent for the stage. The Lithuanians lack dramatic, musical, and other artists, who could uplift the life of our people. Our national group has begun to live, but most of its talents have been left untouched and we are lagging far behind other cultured nationalities. With the help of the Lithuanian public the Milda Theater Corporation will strive to fill all these vacuums in our cultural development. It is certain that its efforts will bring glory and benefit to Lithuanians.



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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 2, 1918.

II B 1 a

III A

It is true that the goals the Lilda Theater Corporation sets for

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itself will be difficult to attain and we shall have to work hard

through many years in order to develop luminaries in the fields of the arts, who can raise the Lithuanian nationality in the opinion of the world and show the world that the Lithuanians are equal to the most cultured nationalities in talent and accomplishments. However, no one could truly say that we lack innate talents. Those talents must be developed until they can gain recognition of their worth on the stage. That development must be supervised systematically, through special schools, such as those which provide training for the professions of medicine, law, and engineering, etc. We shall not attain our ends by easy or cheap methods.

From time to time the officers of the Lilda Theater Corporation will announce the Corporations programs, plans, and activities to the public through the newspapers. The public can be certain that the officers will not lack devotion to attain the most cultural goals nor the will to serve for the benefit



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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 2, 1918.

II B 1 a

III A of the Corporation's stockholders and of the nation. Let this
IV announcement merely reveal what ends are to be attained.

The officers of the Milda Theater Corporation fully realize that they are at the head of the largest Lithuanian concern in the world and that they have the confidence of the public. These officers realize that the largest common property of the Lithuanians has been put under their supervision. This property is dedicated to art. The officers will strive to have the property used and the cultural tasks outlined in the Corporation's charter carried out in such a way that they will create satisfaction among the artists themselves and the public, and bring benefit and honor to both the artists and the public.

In setting such lofty and not easily accomplished ends the officers of the Milda Theater Corporation rely not entirely on their own power, but also on the good will, sympathy, and co-operation of our people--especially of those



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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Apr. 1, 1918.

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III A individuals who realize the need for the accomplishment of such
IV ends. Therefore they appeal to the public, asking it to stretch
out a hand and welcome them with friendliness.

We feel sure that this first appeal will be accepted in the same spirit
with which it is made, and we look to the future with confidence. We
expect the Milda Theater Corporation to become beloved and respected by
all Lithuanians.

May the Lithuanian nationality flourish! May all the cultural projects of
the Lithuanians be successful!

The officers of the Milda Theater Corporation are: Walter Poinar, president;
Julius Lutowt, first vice-president; John Gaubas, second vice-president;
J. J. Bertmanowicz [Bertmanavicius], secretary; Anton Ambrose, treasurer.



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LITHUANIAN

II A 3 d (1)

II B 1 c (1)

Lietuva, Aug. 2, 1918.

II B 1 a

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The directors are: Adam Tubis, Ignatius Kukutis, Frank Eilvitis, Michael Raczkus, Ciprijonas Baltrušas, Anthony Tumaviche, Albert Jokubauskis, Thomas Abramaviche, John Krumin, Stanley Letreikis.



Lietuva, Jan. 18, 1918.

[LITHUANIAN BANK BEGINS TO BE POLI-POLIS]

(Advertisement)

All the banks are now paying interest for the last half-year. Therefore now is the best time to transfer your funds to a more convenient bank. By doing so now you will not "break" your interest for the next half-year.

The most convenient and safest bank is the Lithuanian-owned Universal State Bank.

It is in a locality populated with Lithuanians, handy for everyone.

It is open until 8:30 P.M. on three evenings each week--Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

In this bank you can speak and be understood in Lithuanian, Polish, and English.



Lietuva, Jan. 18, 1918.

This bank pays three per cent on savings.

The deposits are guaranteed by five hundred stockholders with a capital of two hundred and twenty-five million dollars. The deposits are safely supervised by fifteen responsible directors and by the State of Illinois.

The deposits in this bank today total \$12,661.62. Its total capital is \$714,504.49.

Therefore, immediately transfer your funds from other bank to this most convenient and safest Lithuanian-owned Universal State Bank, 3252 South Halsted Street, Chicago, Illinois.

If you transfer your funds now, you will not lose even the slightest part of interest for the next six-month period.



Lietuva, Jan. 19, 1917.

DIRECTORS OF UNIVERSAL STATE BANK ELECTED

The Universal State Bank, formerly the A. Olszewski Bank, has been completely organized, and has been granted a state charter.

The stockholders of the new bank held a meeting on Thursday, January 11, at which the following directors were elected: Anton Olszewski, John I. Bagdziunas, Frank J. Palt, Joseph J. Elias, Michael J. Miras, Arnold H. Brautigan, James P. Dooey, Stephen Vilimovitz, Joseph J. Krasowski, Dr. James Kulis, Otto H. Butler, Michael Swiontkowski, Felix Lukaszewski, Lawrence Lukas, and Vincent Rutkauskas. All but six of these directors are Lithuanians.

The directors are now making the necessary preparations to open the new bank as soon as possible, and it is believed that the doors will be open for business the latter part of this month.

Lietuva, Dec. 22, 1916.

CHICAGO LITHUANIAN BUTCHERS
AND GROCERS TO FORM BAKERY

A group of Chicago Lithuanian grocers and butchers have decided to form a corporation for the establishment of their own bakery. These merchants will buy all their bakery goods from their own bakery, and thus become independent of the non-Lithuanian bakeries.

The leaders of this praiseworthy and useful movement are V. Marvidas, H. Beinarauskas, D. Petrulis, A. Melnis, and A. Niekas.

Lietuva, Dec. 8, 1916.

ORGANIZATION OF FIRST LITHUANIAN STATE BANK COMPLETED

(Summary)

"All shares of the Universal State Bank, the first Lithuanian state bank, have already been subscribed for, and most of the subscribers have paid for their shares. As soon as all of the shares will have been paid for, the new bank will be opened for business. All shares must have been paid for on or before December 14 in order to comply with the order of the court, that all shares must have been paid for by that date. Any shares that are not paid for by December 10 will be sold to other subscribers."

All money received for the shares is being deposited in the State Bank of Chicago, 135 West Washington Street, where the state auditor will count the money and will then issue a charter to the Universal State Bank.

A total of two thousand shares, at \$112.50 a share, have been sold to about

Lietuva, Dec, 8, 1916.

six hundred Lithuanians.

The first name selected for the new bank was "Illinois Reserve State Bank"; later this was changed to "Reserve State Bank," and finally to "Universal State Bank".

The Universal State Bank was formed by reorganizing the former private bank of A. Olsauskas [also known as Olsevskis and Olszewski], located at 3252 South Halsted Street, into a state bank. Immediately before the opening of the Universal State Bank, a meeting of all depositors of Mr. Olsauskas' bank will be called. At that meeting, the deposit books of the old bank will be taken up, and new deposit books of the Universal State Bank will be issued in their stead.

"Mr. Olsauskas opened his private bank in 1892--twenty-four years ago. During all those years there was a total of nine runs on his bank, all of them instigated by his enemies. Recently, unfriendly Lithuanian newspapers have

Lietuva, Dec. 8, 1916.

employed various methods to alarm the people and incite them against his bank. These newspapers incited the people not only against the bank of Mr. Olsauskas, but also against all other Lithuanian banks. These agitators attempted to wreck the bank of Olsauskas much as they succeeded in wrecking the bank of John Tananevicius and others, but they failed in their attempt. There is no evil from which some good cannot result."

The bank of John Bagdziunas, located on the West Side, and the bank of Joseph Elias, located in Town of Lake, will be merged with the new Universal State Bank. Therefore, this bank will become the largest Lithuanian bank in America.

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LITHUANIAN

Lietuva, Oct. 27, 1916.

TANANEVICIUS EXPLAINS CLOSING OF HIS BANK

John M. Tananevicius, proprietor of the J. M. Tananevicz Bank now in the hands of the receiver, made a detailed statement in the newspaper Katalikas (The Catholic) explaining the various reasons why his bank was closed. He states that his enemies are mainly responsible for its closing. They succeeded in causing depositors to make a run on the bank. He further stated that the immediate cause was a petition against his bank, submitted to the court by "people of ill will". As a direct result of this petition, the court closed the bank and appointed a receiver.

Mr. Tananevicius emphatically states that "every cent" of the depositors' money will be returned to them because "the total deposits of the bank are about \$600,000, and the total assets are over \$700,000."

In complaining about his enemies, Mr. Tananevicius makes the following statement:

WPA (ILL) PROJ. 30275

Lietuva, Oct, 27, 1916.

"Those who are principally to blame for the fact that the bank is now in the hands of the court are the ones who spread leaflets among the people containing false statements about the bank's status. Part of the blame rests with the Socialist newspaper /Naujienos (The News)/, which unceasingly employed all kinds of foul methods to antagonize the people against my institution. Those who are finally to blame are the individuals who petitioned the court. Their act was the immediate cause of the bank's closing and stopped me in my efforts to satisfy the demands of the depositors."

He closes his statement with the words, "I will do everything within my power to see that the depositors get back all their money."

Last Monday the depositors of the J. M. Tananevich Bank held a meeting in St. George's Parish Hall. It was decided at the meeting to remove all the affairs of the bank from the receiver's control and to place them under the management of the depositors. By doing this, it was argued, the depositors would gain more than they would if the receiver handled the bank's affairs.

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LITHUANIAN

II B 2 d (1)

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Lietuva, Oct. 27, 1916.

A committee of twelve was elected by the depositors to look after all the interests of the depositors. The committee is composed of J. P. Evaldas, A. Rutkovski, A. Butling, K. J. Jokubaitis, J. Budrikas, K. M. Kodis, A. Martinkus, John Kulis, V. Stankus, J. M. Medelis, F. Saltysiak, A. Pawlicki, and A. Sultz.

The committee asks all depositors of the J. M. Tananevicz Bank not to give their bank books to anyone except the depositors' committee, and not to sell their bank books to anyone. Depositors seeking information pertaining to their deposits are asked to apply to the depositors' committee, located at 3249 South Morgan Street.

The little bank of Mikas Tananevicius (brother of John), on 18th Street, also fell into the hands of the receiver. The depositors of this bank are organizing in the same manner to remove the affairs of the bank from the control of the receiver and to place them under their own management.